











# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA

TO THE

# SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1902.



WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1902.





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Oklahoma (Ter.) Executive Dept

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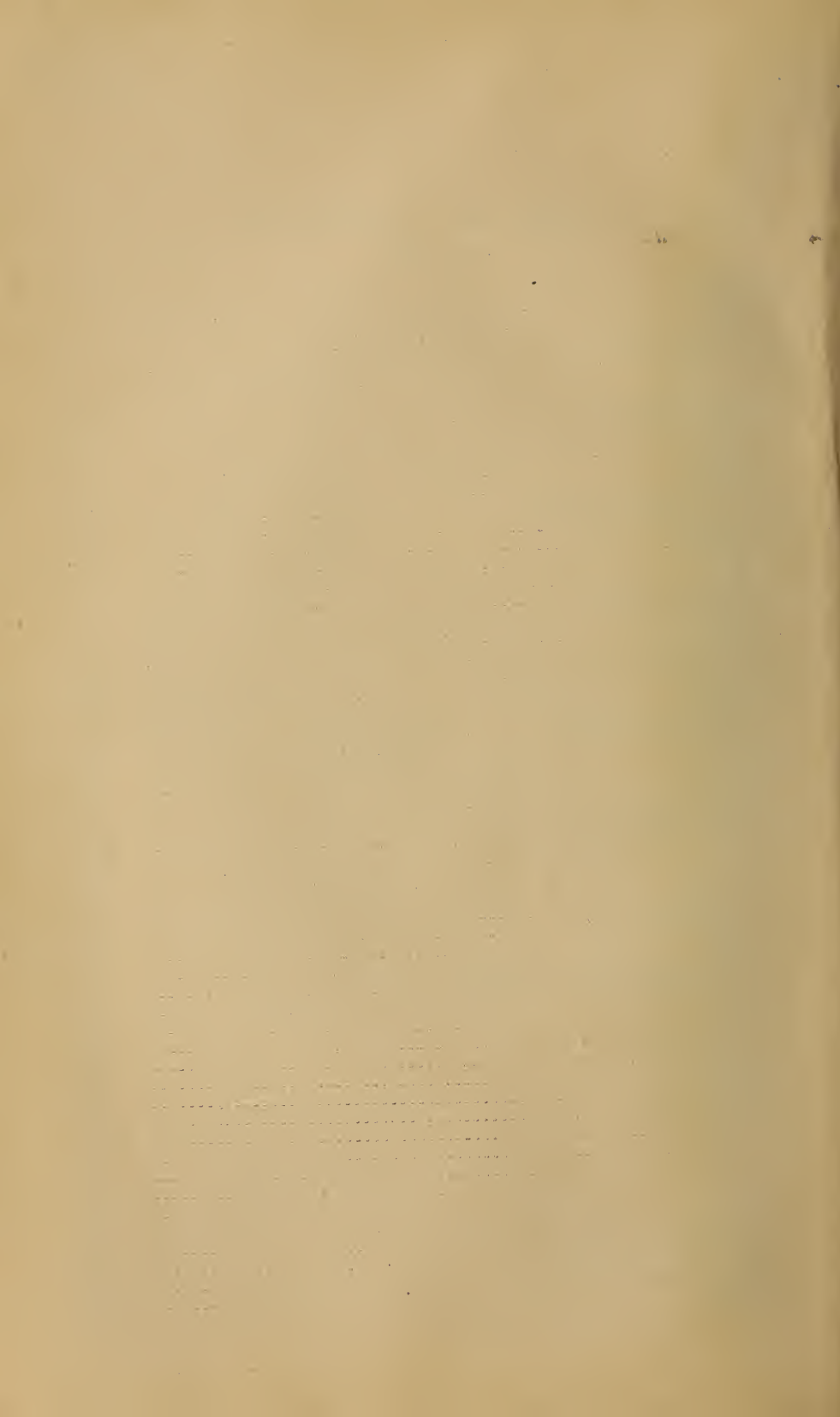
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

13  
Page.

Oklahoma .....	5
Free homes .....	7
Population .....	7
Population by counties .....	8
Taxable property .....	9
Taxes .....	9
Table by counties .....	10
Territorial indebtedness .....	10
Settlement of lands .....	12
Public lands .....	13
School lands .....	17
Public schools .....	23
Higher institutions of learning .....	30
Other schools and colleges .....	40
Indian schools .....	40
Railways .....	42
Commerce .....	46
Telegraph and telephone .....	50
Agriculture .....	51
Horticulture .....	55
Sale of farm lands .....	57
Weather bureau .....	58
Stock raising .....	62
Mining .....	64
Forest and lumber products .....	67
Labor supply .....	68
Indians .....	68
Public buildings .....	76
Legislation .....	76
Undeveloped resources .....	80
Geology and natural history .....	80
Altitudes .....	82
Cities .....	82
Manufacturing .....	85
Mills and elevators .....	86
New counties and cities .....	88
Immigration .....	88
Banks and banking .....	89
Investments, public and private credits .....	91
Building and loan .....	92
Insurance .....	92
Social and religious .....	95
The courts .....	97
Territorial library .....	98
Penitentiary .....	99
Incorrigible youth .....	99
Insane .....	99
Deaf mutes .....	100
Blind .....	101
Pharmacy .....	101
Dentistry .....	101
Medical practice and public health .....	101
National Guard .....	102
Louisiana Purchase Exposition .....	104
Newspapers of Oklahoma .....	105
Official roster .....	106
Counties, with statistics of each .....	108



REPORT  
OF THE  
GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA.

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TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
*Guthrie, Okla., September 15, 1902.*

SIR: Complying with instructions in your letter dated July 5 of the present year, I, as governor of Oklahoma, have the honor to submit a report on the general conditions of the Territory for the year ending June 30, 1902.

In submitting this report, permit me to say that Oklahoma is in every respect qualified to take a place among the States of the Union. In population, wealth, and education she is eminently fitted for immediate statehood. No reasonable argument can be made against it, while the Territory has a vast array of logical arguments in favor of early admission.

Very respectfully,

THOMPSON B. FERGUSON,  
*Governor.*

Hon. E. A. HITCHCOCK,  
*Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.*

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OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma was formed from a portion of that vast tract of land known as the Louisiana Purchase. For more than two hundred years prior to the time of the acquisition of this land by the United States, people of the Old World, particularly the Spaniards, entertained exaggerated ideas of great treasures of gold and silver which might be obtained by him who was fortunate enough to reach the fabled fairyland of the Southwest in safety. The adventurers of old failed to find the riches of the land which the home seeker of recent years has produced from the fertile soil with his plow and hoe. The dream of gold and silver has been realized from the great wheat and cotton fields.

The country of which Oklahoma is a part has been visited by many noted explorers and travelers, each intent upon his own object in wandering over the land. De Soto, with his band of adventurers, sought there for wealth long years before it was even dreamed that anyone would inhabit that then wild and remote region of the earth.

Lewis and Clarke, the early American explorers, Washington Irving, the magic word weaver, at one time traversed that land of beauty and romance.

Oklahoma was formed because of the demands of a great class of energetic people who must have a country in which to give vent to the spirit of progress which was swaying and urging them on, who longed to break away from the environments of the older States and to form a new empire in the Southwest. Year after year a little band of energetic Westerners known as Oklahoma "boomers," led by Payne and Couch, endeavored to convince Congress of the necessity of the new State. It was a struggle, long and weary, to those most interested. From about the year 1872 to March, 1889, the boomers haunted the halls of Congress, when at last their faithful efforts were rewarded by an act which provided for opening to settlement on April 22, 1889, original Oklahoma, composed of nearly 3,000,000 acres of fertile land in the center of the Territory. The country was opened at noon on that day and taken possession of by people who were waiting along the line on every side—some on fleet-footed horses, others on foot, and thousands in covered wagons with their families and all their worldly goods, determined to obtain a home in the coveted land. It was a sight never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The thousands of immigrants pouring in from all directions demonstrated how much the country was needed and wanted by the home builder. By dark on April 22 but little of original Oklahoma remained without a settler, and great cities were built up almost by magic. The Territorial form of government was established in June, 1890, and about that time No Man's Land, now Beaver County, of 3,681,000 acres, was added to Oklahoma. In September, 1891, 1,282,434 acres in the Sac and Fox and Pottawatomie Indian reservations were opened to settlement in the same manner as that of the original opening. The next lands to be allotted and given to the homesteader were the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservations, in April, 1892. These lands bounded original Oklahoma on the west and comprised 4,297,771 acres, forming the western parts of Kingfisher and Canadian counties and the whole of Blaine, Dewey, Day, Washita, Custer, and Roger Mills counties. September 16, 1893, witnessed a rush of people for homes equally as great as characterized the first opening. The Cherokee Strip, containing 6,014,239 acres of exceptionally rich land, lying along the northern border of Oklahoma, was at that time given to the white settler, and was divided into seven counties—Kay, Grant, Woods, Garfield, Woodward, Noble, and Pawnee. The strip was opened by the booth system, each person being required to obtain a booth certificate from the proper authorities. It was believed that this was the best way to prevent "soonerism." In 1895 the Kickapoo Reservation, comprising 206,662 acres, was opened to settlement. In 1896 Greer County, claimed by Texas, was added to Oklahoma by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Oklahoma acquired no more territory until August 6, 1901. The Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita reservations were opened by the registration system and formed into three counties, Kiowa, Comanche, and Caddo. This was undoubtedly the most successful of all the openings in Oklahoma, and was followed by very few contests.

With this addition of 4,000,000 acres Oklahoma has an area of 24,223,205 acres, settled by wide-awake, busy home builders from North, South, East, and West, every State in the Union being represented.



Geographically Oklahoma is a Southern State, but the habits and occupations of the people are more like those of the North. The climate closely resembles that of Tennessee. The agricultural products are similar to those of southern Kansas. As a fruit-growing country Oklahoma is without a rival. The water supply is abundant, of the best quality, and found from 15 to 45 feet below the surface. The soil in most portions is a rich red, very productive, prairie predominating, although there is a vast amount of valley and river bottom land that for richness is unsurpassed in any State in the Union.

There is considerable timber throughout Oklahoma, among which beautiful cedar trees grow in abundance. A large quantity of Oklahoma cedar was recently shipped to Germany for use in the manufacture of pencils.

The great natural resources of Oklahoma, combined with the brain, energy, and push of her citizens, have made her what she is to-day—the most progressive of any of the Western Commonwealths. A story that would sound like a fairy tale might be truthfully written of the progress and advancement of the Territory of Oklahoma, the “Land of the Fair God,” which is now anxiously waiting to be placed on equal footing with the States, many of whom were half a century in reaching the standard that this young giant of the Southwest has attained in thirteen years. The facts and figures submitted in this report illustrate more substantially than words can do the true state of affairs. The schools, colleges, churches, and other public enterprises show what manner of people live in beautiful Oklahoma.

#### FREE HOMES.

The first lands opened to settlement in Oklahoma were free. In 1900 Congress granted free homes to the settlers of the other lands in Oklahoma. In 1901 the lands now embraced in the counties of Kiowa, Caddo, and Comanche were opened to settlement. It would seem that the free homestead policy should in justice be extended to this newly-acquired portion of Oklahoma.

#### POPULATION.

The population of Oklahoma, as shown by the returns of the county assessors, is 541,480. This shows a gain over 1901 of 143,149, or nearly 36 per cent. This enumeration indicates an average of 14 persons to the square mile on an area of 38,830 square miles. The three new counties of Comanche, Caddo, and Kiowa have a combined population of 73,833. As a result of the system of drawing for claims, which was instituted at the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian Reservation for settlement, the fortunate holders of winning numbers came from every State in the Union as well as some from foreign countries.

Our people are intelligent and well educated, the percentage of illiteracy being only  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, which compares well with the Northern and Eastern States, and is much lower than any other Commonwealth in the same latitude.

According to the census report of 1900 the percentage of foreign born is about 4 per cent. Also, according to the same authority, the proportion of males and females is 54 per cent male to 46 per cent female. Of the male population over 15 years of age, 54 per cent

are married and 46 per cent are single, and of the female population over 15 years of age, 77 per cent are married and 23 per cent are single.

The older and eastern counties are the most thickly settled, being devoted chiefly to agriculture, while in the west and northwest the occupants are fewer and are engaged principally in stock raising.

An increase in population of over one-third is perfectly in harmony with the way of doing things in Oklahoma. It is but a healthy growth and is characteristic of the country, the resources of which are already becoming more and more apparent, and the opportunity of becoming one of her citizens and acquiring a title to a rich heritage is irresistible to the average American.

Oklahoma as a Territory is a phenomenon of the century, having a larger population, being possessed of more agricultural wealth, a better school system, more free colleges and other institutions of public instruction, more lines of railway and mileage, with a smaller bonded debt and fewer acres of unclaimed land than any other Territory ever boasted when knocking for admission to the Union as a State.

Thousands of people of means, culture, and refinement from the North, East, and South are locating in the fertile valleys and plains and in the trade centers of Oklahoma, the "Land of the Fair God." These are to be strong factors in the further building of the great State, Oklahoma, a State of thrift, push, and wealth.

Oklahoma is possessed of almost unlimited natural resources. The prosperity of our citizens' continued advancement along all lines, and an auspicious prospect for the future, place Oklahoma in the front rank of progress, a peerless princess among the sisterhood of States.

I give below a table showing the comparative population by counties for the years 1896, 1898, 1900, and 1902:

*Population of Oklahoma, by counties.*

County.	1896.	1898.	1900.	1902.
Beaver .....	4, 778	2, 548	3, 051	3, 169
Blaine .....	6, 415	8, 527	10, 658	15, 189
Caddo .....				25, 639
Canadian .....	12, 837	18, 336	15, 981	15, 200
Cleveland .....	13, 006	15, 426	16, 388	17, 253
Comanche .....				25, 509
Custer .....	5, 296	6, 482	12, 264	16, 127
Day .....	611	843	2, 173	4, 966
Dewey .....	2, 986	4, 126	8, 819	11, 358
Garfield .....	16, 092	16, 228	22, 076	23, 732
Grant .....	16, 575	14, 319	17, 272	19, 096
Greer .....	8, 500	10, 132	17, 922	29, 771
Kay .....	16, 959	18, 000	22, 530	22, 766
Kingfisher .....	15, 346	16, 044	18, 501	19, 594
Kiowa .....				22, 685
Lincoln .....	16, 542	21, 884	27, 007	28, 904
Logan .....	19, 995	23, 589	26, 563	27, 519
Noble .....	13, 402	10, 421	14, 015	12, 028
Oklahoma .....	19, 999	20, 324	25, 915	32, 761
Pawnee .....	8, 293	10, 795	12, 366	13, 327
Payne .....	14, 192	17, 386	20, 909	22, 084
Pottawatomie .....	17, 300	22, 594	26, 412	39, 054
Roger Mills .....	1, 267	2, 262	6, 190	10, 407
Washita .....	5, 404	9, 469	15, 001	19, 880
Woods .....	20, 805	24, 414	34, 975	46, 302
Woodward .....	7, 487	4, 206	7, 469	17, 163
Total .....	263, 087	298, 367	384, 458	541, 480

## TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The valuation of property as returned for taxation for 1902 was \$72,677,423, showing, as compared with the tax valuation of 1901 (\$60,464,696), an increase of \$12,212,727.

*Table of comparison—assessed values 1901-2.*

	1901.	1902.
Farm lands .....	\$17, 279, 809	\$22, 614, 650
Town property .....	8, 062, 567	11, 629, 199
Railroads .....	4, 538, 375	6, 339, 462
Moneys and credit .....	2, 552, 932	3, 068, 273
Other property .....	28, 031, 013	29, 025, 889

With a Territorial tax levy this year of  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  mills, as compared with  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  mills last year, the total amount of Territorial revenue will be \$566,950.90 for 1902. This is an increase of revenue of \$113,398.69 over 1901.

Below is given a comparative table of the assessment of each of the counties for the past four years:

*Taxable valuations for four years past.*

County.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Beaver .....	\$1, 341, 268	\$1, 573, 563	\$1, 614, 072	\$2, 006, 128
Blaine .....	505, 711	633, 775	996, 096	1, 689, 512
Caddo .....				1, 679, 335
Canadian .....	4, 356, 858	5, 591, 056	4, 971, 229	3, 274, 929
Cleveland .....	1, 775, 142	1, 844, 744	2, 177, 522	2, 137, 309
Comanche .....				1, 735, 739
Custer .....	1, 051, 638	1, 278, 194	1, 651, 724	2, 025, 795
Day .....	399, 668	435, 012	477, 913	407, 514
Dewey .....	498, 995	674, 200	810, 725	826, 826
Garfield .....	2, 034, 001	2, 325, 294	3, 105, 801	3, 759, 453
Grant .....	1, 820, 615	1, 864, 393	2, 725, 624	3, 302, 209
Greer .....	1, 622, 404	2, 049, 585	3, 363, 101	3, 853, 541
Kay .....	2, 192, 071	2, 647, 044	3, 404, 931	3, 775, 955
Kingfisher .....	2, 086, 002	2, 576, 510	3, 261, 709	3, 448, 792
Kiowa .....				1, 451, 270
Lincoln .....	1, 835, 070	1, 967, 596	2, 626, 587	3, 217, 845
Logan .....	4, 131, 921	4, 432, 980	4, 690, 417	4, 928, 450
Noble .....	1, 576, 576	1, 647, 120	2, 029, 942	2, 290, 011
Oklahoma .....	4, 421, 699	4, 386, 337	4, 738, 133	5, 683, 067
Pawnee .....	1, 600, 708	1, 920, 093	1, 674, 296	1, 652, 590
Payne .....	2, 169, 851	2, 277, 618	3, 215, 641	3, 214, 212
Pottawatomie .....	1, 784, 448	1, 933, 734	2, 951, 073	3, 366, 895
Roger Mills .....	679, 558	738, 150	913, 713	1, 333, 691
Washita .....	892, 953	1, 124, 241	1, 433, 309	1, 821, 742
Woods .....	2, 321, 394	3, 030, 963	4, 848, 204	6, 553, 761
Woodward .....	1, 883, 864	2, 386, 459	2, 079, 114	2, 279, 910
Total .....	42, 982, 414	49, 338, 661	60, 464, 696	71, 707, 918
Kaw Reservation .....				211, 738
Osage Reservation .....				757, 767
Total .....				72, 677, 423

## TAXES.

The tax levy this year, as determined by the Territorial board of equalization, is  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  mills. The slight increase over the levy of last year was made for the purpose of enlarging the bond interest fund to an extent which would enable the canceling of the outstanding bonds.



*Territorial tax levy, 1902.*

	Mills.
General revenue.....	3
University, Norman, erection and support .....	0.5
University building fund, Norman.....	.7
University preparatory school fund, Tonkawa.....	.2
Territorial Normal School, Edmond, erection and support.....	.5
Northwestern Normal School, support, Alva .....	.5
Northwestern Normal School, building fund, Alva.....	.25
Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, support.....	.1
Agricultural and Mechanical College, building fund, Stillwater.....	.4
Colored Agricultural and Normal University, Langston, support.....	.1
Colored Agricultural and Normal University, Langston, building fund.....	.2
Southwestern Normal School fund.....	.4
School for Deaf and Dumb, support .....	.4
Territorial board of education .....	.05
Bond interest fund .....	.5

## TABLE BY COUNTIES.

The tax levy, while apparently high, is somewhat misleading to one unaccustomed to the values at which the personal and real property is returned by the assessors.

After considering these values, which are usually not over one-fourth of the actual value—as, horses \$16.38, cattle \$11.05, sheep \$1.24, and swine \$1.63—it will be readily seen that the rate is very moderate.

The table below shows the amount this levy will produce in each county.

Beaver .....	\$15,647.78	Kiowa .....	\$11,319.93
Blaine .....	13,178.20	Lincoln .....	25,099.18
Caddo .....	13,098.82	Logan .....	38,441.94
Canadian .....	25,544.43	Noble .....	17,862.08
Cleveland .....	16,670.99	Oklahoma .....	44,327.92
Comanche .....	13,538.78	Pawnee .....	12,890.24
Custer .....	15,801.23	Pawnee—Osage Reservation.....	5,910.58
Day .....	3,178.63	Payne .....	25,070.86
Dewey .....	6,449.24	Pottawatomie .....	26,261.81
Garfield .....	29,323.75	Roger Mills .....	10,402.82
Grant .....	25,757.20	Washita .....	14,209.60
Greer .....	30,037.63	Woods .....	51,119.32
Kay .....	29,452.47	Woodward.....	17,783.31
Kay—Kaw Reservation.....	1,651.57		
Kingfisher .....	26,900.61	Total .....	566,950.92

## TERRITORIAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The Territorial indebtedness on June 30, 1902, was \$466,950.43, which is only about 85 cents per capita. This includes the bonds issued for educational purposes some years ago, amounting to \$48,000.

It will be noticed in the following statement submitted by the Territorial treasurer that the bond-interest fund has now to its credit the sum of \$20,458.98. The Territorial levy for this fund was increased to one-half mill, the revenue from which will so increase the fund that the bonds may be redeemed at an early day.

The condition of each of the several funds and the amount of cash in the Territorial treasury is shown below in the statement of the Territorial treasurer, dated June 30, 1902.

## GENERAL REVENUE FUND.

Warrants outstanding November 30, 1901 .....	\$483, 224. 25
Warrants issued to June 30, 1902 .....	79, 632. 59
	<hr/>
	562, 856. 84
Warrants redeemed to June 30, 1902 .....	111, 470. 95
	<hr/>
	451, 385. 89
Cash in fund for redemption June 30, 1902 .....	32, 435. 46
	<hr/>
Net general fund indebtedness .....	418, 950. 43

## NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1902 .....	\$22, 895. 21
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1902 .....	77. 78
	<hr/>
Balance on hand .....	22, 817. 43

## NORTHWESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1902 .....	\$20, 489. 17
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1902 .....	5, 996. 21
	<hr/>
Balance on hand .....	14, 492. 96

## AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE LEVY FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1902 .....	\$223. 21
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1902 .....	64. 69
	<hr/>
Balance on hand .....	158. 52

## COLORED AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1902 .....	\$1, 947. 05
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1902 .....	1, 561. 00
	<hr/>
Balance on hand .....	386. 05

## COLORED AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY LEASE FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1902 .....	\$9, 123. 85
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1902 .....	None.
	<hr/>
Balance on hand .....	9, 123. 85

## DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1902 .....	\$5, 371. 12
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1902 .....	None.
	<hr/>
Balance on hand .....	5, 371. 12

## BOARD OF EDUCATION FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1902 .....	\$1, 505. 09
Warrants outstanding .....	None.
	<hr/>
Balance on hand .....	1, 505. 09

## LIBRARY FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1902.....	\$887.44
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1902 .....	151.47
Balance on hand .....	735.97

## UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY FUND (TONKAWA).

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1902 .....	\$14,919.99 <sup>00</sup>
Cash in treasury for redemption.....	6,908.43
Balance outstanding.....	8,011.56

## UNIVERSITY FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1902.....	\$10,772.78
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1902 .....	2,828.28
Balance on hand .....	7,944.50

*Statement showing amount of cash at close of business June 30, 1902, and amount to credit of the several funds named.*

General revenue fund.....	\$32,435.46
Northwestern Normal School fund.....	20,489.17
Normal School fund .....	22,895.21
University fund .....	10,772.78
Colored Agricultural and Normal University fund.....	1,947.05
Common-school fund .....	126,710.20
University preparatory school fund.....	6,908.43
Public building fund .....	205,162.95
Common-school indemnity fund.....	4,361.77
University, Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Normal School fund .....	6,300.02
University building fund.....	5,852.45
Agricultural and Mechanical College levy fund.....	223.21
Agricultural and Mechanical College bond fund.....	1.73
Northwestern Normal building fund.....	8,432.84
Southwestern Normal building fund .....	13,369.05
Agricultural and Mechanical College building fund .....	6,883.25
Colored Agricultural and Normal University lease fund .....	9,123.85
Colored Agricultural and Normal University building fund.....	3,107.01
Deaf and Dumb School fund .....	5,371.12
Blind School fund.....	7,191.48
Board of education fund .....	1,505.09
Condemnation school-lands fund .....	6,150.28
Greer County sections 13 fund.....	6,693.19
Greer County sections 33 fund.....	6,221.34
Library fund.....	887.44
Bond-interest fund .....	20,458.98
Interest land-lease fund.....	1,818.53
Statutes and session laws fund.....	95.50
Permanent school fund .....	100.00
Condemnation sections 13 fund.....	124.32
Condemnation sections 33 fund.....	777.17
Total .....	542,370.87
Capitol National Bank, Territorial depository, deposit .....	403,902.17
Guthrie National Bank, Territorial depository, deposit.....	138,468.70
	542,370.87

## SETTLEMENT OF LANDS.

During the past year some 3,068,502 acres of land have been filed upon, and there are yet remaining about 3,777,883 acres which are not included in the reserves and are open for settlement. While the



greater portion is best adapted to grazing, there are many localities where choice farming land can be obtained. It is a notable fact that where supposed arid regions have been plowed and cultivated nature has year by year come to the rescue with sufficient moisture to raise bountiful crops and fruits, and thus proved early impressions fallacious and rewarded the venturesome pioneer. Thus has the great American desert of the old geographies been made to blossom as the rose.

The following table indicates the number of acres filed on during the past year, in the respective counties, and the amount of land still vacant:

County.	Filed on during year.	Still vacant.
Beaver .....		3,032,408
Blaine .....	2,366	2,184
Caddo .....	949,159	2,453
Canadian .....	1,120	885
Comanche .....	910,983	17,613
Custer .....	11,503	5,097
Day .....	37,834	201,600
Dewey .....	34,023	19,000
Greer .....	221,000	79,831
Kiowa .....	666,191	8,467
Roger Mills .....	133,914	48,270
Washita .....		1,180
Woodward .....		349,334
Woods .....	100,409	9,561
Total .....	3,068,502	3,777,883

## PUBLIC LANDS.

Of the 3,777,883 acres of vacant Government land over 3,000,000 acres are in Beaver County, which as a whole is a cattle country, although some small portions are fit for agriculture.

Through the courtesy of the registers and receivers of the United States land offices located in the Territory I am able to give the status of the land in each district.

## WOODWARD DISTRICT.

This district is the largest, containing 5,805,000 acres. The records of the land office show on July 1, 1902, as follows:

County.	Area unap-propriated.	Area ap-propriated.	Area reserved.	Total area.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Beaver .....	3,032,408	648,592		3,681,000
Woodward .....	349,334	1,772,986	1,680	2,124,000
Total .....	3,381,742	2,421,578	1,680	5,805,000

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, 606,109.98 acres were segregated by homestead entries, made by 4,007 different persons, not to speak of a vast acreage segregated by suspended applications for amendments and second entries. The total receipts of the office aggregate over \$105,000 for the year. The lands yet vacant and subject to homestead entry are principally grass lands and valuable for grazing. Woodward and Beaver counties are well watered by numerous rivers, creeks, and innumerable running springs, which, with its excellent quality of grass lands, render this locality an ideal stock country.

## KINGFISHER DISTRICT.

The former office at Enid was combined with that of Kingfisher, and this district now contains 4,421,000 acres.

County.	Area unappropriated.	Reserved.	Appropriated.	Total area of land.	Lands entered year ending June 30, 1902.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Blaine.....	1,692	228,040	289,268	519,000	2,366
Canadian.....	38,720	38,720	100,280	139,000	1,120
Custer.....	2,340	43,060	264,600	310,000	11,503
Dewey.....	19,000	108,320	509,680	637,000	34,023
Day.....	201,600	38,400	426,000	666,000	37,834
Grant.....	70	75,335	596,595	672,000	1,255
Garfield.....	74,462	74,462	565,538	640,000	715
Kingfisher.....	372	74,240	493,388	568,000	2,295
Logan.....	6,400	6,400	105,600	112,000	160
Oklahoma.....	1,280	1,280	21,720	23,000	.....
Roger Mills.....	15,100	12,160	107,740	135,000	6,234
Total .....	240,174	700,417	3,480,409	4,421,000	74,505

As will appear from the above table, the greater portion of the vacant land is in the counties of Dewey, Day, and Roger Mills. The lands yet unappropriated and subject to homestead entry are generally "grazing" lands, with occasionally a tract of good farming land.

At the rate these lands have been taken up and settled upon during the past year, practically all the land now subject to entry will be filed on and appropriated this fiscal year, ending June 30, 1903.

There are about one-third million acres of vacant land in this district subject to homestead entry. The land has been opened to settlement and entry for ten years, and has been used mostly by the cattlemen. During the past three years the people of the Territory have been so prosperous and have raised such immense crops that people are now settling up the vacant land and the cattlemen are being driven to other parts. In the Territory you will find people from every State in the Union, well educated, refined, and with the requisite amount of push and energy to make a success at anything they undertake. There are about 100,000 people in this district, and of this number 20,000 are school children. The church and school facilities are as good or better than almost any State in the United States. The industries of the people are chiefly farming and stock raising. Crops consist of wheat, cotton, rye, corn, oats, barley, millet, sorghum, potatoes, melons, and in fact anything that may be raised south of Dakota and north of Texas, and between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The climate is mild in winter and hot in summer. The summer heat is tempered and most of the days made delightful by a steady Gulf breeze. The nights are always cool and delightful. There are four or five railroads crossing the Territory in different directions. The Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads run parallel north and south through the central part, and the Choctaw westward. The Frisco Railroad runs to Oklahoma City from St. Louis, and the Hutchinson and Southern runs from the town which bears its name to Blackwell in Kay County. The lands are at various distances from these different lines of road and a person can secure lands to his own satisfaction as regards their location. Indians are in

nearly every part of the district, but they are mostly educated and all civilized and perfectly harmless. Many of them are good citizens and enterprising farmers and stock raisers. The district is not without its drawbacks. In dry years the winds are very hot and do considerable damage to the crops, if they are not the cause of their total destruction. Fortunately, in the past few years we have not had any droughts.

## EL RENO DISTRICT.

This district contains 2,781,000 acres.

County.	Vacant.	Reserved.	Appropriated.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Blaine .....	492	71,508	72,000	
Caddo .....	2,453	27,388	949,159	979,000
Canadian .....	885	26,080	257,035	284,000
Custer .....	317		339,683	340,000
Kiowa .....	3,279	21,440	434,281	459,000
Washita .....	400	400	645,040	647,000
Total .....	7,826	76,468	2,696,706	2,781,000

The vacant land is either mountainous, broken, or sandy.

## GUTHRIE DISTRICT.

The former office at Perry was discontinued and the district combined with Guthrie, which contains 2,630,000 acres.

County.	Area unappropriated.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Kay .....	46,579	425,421	472,000	
Lincoln .....	32	56,622	333,346	390,000
Logan .....	16,894	343,106	360,000	
Noble .....		30,345	468,655	499,000
Oklahoma .....		3,840	88,160	92,000
Pawnee .....	58	30,949	301,993	333,000
Payne .....		66,836	417,164	484,000
Total .....	90	252,065	2,377,845	2,630,000

## OKLAHOMA CITY DISTRICT.

There are 2,600,630 acres in this district.

County.	Area unappropriated.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Blaine .....		55,000	10,000	65,000
Canadian .....		8,375	147,255	155,630
Cleveland .....		80,000	268,000	348,000
Custer .....	2,440	80,000	243,560	326,000
Lincoln .....		118,000	111,000	229,000
Oklahoma .....		32,000	316,000	348,000
Pottawatomie .....		273,820	227,180	501,000
Washita .....	780	109,000	518,220	628,000
Total .....	3,220	756,195	1,841,215	2,600,630

## MANGUM DISTRICT.

Two million one hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and seventy-five acres are included in this district, which comprises the counties of Greer and Roger Mills.

County.	Area unappropriated.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land.	Lands entered year ending June 30, 1902.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Greer .....	79,831	181,440	1,250,304	1,511,575	221,000
Roger Mills.....	33,170	42,400	52,110	622,000	127,680
Total .....	113,001	223,840	1,302,414	2,133,575	348,680

There were about 70,000 acres relinquished during the year in Greer County. The character of the vacant land in this district is prairie grazing land, broken and rocky.

## LAWTON DISTRICT.

Two million one hundred and twenty thousand acres are included in this district, which comprises the counties of Comanche and Kiowa.

County.	Area unappropriated.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Comanche .....	17,613.98	916,402.84	910,983.18	1,845,000
Kiowa .....	5,188.02	37,901.60	231,910.38	275,000
Total.....	22,802.00	954,304.44	1,142,893.56	2,120,000

Homesteads made to July 1, 1902.....	10,182
Soldiers' declaratories made to July 1, 1902.....	323
Contests filed to July 1, 1902 .....	2,066

The land left vacant is rough, mountainous, and unfit for agricultural purposes.

## ALVA DISTRICT.

There are 1,732,000 acres in this district, which is coextensive with Woods County.

County.	Area unappropriated.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Woods .....	9,561	195,680	1,526,759	1,732,000

Homestead entries for year ending June 30, 1902, embracing 100,409.35 acres .....	1,288
Final entries for year ending June 30, 1902, embracing 237,540.22 acres...	2,148
Cash entries for year ending June 30, 1902, embracing 54,387.02 acres...	346
Total receipts for year ending June 30, 1902.....	\$67,450.10



## SCHOOL LANDS.

When Congress in 1895 granted to the Territory of Oklahoma the privilege of leasing the lands reserved for the future State, it imposed an important duty upon the governor, secretary, and the superintendent of public instruction of the Territory, designated as the members of a board for leasing these lands, a duty which has constantly grown with the increasing demand for the land, with the reservation of new lands as new territory has been added to Oklahoma, and with new problems growing out of the development of the country and the increased productiveness of the lands.

All of the 2,055,000 acres are now leased, and the income from these lands for the year 1902 will amount to about \$300,000. Under the present system the lessee, upon compliance with the rules of the board and the terms of his contract, is guaranteed a renewal of his lease for another term under the appraisalment prescribed by the board, without competition. The rentals have not been excessive, and a leasehold is now considered valuable, so that probably without a single exception every lessee can sell his lease right for a considerable sum above the value of his improvements.

Under these conditions rents have been well paid, and in most instances the contracts with the board have been carefully carried out.

It now becomes necessary for the board to devote more attention to the manner in which the lands are farmed and the manner in which the contracts are carried out in regard to waste committed on the land.

## TIMBER CUTTING.

Many of the tenants on lands more or less timbered have been discovered cutting timber. Some of this timber was being used for improvements on the lands in fencing and building sheds and houses. Some lessees were having timber sawed into lumber, giving the mills a share of the lumber in payment. This custom probably arose from the fact that homesteaders were allowed this privilege on Government land. Some tenants were discovered to have gone even further and to have systematically sold timber from the land. It therefore became necessary for the board to place special agents in the field to visit the timbered lands and report on the condition of timber and the cutting of timber thereon. All lessees have been thoroughly notified that they must comply with the contract and not cut or remove or allow to be cut or removed any timber, and persons who have been found to have violated this contract have been assessed by the board additional rent in proportion to these depredations.

In this connection a policy has been adopted whereby, when it is found necessary to clear land in order to make the land productive, and where the land will be more valuable, the tenant is given special permission to clear a particularly described parcel of land upon the condition only that he will place the land under cultivation within six months and pay as additional rental therefor the value, over and above the cost of removal, of any timber removed. This is done only upon the recommendation of a special agent of the Department upon inspection, and with due regard to the preservation of sufficient timber, properly located, for the future use of the farm. Considerable dis-

satisfaction was caused among the lessees affected upon the adoption of this policy, but its wisdom is so apparent that complaint has subsided, and I think that no timber is now being cut without permission.

#### WALNUT TIMBER.

In the Wichita Reservation recently opened to settlement a number of canyons contained valuable walnut timber and some cedar. Considerable timber had been stolen from these lands during the last twelve years by settlers and organized timber thieves. It has been necessary to keep a special agent of this Department in said Wichita Reservation and Caddo County since the reservation of the school lands therein in order to protect this timber. Assistance has also been rendered in this matter by special agents of the general land office for the El Reno district.

A number of logs have been seized, and by prosecution and threat of prosecution by the Government and by the Territory this business has about been broken up.

#### RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAY.

While railroad building in the Territory has increased the value of the lands belonging to the Territory, the laying of these roads across school lands has in many cases considerably damaged the land. On this point I have followed the Territorial statute of 1895, and, upon application by the railroad company filed with a plat showing the quarters crossed by the railroad and the amount of ground taken, I have appointed a commission of three men for each county through which the road was built to appraise the value of the land occupied by the railroad company and the damages to the remaining tract. The finding of this commission is subject to appeal by the governor or by the company to the district court. In a few instances appeals have been taken, but the findings of the commission have generally proven satisfactory. These amounts have been paid into the Territorial treasury and kept as a permanent fund, and there is now belonging to this fund in the hands of the treasurer the sum of \$7,051.77.

#### DIVIDING GRAZING LEASES.

Owing to the building of railroads developing the country and the continued good crops year after year, the lands of the Territory have been farmed farther and farther west, and ranges which were considered fit only for grazing a few years since are now successfully farmed. This has resulted in many instances in the cutting up of large grazing tracts west of range 13 and the sale by the lessee of his right to these lands, by the section, and in many instances by the half and quarter section. While the board has taken no steps to encourage this movement, nothing has been done to discourage it, and transfers are made from lessees of sections and tracts to lessees for smaller amounts, but in such instances the board reserves the privilege of fixing an agricultural rental and does not allow rental on grazing basis only.



## PAST-DUE NOTES.

The following tabulated statement shows the total number and amounts of notes, by annual series, due to each fund:

Due.	Common school.		College, section 13.		Public building, section 33.		Greer County, section 13.		Common school indemnity.		Total.	
	Number of notes.	Amount.	Number of notes.	Amount.	Number of notes.	Amount.	Number of notes.	Amount.	Number of notes.	Amount.	Number of notes.	Amount.
1892 ...	53	\$1,953.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	\$1,953.77
1893 ...	127	4,144.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	4,144.40
1894 ...	252	9,015.47	4	\$194.00	2	\$21.00	...	...	...	...	258	9,230.47
1895 ...	265	11,194.69	15	653.50	17	737.65	...	...	...	...	297	12,585.84
1896 ...	128	5,782.12	20	762.52	23	1,006.68	...	...	...	...	171	7,551.32
1897 ...	20	477.37	4	96.00	8	248.50	...	...	...	...	32	821.87
1898 ...	5	132.00	...	...	1	33.00	...	...	...	...	6	165.00
1899 ...	16	350.25	1	...	4	99.00	...	...	...	...	21	449.25
1900 ...	73	2,421.05	6	236.00	7	199.00	...	...	...	...	86	2,776.05
1901 ...	208	7,641.05	33	1,426.17	32	1,323.00	1	\$33.00	76	\$1,822.00	350	12,245.22
Total.	1,147	43,112.17	83	3,368.19	94	3,587.83	1	33.00	76	1,822.00	1,401	51,923.19

In the above table the totals carried to the right are the amounts uncollected for the respective years, and the totals at the bottom are the amounts past due to each fund, showing a grand total of the whole amount past due to all funds in all the annual series to be, on the 1st day of August, 1902, \$51,923.19 on 1,401 notes. The total amount more than five years past due is \$35,465.80 on 1,906 notes, of which a small per cent has been renewed by partial payments or new notes; but a very great per cent of it is worthless, and under our Territorial statutes is outlawed and should be charged off the books of the office. Special attention is now being given to this paper with a view to making a final disposition of it. Much of this paper was obtained under the system employed in the leasing of lands in the Cherokee Outlet, the lessees having bid more than could be paid for the land, which, with bad crops, caused them to abandon the land and default in the payment. Many of these parties can not be found, and their notes can not be collected off their securities.

Of the notes due in 1897 all have been collected except 11, amounting to \$264, against which the statutes of limitation will run on the 1st day of October, 1902, and 21 notes, amounting to \$557.87, against which the statutes of limitation will run December 1, the total 1,897 uncollected notes amounting to \$821.87. If these notes are not collected or renewed, judgments will probably be taken during the year against the makers. The amounts past due for the year 1900 are often within the life of the present lease and will be almost entirely taken up by renewal time the coming fall. This will also be the case with the 1901 notes, which will fall in renewals during the coming fall and the fall of 1903.

The special agents of the school-land department are now working in the various counties, and besides the duty of appraising and fixing the rental value for the next term on expirations for the coming January these agents are charged with the duty of looking up past-due paper and reporting waste committed by the lessees.

## TOWN SITES.

Additions have been made on school land to two town sites. The lands thus improved and occupied will be the source of a large rental and their value much increased when finally transferred to the State of Oklahoma.

## INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

I find a few instances in which error seems to have been made by the allotting agents, which now conflict with the claims of the Territory and which have caused some trouble, owing to the leasing of the lands claimed by the Indians and upon which their improvements were located.

This has been and will be made the subject of correspondence and adjustment with the General Land Office, and in case it appears that the error was simply clerical I have signified my willingness to relinquish the right of the Territory in case the erroneously allotted land be reserved for the Territory.

## LANDS TO BE SELECTED.

The Territory is entitled to select some 6,000 acres in lieu of lands lost in the forest reservation in the Kiowa country, and it is estimated that the Territory is still entitled to about 7,000 acres of lands lost from other causes. Selection will be made in a short time of land in lieu of the lands lost in the Wichita Forest Reserve. These lands will probably have to be selected in Beaver County, and lands will be chosen with a view to obtaining water privileges.

## THE LEASING OF NEW LANDS.

The system employed in leasing the Territorial lands in the former Wichita, Caddo, Kiowa, and Apache reservations has proved eminently satisfactory. The amount paid in cash, which represents the excess bid over the three years' appraisement, was surprising; but very many persons to whom the lands were awarded have since transferred their rights to others at a considerable advance. All of these lands have been leased. About \$190,000, a small part of which was rental for the first year, was paid to the board on the leasing of these lands. The notes for annual rental being in proportion to the rentals on similar lands in all parts of the Territory, and only for the annual appraisement, will doubtless be paid promptly when due, and no loss should occur, as was the case in the leasing of the lands of the Cherokee Outlet, where three notes were taken, each for one-third of the amount bid for the land. The immediate leasing of these lands was very satisfactory, for the reason that the lessee is held responsible for waste committed on the land.

## INCREASE OF YEAR'S RENTAL.

The amount of rentals received during the year ending June 30, 1902, is more than double the amount for the previous year. A large part of this, as above stated, comes from the leasing of the new lands, but a fair increase in rentals and collections has further swelled the year's receipts.

## EQUITY TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN NEW COUNTIES.

In the annual distribution of the school fund it is unfortunate that under our laws the school districts in the new counties could not participate in the distribution. This is especially true as the amount distributed in July of this year almost wholly arose from the leasing of the lands in these districts themselves.

Probably \$22,000 would have gone to the districts in these new counties in case they had been enabled under the law to participate in the distribution.

## TABULATED STATEMENTS.

The following tables will give full information as to receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal year and also the general transaction of the department since its organization:

*Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1902.*

On hand June 30, 1901.....	\$3, 729. 45
Received from June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	467, 420. 38
Total .....	<u>471, 149. 83</u>
Expenses for the year .....	31, 299. 28
To the treasurer.....	435, 908. 20
Money returned to applicants .....	205. 25
Balance on hand .....	<u>3, 737: 10</u>
Total .....	471, 149. 83

*Receipts and expenditures of each fund for the year ending June 30, 1902.*

## COMMON SCHOOL.

Cash received .....	\$270, 785. 05
Expenses .....	\$20, 791. 89
Returned to applicants .....	41. 75
Net proceeds.....	<u>249, 951. 41</u>
	270, 785. 05

## COLLEGE.

Cash received.....	\$84, 605. 49
Expenses .....	\$4, 473. 33
Returned to applicants .....	161. 00
Net proceeds.....	<u>79, 971. 16</u>
	84, 605. 49

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Cash received .....	\$83, 561. 32
Expenses .....	\$4, 473. 33
Net proceeds.....	<u>79, 087. 99</u>
	83, 561. 32

## GREER COUNTY.

Section 13:	
Cash received .....	\$2, 258. 95
Expenses .....	\$292. 39
Net proceeds.....	<u>1, 966. 56</u>
	<u>2, 258. 95</u>

Section 33:	
Cash received .....	2, 352. 37
Expenses .....	\$292. 39
Net proceeds.....	<u>2, 059. 98</u>
	<u>2, 352. 37</u>

## COMMON SCHOOL INDEMNITY.

Cash received .....		\$23,857.20
Expenses .....	\$975.95	
Returned to applicants .....	2.50	
Net proceeds .....	22,878.75	
		<u>23,857.20</u>

*Net proceeds from leasing lands.*

## Fiscal year ending June 30—

1891 .....	\$4,536.82
1892 .....	21,346.13
1893 .....	19,164.67
1894 .....	45,989.98
1895 .....	88,627.97
1896 .....	71,740.68
1897 .....	98,467.81
1898 .....	173,442.83
1899 .....	133,047.19
1900 .....	177,190.24
1901 .....	213,303.67
1902 .....	435,915.85
Total .....	<u>1,482,773.84</u>

*Total receipts and expenditures of each fund to June 30, 1902.*

## COMMON SCHOOL.

Cash received .....		\$1,129,327.82
Expenses .....	\$83,073.28	
Returned to applicants .....	5,603.25	
Net receipts .....	1,040,651.29	
		<u>1,129,327.82</u>

## COLLEGE.

Cash received .....		\$220,289.56
Expenses .....	\$14,579.50	
Returned to applicants .....	1,549.41	
Net receipts .....	204,160.65	
		<u>220,289.56</u>

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Cash received .....		\$217,762.61
Expenses .....	\$14,571.14	
Returned to applicants .....	1,176.09	
Net receipts .....	202,015.38	
		<u>217,762.61</u>

## GREER COUNTY.

Section 13:		
Cash receipts .....		\$7,612.37
Expenses .....	\$786.12	
Returned to applicants .....	16.50	
Net receipts .....	6,809.75	
		<u>7,612.37</u>

## Section 33:

Cash receipts .....		\$7,044.14
Expenses .....	\$786.12	
Net receipts .....	6,258.02	
		<u>7,044.14</u>

## COMMON SCHOOL INDEMNITY.

Cash received .....		\$23,857.20
Expenses .....	\$975.95	
Returned to applicants .....	2.50	
Net receipts .....	22,878.75	
		<u>23,857.20</u>



## GRAND TOTAL OF ALL FUNDS.

Cash receipts.....		\$1,605,893.70
Expenses.....	\$114,772.11	
Money returned to applicants.....	8,347.75	
Net receipts.....	1,482,773.84	
		1,605,893.70

*Notes on hand.*

	Number.	Amount.
Common school fund.....	8,751	\$349,707.74
College.....	2,573	111,857.54
Public building.....	2,604	110,705.35
Greer County, section 13.....	142	5,241.93
Greer County, section 33.....	119	4,349.85
Common school indemnity fund.....	2,135	82,593.75
Total.....	16,324	664,456.16

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

"The common schools, oh, let their light shine through our country's story.  
Here lies her strength, her health, her might; here lies her future glory."

The school system of Oklahoma is at once the pride and glory of the growing Commonwealth. Our material progress is remarkable; our educational advancement phenomenal. The care taken to enlighten the growing generation is the State's assurance of its future moral and political strength.

The public school system is based upon a definite and comprehensive plan. While changes may be made in working out details, or in developing the various parts of the system, yet the definite plan, the ideal, will prevail. So thorough is this system that the most humble child may begin in the most distant rural school, and, advancing step by step, graduate in our university. The articulation is thus complete.

The public school system embraces the rural schools, consisting of the primary and grammar or intermediate grades; the secondary school, including the high school and the university preparatory school; the normal schools; the agricultural and mechanical college and the university.

The unit of organization is the school district, usually about 3 miles square. These districts are managed by local school boards, consisting of a director, clerk, and treasurer. These officers are elected consecutively for a term of three years each at the annual meeting in July. The school board looks after the schoolhouse, the finances of the district, the employment of teachers, provides necessary apparatus, promotes the general welfare and efficiency of the school. The patrons of the school at the annual meeting may choose school officers; may designate a site for the schoolhouse; may vote annually a tax not exceeding 2 per cent; may direct the sale of any school property; may determine the length of school term.

The school is supported by a district tax voted at the annual meeting; by a county school fund arising from a tax levied by the county commissioners; and by a Territorial fund accruing from the apportionment of the income from the leasing of the school lands. This Territorial fund is apportioned in January and July. The apportionment for the school year ending July 30, 1902, was \$1.84 per capita for all children of school age. It will thus be seen that abundant provision has been made for the financial support of a strong and effective school system.

The law also provides for a school library in every school district. Many school districts are availing themselves of this opportunity and bringing within the reach of the young people many of the very best books published. The selections are made under the guidance of the county superintendent and the county examining board.

The public school system amply provides for school supervision. In each county there is a county superintendent elected every two years at the general election. The county superintendent must see that the school laws are enforced; he visits and inspects the schools, holds public gatherings, encourages education, and makes full and complete reports of the educational progress of his county. A Territorial superintendent, appointed by the governor, has general supervision and management of the schools under such limitations and restrictions as the law may prescribe.

A Territorial board of education, consisting of the Territorial superintendent, president of the university, the president of the normal school at Edmond, ex officio, and one county and one city superintendent appointed by the governor, molds the general educational policy of the Territory. This Territorial board also grants Territorial certificates and makes out the questions and suggests plans for the examinations of teachers for the city and rural schools. In 1896 the Territorial board outlined a graded course of study for the common schools, thus unifying more fully the aim and efforts of the teachers. The county superintendents have put this course of study into active operation, with various degrees of success.

The number of graduates has gradually increased from 129 in 1896 to 579 in 1902. Some 1,802 have graduated. The diploma of graduation issued by the Territorial board admits the bearer to classes in the normal schools and university without examination, and is a great stimulant to increased effort on the part of the student and his teacher.

The system of examining teachers is gradually growing more perfect. Annually the Territorial board holds an examination of applicants for Territorial certificate or diploma. The board issues a five and a ten year certificate. The examination usually occurs in July in the Territorial superintendent's office. Very few teachers avail themselves of the opportunity to secure these certificates.

The Territorial board also holds examinations for candidates for conductors and instructors' certificates to teach in the normal institutes. These examinations usually occur late in December and early in May. The county examining board, consisting of the county superintendent and two associate examiners appointed by the county commissioners, holds four examinations for teachers expecting to teach in the rural schools on the last Friday and Saturday in October, January, April, and at the close of the normal institute. Three grades of certificates are issued: First grade, good for three years; second grade, good for two years, and third grade, good for one year. Sometimes temporary certificates are issued by the county superintendent, but the practice is usually discouraged.

Opportunity for teachers to more thoroughly prepare themselves for their important work is abundant. Besides our higher institutions of learning, including two magnificently equipped normal schools and the university, there are normal institutes and teachers' reading circles. Our normal schools promise a summer term the coming school year, which will be welcomed and attended by many teachers.

The normal institute lasts from three to six weeks. This year is the

first in the history of the Territory when every county had a normal institute. The attendance at these institutes was much greater than usual and the work done much more efficient. The class of young teachers is more promising than ever before. A three years' graded course of study has been outlined by the Territorial board of education and introduced by the county superintendents. Graduates of this course of study are given normal institute diplomas. Teachers holding first-class certificates, normal institute diplomas, and two teachers' reading circle certificates are granted high-class professional certificates by the county examining boards. The county superintendents organize the county teachers' reading circles. Pedagogical and general culture books recommended by the Territorial board are made the basis of an extensive study by the teachers. At the close of the school year regular examinations are held and certificates of completion of work done issued by the teachers' reading circle board.

Throughout Oklahoma a system of separate schools is now maintained with perfect satisfaction to the races. The advantages offered are identical, and the system is generally popular.

The schools are well housed. From the very beginning the settlers had an ambition to build schoolhouses. The only Territorial bonds ever issued were issued to build Territorial schools. Almost the only bonds issued by the municipal organization have been for the same purpose. Even in the new country over one hundred schoolhouses have been built. Most of them are good, substantial structures and are ornaments to the country.

The common schools are the poor man's hope, the widows' mainstay, the orphan's opportunity for a preparation for a better day. They are silent monuments ever pointing upward to a better life. They carry the lessons of life and love to the very remotest confines of the continents. The common schools are the "peoples' colleges," and guarantee the great blessings of education, enlightenment, and liberty to the masses.

*Schools taught during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.*

County.	Organized districts.	Districts in which schools were taught.	Schools taught.	Days schools were taught.	Average length of school, in days.
Beaver .....	52	46	46	4,080	88
Blaine .....	84	79	79	6,620	86
Canadian .....	97	97	107	10,538	98
Cleveland .....	69	66	73	8,240	113
Custer .....	112	68	68	.....	.....
Day .....	31	22	22	1,860	84
Dewey .....	82	62	62	5,082	82
Garfield .....	127	127	148	13,000	87
Grant .....	123	123	123	15,920	129
Greer .....	87	87	87	7,480	86
Kay .....	88	88	88	18,675	212
Kingfisher .....	119	119	120	9,420	79
Lincoln .....	134	134	159	14,155	89
Logan .....	97	95	158	20,700	131
Noble .....	61	59	59	6,520	110
Oklahoma .....	86	84	142	10,682	81
Pawnee .....	64	64	64	6,336	99
Payne .....	100	99	125	11,790	94
Pottawatomie .....	108	106	117	9,960	79
Roger Mills .....	49	31	31	1,321	43
Washita .....	88	86	86	5,780	68
Woods .....	257	241	241	25,120	104
Woodward .....	119	73	73	8,460	116
Total .....	2,234	2,056	2,278	221,739	97



*Enumeration of persons between the ages of 6 and 21, for the year 1901.*

County.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Beaver .....	541	506	1,047				1,047
Blaine .....	1,696	1,490	3,186	156	167	323	3,509
Canadian .....	2,657	2,811	5,468	47	63	110	5,578
Cleveland .....	3,431	3,115	6,546	86	90	176	6,722
Custer .....	2,021	1,898	3,919	23	27	50	3,969
Day .....	590	548	1,138				1,138
Dewey .....	1,786	1,643	3,429	13	13	26	3,455
Garfield .....	3,738	3,597	7,335	35	44	79	7,414
Grant .....	2,932	2,873	5,805	16	31	47	5,812
Greer .....	4,799	4,486	9,285				9,285
Kay .....	3,410	3,283	6,693	29	31	60	6,753
Kingfisher .....	3,061	2,871	5,932	489	449	938	6,870
Lincoln .....	4,594	4,341	8,935	377	364	741	9,676
Logan .....	3,396	3,173	6,569	983	1,053	2,036	8,605
Noble .....	1,908	1,801	3,709	64	55	119	3,828
Oklahoma .....	4,064	4,443	8,507	506	587	1,093	9,600
Pawnee .....	2,338	3,098	5,436	68	58	126	5,562
Payne .....	4,079	3,827	7,906	127	102	229	8,135
Pottawatomie .....	5,671	5,196	10,867	194	191	385	11,252
Roger Mills .....	1,753	1,551	3,304				3,304
Washita .....	3,523	3,169	6,692	3	1	4	6,696
Woods .....	6,727	6,139	12,866	33	23	56	12,922
Woodward .....	2,330	2,281	4,611				4,611
Total .....	71,105	68,140	139,245	3,249	3,349	6,598	145,843

*Enrollment in public schools, 1901.*

County.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Beaver .....	393	372	765				765
Blaine .....	1,398	1,315	2,713	148	155	303	3,016
Canadian .....	2,373	2,528	4,901	46	63	109	5,010
Cleveland .....	2,720	2,547	5,267	70	76	146	5,413
Custer .....	2,021	1,898	3,919	23	27	50	3,969
Day .....	403	369	772				772
Dewey .....	1,220	1,502	2,722	7	5	12	2,734
Garfield .....	3,345	3,242	6,587	22	30	52	6,639
Grant .....	2,319	2,088	4,407	6	21	27	4,434
Greer .....	4,799	4,486	9,285				9,285
Kay .....	2,159	1,928	4,087	2	3	5	4,092
Kingfisher .....	2,881	2,598	5,479	375	351	726	6,205
Lincoln .....	4,056	3,872	7,928	286	299	585	8,513
Logan .....	2,764	2,587	5,351	717	817	1,534	6,885
Noble .....	1,633	1,561	3,194	64	53	117	3,311
Oklahoma .....	3,328	3,232	6,560	405	462	867	7,427
Pawnee .....	1,842	1,777	3,619	39	30	69	3,688
Payne .....	3,400	3,205	6,605	63	39	102	6,707
Pottawatomie .....	4,701	4,415	9,116	79	94	173	9,289
Roger Mills .....	766	772	1,538				1,538
Washita .....	2,322	2,151	4,473				4,473
Woods .....	5,565	5,088	10,653	25	21	46	10,699
Woodward .....	1,125	982	2,107				2,107
Total .....	57,533	54,515	112,048	2,377	2,546	4,923	116,971



*Average daily attendance for the year ending June 30, 1901.*

County.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Beaver .....	246	235	481
Blaine .....	897	870	1,767
Canadian .....	1,602	1,735	3,337
Cleveland .....	1,415	1,471	2,886
Custer .....	540	511	1,051
Day .....	298	257	555
Dewey .....	736	753	1,489
Garfield .....	2,267	1,723	3,990
Grant .....	1,564	1,369	2,933
Greer .....			
Kay .....	1,507	1,403	2,910
Kingfisher .....	1,867	1,876	3,743
Lincoln .....	2,430	2,527	4,957
Logan .....	2,157	2,197	4,354
Noble .....	1,063	1,062	2,125
Oklahoma .....	2,178	2,248	4,426
Pawnee .....	471	465	936
Payne .....	1,850	1,885	3,735
Pottawatomie .....	2,319	2,300	4,619
Roger Mills .....	535	501	1,036
Washita .....	1,357	1,453	2,810
Woods .....	3,807	3,606	7,413
Woodward .....	648	597	1,245
Total .....	31,754	31,044	62,798

*Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1901.*

County.	Balance on hand June 30, 1901.	From apportionment of Territorial school fund.	From apportionment of county school fund.	From district tax.	From sale of bonds.	From other sources.	Total receipts.
Beaver .....	\$1,967.88	\$1,090.41	\$1,363.68	\$8,544.10	-----	\$224.55	\$13,290.62
Blaine .....	3,226.21	3,601.49	222.94	10,568.77	-----	246.42	17,865.00
Canadian .....	15,427.20	5,529.61	3,637.04	30,236.22	\$420.00	1,663.09	15,913.16
Cleveland .....	8,261.51	7,283.55	6,525.36	23,241.41	-----	-----	45,311.83
Custer .....	3,700.17	3,948.36	276.80	12,960.41	2,228.28	149.31	23,263.33
Day .....	16,057.81	746.24	437.19	3,702.07	300.00	-----	5,184.50
Dewey .....	2,319.75	3,323.96	362.56	9,842.48	2,988.00	43.90	19,058.32
Garfield .....	3,143.24	7,788.04	5,200.60	52,734.61	4,723.03	188.75	70,635.03
Grant .....	5,230.94	6,735.60	4,827.18	34,071.92	-----	-----	51,865.64
Greer .....	2,667.44	4,387.63	4,376.92	18,778.43	1,365.87	1,088.12	32,664.41
Kay .....	8,707.51	7,821.27	7,543.82	38,863.42	1,000.00	-----	63,936.02
Kingfisher .....	14,062.97	7,439.90	769.92	36,621.54	1,558.14	557.76	62,010.23
Lincoln .....	16,923.29	10,477.61	2,443.26	31,381.56	6,886.46	1,008.27	69,072.75
Logan .....	12,290.95	9,643.40	-----	40,141.97	1,225.00	3,950.85	67,252.17
Noble .....	3,404.92	4,142.89	2,837.63	31,046.63	325.00	416.93	42,175.00
Oklahoma .....	17,237.51	9,756.24	304.88	78,372.18	1,285.00	1,131.25	108,087.06
Pawnee .....	4,730.59	5,475.19	358.96	14,130.16	757.23	316.32	25,691.36
Payne .....	14,452.07	8,630.56	2,258.53	24,840.01	12,883.48	1,248.58	64,303.23
Pottawatomie .....	10,899.97	1,219.73	2,312.51	38,006.99	3,654.00	902.71	67,895.91
Roger Mills .....	1,696.67	-----	797.12	1,195.75	1,807.00	6,149.15	11,645.73
Washita .....	3.87	6,269.90	-----	492.90	3,471.00	-----	10,233.80
Woods .....	15,963.73	12,642.72	919.42	47,302.37	11,874.55	106.49	93,350.24
Woodward .....	12,801.99	3,641.60	5,631.57	14,987.36	-----	592.59	37,655.11

*Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1901.*

County.	Teachers' salaries.	Sites, buildings, and furniture.	Rents, repairs, and incidentals.	Library and apparatus.	Other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Balance on hand June 30, 1901.
Beaver .....	\$7,967.45	\$850.82	\$1,163.81	\$15.68	\$209.86	\$10,207.62	\$3,083.00
Blaine .....	12,087.86	220.63	271.04	42.00	1,410.75	14,032.28	3,833.55
Canadian .....	29,196.40	4,660.51	5,052.38	385.31	1,536.86	43,553.46	14,294.25
Cleveland .....	35,116.34					37,914.35	8,209.68
Custer .....	10,004.46	3,714.05	1,862.34	5.00	1,442.79	17,018.64	6,244.69
Day .....	3,175.50	526.00				384.50	1,243.95
Dewey .....	7,650.00	1,038.76	751.57	106.85	274.53	9,821.71	3,150.41
Garfield .....	22,050.29	2,379.36	3,151.74	256.54	3,640.69	62,943.71	7,692.32
Grant .....	34,276.00	4,028.96	9,742.01			47,046.97	4,818.67
Greer .....	18,712.74	4,463.29	5,146.36	1,042.59	455.23	31,777.67	5,515.92
Kay .....	37,843.75						
Kingfisher .....	32,875.42	3,589.26	9,359.46	235.10	794.25	46,853.49	15,156.74
Lincoln .....	30,897.39	18,864.92	3,930.27	720.14	1,271.43	56,684.15	8,213.40
Logan .....	39,652.49	4,167.68	6,511.71	1,447.33	4,122.19	55,901.40	17,014.20
Noble .....	16,373.00					3,828.94	3,889.06
Oklahoma .....	35,821.71	27,521.34	3,505.43	1,995.66	9,003.97	77,848.11	30,238.95
Pawnee .....	11,958.66	2,671.98	3,089.35	449.86	1,295.03	20,463.61	5,227.75
Payne .....	16,825.82	9,924.44	4,161.15	1,344.47	5,512.48	44,744.55	19,558.68
Pottawatomie .....	29,558.36	5,890.63	1,889.20	692.64	18,140.07	56,170.90	11,725.01
Roger Mills .....	641.90	175.00			16,974.62	17,934.23	2,781.46
Washita .....	13,280.58	420.21	1,066.48	117.26	153.48	15,038.01	4,327.26
Woods .....	43,360.43	14,493.43	5,001.89	1,305.23	2,477.97	75,867.05	17,483.19
Woodward .....	18,753.40	12,203.91	4,095.18	518.94	354.20	37,644.14	7,630.31

*Schoolhouses for the year ending June 30, 1901.*

County.	School-houses.	Value.	Erected during year.	Cost.
Beaver .....	42	\$8,432.50	2	\$947.50
Blaine .....	71	16,319.25	8	2,114.25
Canadian .....	87	50,450.00	3	1,971.08
Cleveland .....	73	42,917.00	7	3,885.80
Custer .....				
Day .....	22	4,426.00	2	536.00
Dewey .....	40	8,242.00	22	4,380.40
Garfield .....	127	44,552.39	3	9,800.00
Grant .....	125	64,200.00	5	2,800.00
Greer .....	90	31,443.84	12	4,866.77
Kay .....	90	54,660.00		
Kingfisher .....	120	66,897.00	9	4,815.00
Lincoln .....	149	72,141.71	12	19,551.01
Logan .....	113	99,555.00	5	2,721.00
Noble .....	61	33,565.35	2	3,643.57
Oklahoma .....	104	176,197.77	10	14,442.04
Pawnee .....	64	37,493.00	2	660.00
Payne .....	101	52,368.95	9	9,335.98
Pottawatomie .....	112	52,979.28	14	6,620.32
Roger Mills .....	30	14,750.00	9	5,100.00
Washita .....	83	32,525.00	14	5,528.00
Woods .....	217	62,662.00	46	19,750.00
Woodward .....	71	29,830.00	21	8,990.00
Total .....	1,994	1,056,608.01	217	131,958.72

*Teachers employed and the average salaries paid for the year ending June 30, 1901.*

County.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Average salaries paid.						Whole amount paid to teachers.
				First grade.		Second grade.		Third grade.		
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Beaver.....	13	33	46	\$40.00	\$33.00	\$33.00	\$32.00	\$30.00	\$29.00	\$7,937.45
Blaine.....	27	57	84	45.00	34.00					12,087.86
Caddo.....										
Canadian.....	35	73	108	44.00	39.00	39.00	35.00	34.00	30.00	29,196.40
Cleveland.....	52	42	94	50.00	40.00	41.00	37.00	35.00	30.00	35,116.34
Comanche.....										
Custer.....										
Day.....	10	12	22	36.00		32.00	34.00	30.00	29.00	3,175.50
Dewey.....	29	34	63	40.00		28.00	28.00	27.00	26.00	7,650.00
Garfield.....	66	90	150	48.00	35.00	39.00	34.00	34.00	32.00	22,551.29
Grant.....	60	84	144	43.00	32.00	36.00	42.00	34.00	30.00	34,276.00
Greer.....	54	50	104	50.00	39.00	38.00	34.00	36.00	31.00	18,712.00
Kay.....	54	81	135	51.00	45.00	44.00	39.00	41.00	32.00	37,843.75
Kingfisher.....	70	83	153	52.00	41.00	40.00	37.00	33.00	32.00	32,875.42
Kiowa.....										
Lincoln.....	99	84	183	44.00	39.00	35.00	32.00	33.00	31.00	30,897.39
Logan.....	47	113	160	43.00	32.00	31.00	34.00	30.00	27.00	39,652.49
Noble.....	18	54	72	43.00	35.00	37.00	34.00	35.00	31.00	16,373.00
Oklahoma.....	49	106	155	42.00	44.00	35.00	34.00	32.00	27.00	35,821.71
Pawnee.....	40	46	86	43.00	37.00	32.00	31.00	31.00	29.00	11,958.66
Payne.....	53	79	132	46.00	37.00	35.00	32.00	32.00	29.00	16,825.82
Pottawatomie.....	73	76	149	46.00	42.00	38.00	37.00	31.00	32.00	29,558.36
Roger Mills.....	18	15	33	43.00	41.00	32.00	31.00	35.00	29.00	4,173.50
Washita.....	46	45	91	44.00	38.00	36.00	33.00	35.00	28.00	13,280.83
Woods.....	113	138	251	38.00	35.00	34.00	33.00	33.00	31.00	43,530.88
Woodward.....	35	47	82	55.00	45.00	40.00	36.00	37.00	37.00	18,753.00
Total.....	1,061	1,442	2,503	44.00	38.00	36.00	34.00	31.00	30.00	502,277.65

*Teachers' certificates issued during the year ending June 30, 1902.*

County.	First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Temporary.	Total.
Beaver .....		15	10	29	54
Blaine .....	7	36	41	16	100
Caddo .....	2	15	6	40	63
Canadian .....	3	21	62	7	93
Cleveland .....	5	47	30	8	90
Comanche .....	6	3	14	14	37
Custer .....	1	20	11		32
Day .....	4	8	6	22	40
Dewey .....		16	42	30	88
Garfield .....	7	72	68	30	177
Grant .....		16	18		34
Greer .....	15	42	34	21	112
Kay .....	2	14	27	23	66
Kingfisher .....	2	33	36	32	103
Kiowa .....					
Lincoln .....	11	69	78	25	183
Logan .....	8	22	19	10	59
Noble .....	1	7	9	2	19
Oklahoma .....	4	20	30	9	63
Pawnee .....	7	19	28	7	61
Payne .....	3	23	48	11	75
Pottawatomie .....	6	32	16	22	76
Roger Mills .....	10	16	10	2	38
Washita .....	2	28	17	14	61
Woods .....	11	108	115	56	290
Woodward .....	1	27	29	8	65
Total .....	118	729	804	438	2,079

*Graduates from common schools in Oklahoma.*

County.	Diplomas issued.							Total.
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	
Beaver.....	5				1			6
Blaine.....			6	10	14	9	32	71
Caddo.....							4	4
Canadian.....			3		7	6	1	17
Cleveland.....	27	10	17	12	35	4	39	144
Comanche.....							3	3
Custer.....			2		4	12	1	19
Day.....						1		1
Dewey.....				9		2	10	21
Garfield.....				9	19	12	25	65
Grant.....			13		26	45	34	118
Greer.....			5	17	26	5	10	63
Kay.....	48	6	12	42	13	53	41	215
Kingfisher.....	27	14	3		50	23	42	159
Kiowa.....								
Lincoln.....				7	3	5	50	65
Logan.....	8	27	43		11	18	138	245
Noble.....	8	16		10	20	10	16	80
Oklahoma.....		25		10	10	20	30	95
Pawnee.....				28	23	25	7	83
Payne.....	6		5	11	13	25	22	82
Pottawatomie.....		4		9	33	4	16	66
Roger Mills.....				2	12	6	19	39
Washita.....		2		9	2	4	7	24
Woods.....			34	8	17	10	12	81
Woodward.....				6	6	4	20	36
Total.....	129	104	143	199	345	303	579	1,802

*Apportionment of Territorial school fund in 1902.*

County.	January.	July.	Total.
Beaver.....	\$973.71	\$952.77	\$1,926.48
Blaine.....	3,213.15	3,144.05	6,357.20
Canadian.....	5,187.54	5,075.98	10,263.52
Cleveland.....	6,251.46	6,117.02	12,368.48
Custer.....	3,681.87	3,602.69	7,284.56
Day.....	1,058.34	1,035.58	2,093.92
Dewey.....	3,320.10	3,248.70	6,568.80
Garfield.....	6,895.02	6,746.74	13,641.76
Grant.....	5,498.16	5,379.92	10,878.08
Greer.....	8,644.35	8,458.45	17,102.80
Kay.....	6,254.25	6,119.75	12,374.00
Kingfisher.....	6,482.10	6,342.70	12,824.80
Lincoln.....	8,998.68	8,805.16	17,803.84
Logan.....	8,002.65	7,830.55	15,833.20
Noble.....	3,560.04	3,483.48	7,043.52
Oklahoma.....	8,928.00	8,736.00	17,664.00
Pawnee.....	4,743.84	3,924.10	8,667.94
Payne.....	7,565.55	7,402.85	14,968.40
Pottawatomie.....	10,464.36	10,239.32	20,703.68
Roger Mills.....	3,072.72	3,006.64	6,079.36
Washita.....	6,227.28	6,093.36	12,320.64
Woods.....	12,055.59	11,796.33	23,851.92
Woodward.....	4,288.23	4,196.01	8,484.24
Total.....	135,366.99	131,738.15	267,105.14

## HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

Oklahoma offers the best of educational advantages through her several higher institutions of learning to not only her own students, but Indian Territory as well.

All of these institutions show great progress and a highly satisfactory condition. During the past year the aggregate attendance has been 2,081.



## UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA.

The university is founded upon the authority of an act of the legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma entitled "An act to locate and establish the University of Oklahoma." The act provided that when \$10,000 and 40 acres of land should be donated to the Territory by the city of Norman the institution should be located at that place. These requirements having been met, the university was established at Norman in 1892.

The scope and purpose of the institution are given in the following sections of the law:

(6789) SEC. 11. The university shall be open to female as well as to male students, under such regulations and restrictions as the board of regents may deem proper, and all able-bodied male students of the university, in whatever college, may receive instruction and discipline in military tactics, the requisite arms for which shall be furnished by the Territory.

(6787) SEC. 9. The object of the University of Oklahoma shall be to provide the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of learning connected with scientific, industrial, and professional pursuits, in the instruction and training of persons in the theory and art of teaching, and also the fundamental laws of the United States and this Territory in what regards the rights and duties of citizens.

*Location.*—Norman, the seat of the university, is the county seat of Cleveland County. It is a growing town of 3,500 inhabitants, situated 18 miles south of Oklahoma City on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. It stands on high ground, sloping to the Canadian River, and is preeminently healthful. The winters are mild and the atmosphere dry and bracing. The citizens of Norman are from all parts of the United States and are united in their hearty sympathy with educational matters.

*Support.*—The university is supported by a general tax of one-half mill upon each dollar of valuation on the assessment roll of the Territory. In addition to this, section 13 in each township in what is known as the Cherokee Outlet was reserved from settlement for university, normal school, and agricultural college purposes in the proclamation of the President of the United States opening those lands to settlement. The lands so reserved have been appropriated for the above purposes by act of Congress and have been leased for the benefit of the institutions named.

*The grounds.*—The university campus comprises 60 acres, 20 of which, lying just east of the old campus, were lately deeded to the university by the citizens of Norman. The campus lies at a good elevation overlooking the surrounding country, 1 mile south of the business portion of the town. The campus and approaching boulevard have been set out in trees, which have already attained a size to render the spot one of the most pleasing in Oklahoma. In addition, there is a nursery containing 15,000 young trees, for the most part elm, ash, and locust.

*Science hall.*—This structure was the first building to be erected. It was finished in 1893, and until the present time the greater part of the university work has been carried on within its walls. It is built of white limestone and red pressed brick. As originally planned, it contained 23 recitation and other rooms and a large chapel. At present

it is being rearranged, and after January, 1903, will be appointed as follows: Basement and first floor, chemistry and pharmacy and biology; second floor, geology, the chapel, and the museum; third floor, medicine.

*University hall.*—By an act of the legislature approved March 8, 1901, the university was granted the income for two years from a tax of seven-tenths of a mill on the dollar on all taxable property of the Territory, the amount to be spent for building, however, not to exceed \$90,000. In accordance with that bill, plans have been drawn and the contract let for a main recitation hall and administration building. The terms of the contract call for its completion by December 21, 1902. The building is to be constructed of buff pressed brick with terra-cotta trimmings and white limestone basement. In style it is modified Greek. When done it will contain ample office room for the president, secretary, registrar, and regents, together with suites of recitation rooms and private offices, society halls, etc.

*Heating and lighting plant.*—In accordance with the bill referred to, plans have been drawn for a suitable heating and lighting plant, at the estimated cost of \$15,000. The contract was let in August.

*Gymnasium.*—A third building provided for by the legislature of 1901 is a gymnasium. The plans have not as yet been matured, but during the coming year a suitable gymnasium, with athletic grounds, will be arranged for, at an estimated cost of \$10,000. A physical director was employed at the August meeting of the board of regents, who will begin his duties in September, 1902. Courses will be arranged to meet the needs of each student and suitable plans made for the building and grounds at once.

*Music rooms.*—Temporary quarters for the work in music have been provided on West Main street. There are three rooms, as follows: (1) A concert hall, with seating capacity for 250; (2) two instruction rooms.

*Organization.*—The university organization consists of the following schools: (1) College of arts and sciences; (2) school of pharmacy; (3) preparatory school; (4) school of fine arts.

The college of arts and sciences embraces (1) an undergraduate course, in the main elective; (2) a combined course in collegiate and medical studies; (3) combined courses in collegiate and engineering studies; (a) civil engineering; (b) mining engineering.

The school of pharmacy covers two years' work and leads to the degree of pharmaceutical chemist.

A medical course, including the first two years' work.

The preparatory school covers a three years' course, leading to the freshman class.

The school of fine arts embraces (1) a preparatory course in vocal and instrumental music; (2) an advanced course in music.

*Faculty.*—The faculty consists of 30 members. The instructors are men of recognized ability, chosen from such schools as Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, etc. At the August (1902) meeting of the board three additions were made: Director of physical culture, instructor in physics, and instructor in pharmacy. There are no student teachers.



The following is the roll of students for 1901-1902:

College of arts and sciences:		
Graduate students.....	3	
Seniors.....	5	
Juniors.....	12	
Sophomores.....	14	
Freshmen.....	23	
Specials.....	22	
Medical course.....	8	
	<hr/>	87
School of pharmacy:		
Second year.....	9	
First year.....	13	
	<hr/>	22
School of fine arts:		
Piano course.....	26	
Voice course.....	12	
	<hr/>	38
Preparatory school:		
Third year.....	26	
Second year.....	55	
First year.....	141	
	<hr/>	222
Business school.....		32
	<hr/>	
Total.....		401
Repetitions.....		42
	<hr/>	
Total.....		359

#### AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College was established and located at Stillwater by an act of the Territorial legislature which took effect December 25, 1890, accepting the provisions of the Federal statutes in aid of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The town of Stillwater was required to vote bonds in the sum of \$10,000 and to provide not less than 80 acres of land. The bonds were voted and 200 acres of land provided. The institution has been in operation since the fall of 1891.

The gratifying growth of this institution has been continued during the past year. The enrollment of students reached the total of 435. The faculty consists of 20 members. Fourteen young men and four young women graduated in June with the degree of bachelor of science. The building equipment has been increased by about \$45,000, providing a new auditorium, quarters for the departments of botany and entomology and of domestic economy, an engineering building, a smoke-stack and boiler house, and a barn. All of them are substantial brick buildings.

The resources of the college amount to about \$53,000 a year. Of this \$37,500 comes from the Government to the college and experiment station (Morrill and Hatch funds, respectively), and the greater portion of the remainder from the Territory. Of the Government fund of \$37,500 above mentioned, however, \$15,000 (the Hatch fund) goes exclusively to the experiment station and is used solely for purposes of experimentation and the publication of results. This leaves about \$38,000 per year applicable to purposes of maintenance, equipment, and instruction.

Five regular courses, each covering four years and leading to the degree of bachelor of science, are given—the general science and literature course, the agricultural course, the mechanical-engineering course, and the biological course (with majors in botany and zoology). Students of mature age may elect special work under the direction of the faculty. A two years' preparatory course is offered. Special courses are given in stenography, typewriting, and printing, and a special short course (eight weeks) is given during the winter term in agriculture and mechanic arts. Special interest and enthusiasm have been enlisted in connection with the short courses in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and they promise to be a permanently valuable feature of the work of this institution. Similar short courses for women in the several lines of domestic economy will be established soon.

While special and thorough courses are given in agriculture and mechanic arts, yet the institution is covering as far as possible the broad scope of instruction contemplated by Congress in the establishment and endowment of institutions of this class. It gives approved training in the English language and literature, in German and Latin, in biology, in chemistry, in domestic economy, in political science and history, in higher mathematics, etc.

The agricultural experiment station, referred to more extensively in another place, is connected with this institution and is a department of it. While its work, as above stated, is devoted solely to experimentation and the publication of results, incidentally it is a valuable source of illustration, and affords a stimulus to students in every branch of science. Its bulletins now go to 20,000 farmers of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Stillwater, the seat of the agricultural and mechanical college, is a town of 4,000 people, most beautifully and healthfully situated, the county seat of Payne County. It is on the line of the Oklahoma Eastern Branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

As in all of the other Territorial institutions, tuition is free, except to students outside of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. An incidental fee of \$1 per term is charged. Text-books cost from \$3 to \$4 per term. Other expenses are very moderate. Board with room in private families can be obtained from \$2.50 to \$3 per week; furnished rooms \$1.50 to \$3 per month, if two occupy the room. A considerable number of the students board in students' clubs, thus reducing expenses in that line to \$2 to \$2.25 per week. A very considerable proportion of the students are practically self-supporting, making their way by work done during the summer vacation and by labor during the academic year in the town, about the college, and in connection with the operations of the college farm. But with the rapidly increasing attendance, the proportion of students who can obtain such assistance from work connected with the institution itself must necessarily decrease.

Increasing interest is noted in general athletic sports, and this interest is deliberately fostered and encouraged by the authorities. Among the improvements contemplated for the present year is the fitting up of a gymnasium, already provided for by the board of regents.

## THE TERRITORIAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

"The normal school for Oklahoma" was located and established at Edmond by legislative enactment in 1890 upon the conditions, which were promptly met, that Oklahoma County donate \$5,000 in bonds and the town of Edmond donate 40 acres of land for a school site. Two thousand dollars additional in bonds was donated by the town.

Edmond is a thriving town of 2,000 inhabitants and is situated about midway between Guthrie and Oklahoma City, on the highest point on the Santa Fe Railway, and is preeminently distinguished for its healthfulness and for the beauty of its surroundings. It is distinctively a college town, its citizens having established homes here largely because the town is free from many of the vices commonly prevalent in county-seat towns.

The main building of the normal school, built of brick, was completed in 1893; the wings, built of stone, were erected in 1894 and 1895. The entire building contains 15 class rooms and an assembly hall of 500 seating capacity.

On account of the large increase in the number of students during the past year, three buildings adjacent to the main building have been occupied for school purposes. One of these is occupied by the department of music, one by the department of biology, and one by the training school. The last building mentioned is not sufficiently large for the accommodation of the training department, and hence a fifth building will be utilized for this purpose for the year 1902 and 1903. It is hoped that the legislature will make ample provision at its next session to meet the demands made by the rapid growth of the institution.

The institution is provided with an excellent library, consisting of a large number of reference books as well as general library and literary books. The library is conducted on the latest improved methods, affording the student the opportunity of the laboratory method of study and investigation. It is well equipped with books that supplement the work of the several departments.

In connection with the library is a commodious reading room, well equipped with the leading periodicals of the day, including daily papers, weeklies, and a large and well-selected list of magazines. Both the library and reading room are open to all students every day except Sunday.

The three laboratories—chemical, physical, and biological—are well equipped with modern appliances for scientific experimentation and investigation. A new telescope has recently been added to aid in the work of astronomy.

The model or training school, established last fall, has been successful beyond expectation. Hereafter a limited number of pupils will be received in all the grades from the first to the eighth, inclusive. Families who wish to educate their children can send them to the normal school at 6 years of age and continue them through the grades and the preparatory course into the normal diploma course, thus giving them a common school and college education under the most favorable conditions and circumstances—and all this free.

The normal school is maintained through a Territorial tax levy of one-half mill and a fifth part of the rentals obtained from sections



numbered 13 in the so-called Cherokee Outlet and in the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita lands opened to settlement on August 6, 1901.

The special function of the normal school is to prepare young men and young women for the work of teaching. This result is accomplished, first, through thorough and liberal academic work; second, through the study of the child; third, through studying the philosophy of teaching, and fourth, through practice and training in the model school.

The diploma given to the student upon graduation is a five-year Territorial certificate, and is renewable by the Territorial superintendent of public instruction upon evidence of satisfactory work done in teaching.

Seventy-seven students have within the past seven years completed the normal school course of study, and hundreds of others are now teaching in the Territory who have received a partial training in this school.

The aggregate enrollment of the school for the eleven years of its history is a little more than 2,500, making an average attendance of 227 a year. The entire enrollment for the first year was 76; the enrollment for the year closing June 14, 1901, was 337; for the year closing June 12, 1902, 483. There is a fair prospect that the attendance for the ensuing year will be greater than in any former year.

A large number of students attending this institution earn the money necessary to pay their way through school by teaching a part of the year; they then attend school the remaining part. Tuition is free in all departments.

The faculty consists of 20 members, all of whom are men and women of special training, education, and teaching ability, who take a sympathetic interest in the welfare of the student.

#### THE NORTHWESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Northwestern Territorial Normal School was founded by legislative act of 1897. The school opened in the Congregational Church at Alva on September 20, 1897, with an enrollment of 55 pupils. The school has steadily grown until the enrollment reached 593 for the school year of 1901-2. In 1900 the present magnificent building was built and equipped at a cost of about \$125,000.

The Northwestern Normal School is located at Alva, a city with a population of about 3,500, the county seat of Woods County. Alva is a true college town. Its people are refined, cultured, and liberal. It is delightful and healthful. The climate is especially good—sickness almost unknown. It is reached by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Choctaw railways.

The citizens of Alva have taken a great pride in the growth and development of the school. They have observed its progress from an institution of 50 students and a faculty of 3 members to a great normal school of almost 600 students and a faculty of 23 members, and this in spite of contending elements. The school has been reorganized, the faculty enlarged, the course of study strengthened, and new equipment added. All this promises much for the coming year. The heating apparatus is being remodeled. The library is receiving many new and valuable books. The latest and most commodious steel racks are being

purchased for this department. The departments of music, of oratory and expression, of English, of science, and of pedagogy are being reorganized, with strong and experienced instructors. A practice school has been added, as well as a business department. The Northwestern meets both of these demands. The practice school greatly increases the efficiency of the normal training; the increased course of study will strengthen the scholarship of those who intend to follow business pursuits.

The institution is supported by a general Territorial tax of one-half mill. This brings in about \$30,000. The institution also gets one-fifth of the moneys received from the leasing of sections numbered 33 of the school lands, which amounts to about \$10,000. The total income is thus about \$40,000 per year.

Students holding the diploma of graduation from the common schools are admitted without examination. Graduates of recognized high schools and higher institutions of learning are given accredited standing. Students may be admitted at any time, also, upon examination.

There are three courses of study: English, Latin, and modern languages. Graduates of the institution are given a diploma, which is a teacher's Territorial certificate, valid for five years and renewable by the Territorial superintendent of public instruction.

Athletic and literary organizations are fostered. The students are encouraged to develop a sound mind in a sound body.

With its magnificent building and equipment, with its able faculty, with its lengthened courses of study, with its intelligent and progressive body of students, with an enthusiastic patronage, with its delightful and healthful location, in the center of a rich and beautiful country, the Territory has every reason to be proud of this great institution of learning and to expect that it will be a powerful force in educating and enlightening the coming generation of Oklahoma.

#### THE COLORED AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

The Agricultural and Normal University at Langston was established by the legislature of 1897, in order that the colored people might have educational privileges similar to those enjoyed by the white people at the normal schools, the agricultural and mechanical college, and the Territorial university.

With this end in view, the following departments have been established and are in actual operation: The agricultural, the mechanical, the department of domestic economy, the collegiate, the college preparatory, the normal, and the elementary.

The university owns 160 acres of land and seven buildings, as follows: The main building, the mechanical building, the young women's dormitory, the young men's dormitory, the president's residence, and two small buildings occupied by the farmer and the janitor.

The university in its various departments has more than \$12,500 worth of books, apparatus, machinery, tools, farming implements, and stock, and at least \$2,000 worth of furniture in the main building and the dormitories.

The management of the school is under the control of a board of regents consisting of five members, two of whom are colored men. The superintendent of public instruction and the Territorial treasurer

are ex officio members of this board. These officers are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Territorial council.

Including the matron in charge of the young women's dormitory there are ten persons connected with the faculty. Owing to the increase in attendance and in the different grades of work, the regents have recently decided to enlarge the faculty by the addition of several more teachers.

During the past year there were 211 students enrolled. Of this number, 83 were males and 128 were females. The average daily attendance was 154.

The work done in this institution compares favorably with that which is done in many of the older institutions which have been established for the education of the colored people. While provision is made for the higher education of all who desire it, special emphasis is placed upon the importance of an industrial education. Regardless of the profession for which the student is making preparation, he is expected to acquire a working knowledge of some one of the industrial arts.

The moral standard of the institution has been high from the beginning of its history. No teacher is retained as a member of the faculty unless he lives up to this standard. Hence the conduct of the student has, as a rule, been creditable to the institution, and has strengthened it in the confidence of the people.

#### UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

The institution was founded by an act of the legislature of Oklahoma, approved March 8, 1901, entitled "An act providing for the location, erection, management, and control of a university preparatory school." The act provided that the town of Tonkawa donate 20 acres of land for the exclusive use of the university preparatory school. This condition was promptly met, the building was erected and equipped, and the school will be formally opened September 8, 1902.

Tonkawa, a rapidly growing town of 1,200 inhabitants, is located on the Hunnewell branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and is easily reached. It stands on an elevation in the Salt Fork Valley, is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, has a most healthful climate, and excellent water supply, and is in every way suitable as an educational center.

The law creating the institution states its purpose as follows:

The purpose of such school shall be to provide instruction for the students of Oklahoma which will prepare said students for a university course of study.

The university preparatory school is supported by a tax of one-fifth mill on all the taxable property of Oklahoma for two years.

The building, which is of white limestone and pressed brick, will contain, when complete, ten class rooms, two offices, two society halls, a library, and a chapel.

As the school aims to meet the demands of all classes of secondary students, it is organized as follows:

1. A subpreparatory year, which offers a thorough course in all the common branches.

2. The regular preparatory school, consisting of three courses, classical, modern language, and scientific. Each course offers three



years of work and prepares for freshman standing in the university at Norman.

3. School of business, offering two courses of one year each.

4. School of music.

5. School of oratory and physical culture.

6. School of art.

The school starts with a faculty of 8 instructors, all college or university trained teachers.

The scope of the work of the university preparatory school is limited to purely secondary or academic instruction. Elementary work is its specialty, and the school aims to give thorough preparation for a university course. The school is a feeder of our higher educational institutions.

#### SOUTHWESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL.

The legislature of 1901 passed an act providing for the location of a Southwestern Normal School in the southwestern portion of Oklahoma Territory. The act provided for the appointment of a committee of five to be selected by the governor of the Territory, whose duty it was to select a site for the Southwestern Normal School, between the 10th day of August, 1901, and the 20th day of September of the same year.

On or about the 6th day of May, 1901, the governor of Oklahoma Territory appointed a committee consisting of five persons to locate said institution. The committee named were R. W. Southard, C. B. Ames, Robert A. Lowry, J. A. Stine, and C. M. Cade, and each member was commissioned and qualified.

On or about the 8th day of August, 1901, the governor appointed a new committee to locate said institution and issued commissions to the individual members of this committee, to wit, George S. Green, J. H. Wheeler, W. C. Tetirick, Luther Martin, and John Embry, and each member of the committee last named accepted the appointment and took the necessary oath. Each committee visited the southwestern portion of the Territory between the 10th day of August and the 20th day of September, 1901, and each committee selected a site. The first committee named selected a site at or near the town of Weatherford, in Custer County, and the second committee chose a site for said school at Granite, in Greer County.

On the 31st day of October, 1901, W. R. Taylor, as county attorney of Oklahoma County, commenced an action in the district court of Oklahoma County against the board of education of Oklahoma Territory, L. W. Baxter, C. W. Rambo, E. B. Rankin, A. J. Ross, and C. M. Thacker, as members of the board of education, to enjoin and restrain the board of education from awarding any contract for the construction of any building near the town of Granite, or from expending or appropriating any money provided for the Southwestern Normal School at any other point or place than at the town of Weatherford. This action was tried before Judge Burwell, of the district court of Oklahoma County, and a judgment was rendered on the 15th day of April, 1902, restraining the members of the board of education from building the Southwestern Normal School at the town of Granite; the case was taken to the supreme court of the Territory, and is now pending in the supreme court undetermined. Both parties asked that the case be advanced so that a speedy hearing could be had of the case.

## OTHER SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Besides the institutions of learning above mentioned there are several sectarian and private schools in the Territory, several of which are mentioned below with their location:

Congregational College.....	Kingfisher.
Sacred Heart College.....	Sacred Heart.
Baptist College.....	Blackwell.
Catholic College for Girls.....	Guthrie.
Catholic College for Boys.....	Ponca.
Friends Academy.....	Stella.
Presbyterian Academy.....	Newkirk.

## UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO.

By Executive order of July 12, 1884, there were set aside  $13\frac{1}{2}$  sections of land, 8,640 acres, constituting the Chilocco School Reserve. This tract of most excellent land adjoins the State of Kansas and is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Arkansas City. The creek, from which the school takes its name, flows diagonally through the reserve and furnishes water for stock during the greater part of the year, and three springs on the bank of the creek supply the school.

The first building of the school was erected in 1883, school having been opened January 15, 1884. Since that time a number of buildings have been added, until there are now three large dormitories, a commodious school building, a school kitchen and dining room, a hospital, a shop building, a warehouse, and a superintendent's cottage. A fine office is now being built. All of these buildings are of stone taken from an excellent quarry belonging to the farm. Besides these there are barns and sheds for the accommodation of the horses and cattle kept on the farm.

All the main buildings are heated by steam, and the steam plant will be rendered more efficient by the addition of two new boilers, for the purchase of which appropriation has been made. An electric plant, consisting of two dynamos of 40 and 20 kilowatts capacity, furnishes light for the institution, about 1,000 lamps being in use. An ice plant, capable of turning out a ton of ice a day, also refrigerates three cold-storage rooms.

The school has labored under the disadvantage of numerous changes in management. Few of the superintendents remained in charge long enough to leave the impress of their individuality upon the school, and such continuous change, no matter how efficient those in charge, can not fail to hinder the securing of the best results. Superintendents Taylor and Goodman, whose terms aggregated about seven years, remained the greatest length of time, the latter having been transferred in January, 1902, the present superintendent, S. M. McCowan, taking his place. Mr. McCowan was sent here by the Indian Office to develop Chilocco into an agricultural school such as the richness of the soil, the excellence of the location, and the size of the reservation would warrant. He has begun by adding to the tilled land until now there are under cultivation about 1,500 acres. Of this, 1,000 will be put in wheat this fall, and enough will be broken next spring so that a year from now that wheat acreage will be doubled. Large fields of alfalfa have been sown, and these will be added to, that crop having proved a very profitable one. Corn, oats, kaffir corn, cane, and all fodder crops

will be grown in abundance. A large garden will be maintained, nearly 100 acres having been devoted to that purpose this year. This area includes the potato fields, these having produced for early shipment nearly 2,500 bushels, besides furnishing the school all that could be used. An orchard of 40 acres is bearing, 150 bushels of cherries having been harvested this year, while early peaches and apricots have been abundant. In the nursery are propagated a large variety of fruit and shade trees, and these are distributed free of charge among other Indian schools or among those Indians who desire to have them.

In the matter of live stock it is intended to raise the best of standard breeds. Shorthorn, Holstein, and Jersey cattle; draft horses and roadsters; the best breeds of hogs; all will be bred as soon as is possible to prepare suitable accommodations for such work. In the poultry yards all the standard fowls will have their places, and besides those sold as breeders, large numbers will find their way to the tables of the school children.

The dairy will receive its full share of attention. A creamery building is now being erected, and in this butter and cheese will be made. The most modern methods will be followed, and the latest improved machinery and apparatus are ready to be put into the building as soon as it is finished. Chilocco will have one of the completest practical and experimental plants for the manufacture of dairy products to be found in Oklahoma.

Besides doing all kinds of farm work, a boy can learn to be a blacksmith, a tailor, a wagon maker, a carpenter, a baker, an engineer, or a stone mason. Girls are taught sewing, cooking, butter making, and general housekeeping. In literary work pupils are given the regular common-school branches, the intention being to make everything practical.

But besides all this productive work, which has, on the farm, the idea of not only teaching the Indians to do things, but also of making money, of making the school as far as possible self-supporting, there will be carried on experiments in all kinds of practical agriculture; soils will be analyzed, methods of fertilizing will be shown, different species of grain will be studied, all sorts of crops will be raised in small quantity to ascertain their fitness for the climate. In short, Chilocco will be an experiment station that will have for its object not only the teaching of the Indian, but also the finding out what he can do most profitably in the line of agriculture. In this way the school will be a benefit to the surrounding country as well as to the Indian.

#### OTHER INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Below is given a tabulated statement showing the attendance at the other Indian schools in the Territory which are maintained by the Government:

##### *Boarding schools.*

Absentee .....	100	Ponca .....	116
Arapaho .....	124	Rainy Mountain .....	102
Cheyenne .....	141	Cantonment .....	112
Fort Sill .....	171	Red Moon .....	50
Kaw .....	51	Riverside .....	174
Osage .....	173	Sauk and Fox .....	99
Otoe .....	94	Seeger .....	134
Pawnee .....	147		



## MISSION SCHOOLS.

Certain religious denominations maintain in addition to the Government schools the following missions, the attendance of which is as indicated:

St. Patrick's (Catholic) .....	82
Mary Gregory Memorial (Presbyterian) .....	22
Cache Creek (Reform Presbyterian) .....	49
Methvin (Methodist Episcopal South) .....	68

The religious societies conducting these schools receive from the Government for the Indian children therein the regular rations in clothing to which the children are entitled as reservation Indians.

## RAILWAYS.

In the earlier days the railroad preceded civilization, but at the present time the reverse is the rule in Oklahoma.

Capital being awake to opportunities presented for investment where good returns were so promising, has sought to facilitate the transportation of abundant harvests by the shortest routes to the best markets. New lines of railroads or extensions of old ones are no sooner projected than efforts are made by rival cities along its route to secure the assurance of that which will add to their material welfare by the offer of larger bonuses.

At the present time there is but one county in Oklahoma that has no railroad. The following lines of railroad are now in operation in Oklahoma: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf; Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern; Kansas City, Mexico and Orient; St. Louis and San Francisco.

The following are being built, and will be in operation in the near future: Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma; Denver, Enid and Gulf; Arkansas Valley and Western; Fort Smith and Western; Guthrie, Shawnee and Colgate.

The railway mileage as returned for taxation in March was as follows:

*Railway mileage, by counties.*

County.	Main track.	Side track.	County.	Main track.	Side track.
Beaver .....	82.76	6.09	Kiowa .....	48.94	2.65
Blaine .....	72.23	5.44	Lincoln .....	35.96	3.12
Caddo .....	71.77	3.84	Logan .....	65.55	12.66
Canadian .....	65.08	13.70	Noble .....	39.95	7.93
Cleveland .....	21.63	3.57	Oklahoma .....	60.56	16.73
Comanche .....	19.43	3.58	Pawnee .....	41.81	7.07
Custer .....	35.68	5.25	Payne .....	44.56	6.33
Day .....	3.78	.....	Pottawatomie .....	31.92	13.46
Dewey .....	.....	.....	Roger Mills .....	21.36	7.13
Garfield .....	103.70	11.24	Washita .....	13.81	1.31
Grant .....	51.40	2.78	Woods .....	223.55	13.33
Greer .....	62.20	1.90	Woodward .....	65.72	7.68
Kay .....	83.57	19.77			
Kingfisher .....	46.51	5.11	Total .....	1,413.23	181.67

*Mileage of the different railways.*

Railway.	Main track.	Side track.	Total.
Achison, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	429.83	69.96	499.79
St. Louis and San Francisco.....	89.53	10.33	99.86
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	376.57	37.23	413.70
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf.....	339.94	57.82	397.76
Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern.....	91.21	6.33	97.54
Kansas City, Mexico and Orient.....	86.15	-----	86.15
Total.....	1,413.23	181.67	1,594.80

I give below a table showing the railway mileage of Oklahoma as compared with several States, together with the number of miles of railway per 100 square miles of area and the number of miles per 10,000 of population:

Territory and State.	Railway mileage.	Railway per 100 square miles.	Railway per 10,000 of population.
		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Oklahoma.....	1,413	3.7	26
Arkansas.....	3,128	6	24
Ohio.....	8,124	23	20
Kansas.....	8,781	10	60
Texas.....	10,817	4	30
Nebraska.....	5,703	7	51
North Dakota.....	2,938	4	90
South Dakota.....	2,898	4	72
Colorado.....	4,568	4.5	82
Missouri.....	6,822	10	22
Iowa.....	8,764	16	37

*Assessed valuation of railway property.*

Beaver.....	\$155,137	Kiowa.....	\$171,709
Blaine.....	304,613	Lincoln.....	210,996
Caddo.....	313,199	Logan.....	353,459
Canadian.....	373,304	Noble.....	267,633
Cleveland.....	146,646	Oklahoma.....	596,132
Comanche.....	73,936	Pawnee.....	56,369
Custer.....	182,236	Payne.....	179,896
Day.....	14,447	Pottawatomie.....	272,867
Dewey.....	-----	Roger Mills.....	148,159
Garfield.....	412,551	Washita.....	85,170
Grant.....	353,653	Woods.....	587,557
Greer.....	103,871	Woodward.....	272,682
Kay.....	456,138		
Kingfisher.....	248,102	Total.....	6,339,462

## RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Fully 500 miles of railway have been built in the Territory during the past year. Much is under construction and more miles will be completed within the next twelve months than ever before in the history of the Territory. The building of five roads simultaneously into the city of Guthrie but illustrates the unparalleled amount of railroad construction going on at the present time.



## CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA AND GULF.

The chief engineer makes the following statement concerning improvements on his line:

The following is a statement of miles of track laid and depots built by the construction department on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad system in Oklahoma Territory for the year ending June 30, 1902:

	Main line.	Sidings.	Total.
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R.:			
Weatherford to Elk .....	46,761	5,589	52,350
Tecumseh to Asher .....	20,882	1,864	22,746
Western Oklahoma R. R.:			
Elk to Texas State line .....	39,400	6,105	45,505
Total .....	107,043	13,558	120,601

Depots were built at the following-named stations: Parkersburg, Foss, Elk City, Doxey, Sayre, Erick, Texola, Romulus, and Asher.

## ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY.

Superintendent H. A. Tice gives the following items concerning his line:

This company has built new side tracks at Newkirk, Ponca City, Oklahoma City, and Guthrie; new depot at Bliss, and have enlarged depot at Ponca City. Additional stock yards have been built at Bliss and Perry. A large treating plant for furnishing water for locomotives has been erected at Guthrie. A large gravity coal chute has also been built at that point. New steel tanks have been erected at Oklahoma City, Guthrie, and Edmond. Large passenger depot is in course of construction at Guthrie. Seventeen miles of new line have been built and are now in operation between Pawnee and Ralston, and 10.5 miles between Ripley and Cushing. New station buildings have been erected at Ralston, Skedee, and Cushing.

A new line is now being constructed between Ralston and Newkirk, and from a point  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Skedee to the Indian Territory line, passing through Cushing, Shawnee, and Tecumseh, this line extending through to Pauls Valley. When completed this will give the Santa Fe a new line from Newkirk, through Oklahoma and Indian Territories, to Pauls Valley.

It is proposed to build a large passenger depot and also a large freight depot at Oklahoma City in the near future.

## ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Mr. B. F. Yoakum, president and general manager, makes the following statement relative to buildings erected and extensions along their line during the past year:

Extension of 150 feet to high platform at Blackwell. Standard coal house was erected at Chandler. Extension to cotton platform, 24 by 36, at Jones City. New standard No. 4 depot was erected at Middleton. Extension of 50 feet to freight house at Oklahoma City; also new covered platform, 40 by 104, at Oklahoma City.

A standard coal house and standard section and tool house were erected at Peckham. Standard coal house was erected at Stroud. Extension of 32 feet to passenger platform was made at Wellston; also extension to cotton platform of 24 by 36 feet and a standard coal house were erected at Wellston. Over 6,000 feet of new sidetrack was laid in the Territory during the past year, track having been laid at the following-named points: Blackwell, Enid, Munger, and Oklahoma City.

## CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The following information has been received from W. E. Dauchy, chief engineer:

During the past year, ending June 30, 1902, will state that our Enid and Anadarko line has been built from Enid to Geary and track has been laid. The grading has been completed on this line to Anadarko and track is now being laid.

We have completed our line from Anadarko to Lawton, and the grading of the line from Lawton southwest, a distance of 21 miles, has been completed and about one-half of the track laid.

On the line from Lawton to Waurika, a distance of 41 miles, the grading is about completed.

We have built a new passenger depot at Enid and are now building a new round-house and coaling station at that place.

We are putting up a large steel standpipe at North Enid, and are arranging to pipe water from there to South Enid, making an extensive water plant for the two stations.

We have built a new station at the town of Waurika, which is 6 miles south of Addington, and is in the edge of Oklahoma Territory.

Mr. Ed. L. Peckham, general manager of the Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern Railroad Company, writes as follows concerning improvements on his line:

Since the 30th day of June, 1901, the Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern Railway Company has constructed 160 miles of main line and 5 miles of side tracks and has erected six depots. The entire line will be completed by the 1st of November from Blackwell to Vernon, Tex., a distance of 252 miles, and has been sold to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, and on or before January 1, 1903, will be turned over to them and become part of the Frisco System.

## KANSAS CITY AND ORIENT.

The grading of this road is practically completed through Oklahoma, though but little steel rail has been laid as yet.

## MISSOURI, KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA RAILWAY.

In a recent communication Mr. John Devereux, general attorney, states as follows:

This road extends from Stevens, in the Indian Territory, through the Osage Indian Reservation and counties of Pawnee, Payne, Lincoln, Logan, and Oklahoma, and to the cities of Guthrie and Oklahoma City. The contract for the entire line is let, with a guaranty on the part of the contractors that the line shall be ready for operation not later than September 1, 1903. Grading is in progress practically on the entire line.

## RAILWAYS CHARTERED.

The following is a list of the railways chartered within the Territory during the past year:

The Oklahoma City and Canadian Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$200,000. Incorporators, Edward H. Cook, Guy E. Blackwelder, G. W. Carrico, George W. Baumhoff, R. E. Richardson, and Henry C. Garner.

The Oklahoma, Texas and Gulf Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$5,000,000. Incorporators, Albert E. Yerex, Harold R. Berry, Robert I. Hayes, Thomas F. McMechan, and Charles S. Bouton.

The Taloga and Eastern Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$200,000. Incorporators, W. C. Edwards, J. C. Strang, E. P. Kelley, Frank Rinehart, and John E. Calver.

The Oklahoma Electric Railway and Light Company. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Incorporators, Fred Ehler, Guy R. Gillett, F. E. Gillett, R. A. White, and Sterling P. Richardson.

The Western Railroad Construction Company. Capital stock, \$250,000. Incorporators, H. E. Havens, M. A. Kelso, W. S. Whittinghill, W. O. Purmort, P. W. Masten, W. J. Burnett, H. C. Miller, C. W. Turner, and C. J. Barth.

The Fort Smith and Western Railroad Company in Oklahoma. Capital stock, \$2,500,000. Incorporators, George Hayden, A. C. Dustin, Frank Dale, A. Hughes, A. G. C. Bierer, William S. Stiles, J. W. McNeal, Frank H. Greer, and Fred C. Dolcater.

The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Incorporators, J. W. McCloud, Francis I. Gowan, William H. Jenks, Charles E. Ingersoll, E. B. Morris, C. M. Barnes, J. B. Beadles, J. W. McNeal, and H. H. Hagan.

The Alaska Southern Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$2,000,000. Incorporators, W. I. Cook, Allen Cook, J. J. Campbell, F. L. Hill, John W. Dailey, W. D. Ford, J. C. Strang, C. H. Filson, and C. H. Woods.

The Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$5,000,000. Incorporators, F. N. Finney, James Hagerman, W. Van Riper, H. M. Flint, J. B. Barnes, Horace Speed, John W. Scotchorn, and John Devereux.

The Lawton and Wichita Mountain Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$350,000. Incorporators, J. B. Chapman, W. H. Anderson, J. W. Riley, Lewis Davis, J. H. King, L. P. Ross, and C. W. Parker.

The Woodward and Quanah Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Incorporators, George W. Carr, J. J. Gerlach, J. H. Hopkins, W. W. Carter, C. M. Hayhurst, Peter Martinson, H. A. Brockhaus, John Garvey, E. S. Wiggins, F. D. Healy, and Charles Swindall.

The Topeka, Lawrence and Kansas City Electric Railway Company. Capital stock, \$2,000,000. Incorporators, J. B. Adams, H. M. Levan, R. Levan, T. S. Salathiel, M. L. Adams, and E. R. Salathiel.

The Kansas, Oklahoma City and Western Railway Company. Capital stock, \$7,000,000. Incorporators, H. Overholser, S. M. Porter, C. M. Ball, Frank Bucher, and Ed Overholser.

The Northern Oklahoma Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$25,000. Incorporators, H. I. Wasson, William McGibbon, and A. E. Yerex.

The Lawton, Wichita Mountain and Suburban Railway Company. Capital stock, \$250,000. Incorporators, John W. Howard, Samuel Huber, and Loyd T. Reid.

The Denver, Kansas and Atlantic Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$15,000,000. Incorporators, Albert E. Yerex, Sylvanus D. Cook, J. H. Cameron, Smith H. Malory, H. K. Bickford, J. M. McCormack, J. S. Corley, J. M. Bickel, T. L. Lindley, and L. W. Van Horne.

The Texas and Oklahoma Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$3,500,000. Incorporators, Devereux Toler, H. M. Flint, F. N. Finney, Horace Speed, and John Devereux.

The Lawton and Craterville Electric Railway Company. Capital stock, \$500,000. Incorporators, L. W. Brewer, C. F. Smith, J. E. Williams, A. L. Quint, J. R. Lewis, J. L. Wiggins, G. A. Horton, P. T. Benbow, W. M. Turner, M. M. Holmes, J. S. West, J. M. Martin, and F. W. Robinson.

The Arkansas Valley and Western Railway Company. Capital stock, \$2,500,000. Incorporators, John A. Burkholder, C. J. Shapard, W. L. Eagleton, H. H. Watkins, John B. Linden, Edmund Frantz, J. P. Woolsey, and W. W. Faulds.

The Denver, Enid and Gulf Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$15,000,000. Incorporators, Edmund Frantz, H. E. Havens, John B. Linden, W. D. Frantz, F. C. Frantz, M. J. Frantz, and W. P. Frantz.

The Tulsa Northern Railway Company. Capital stock, \$500,000. Incorporators, F. H. McGuire, J. N. Curl, J. C. Foster, Thomas P. Hewitt, John Devereux, and Edward Short.

The Sulphur Springs Railway Company. Capital stock, \$1,400,000. Incorporators, Eugene E. White, Joseph M. Trone, Thomas F. Gafford, Isaac C. Renfro, John W. Harper, Theodore H. Ellis, Clay J. Webster, Roy C. Oakes, Ed L. Dunn, Charles G. Frost, George L. Cooke, and William M. Cross.

The Gulf, Oklahoma and Kansas Short Line Railway Company. Capital stock, \$10,000,000. Incorporators, H. M. Levan, Mayo Thomas, J. M. Johnson, J. H. Ritchie, J. W. Reeves, W. A. Merrill, C. Porter Johnson, S. F. Price, and Fred L. Conger.

#### COMMERCE.

Oklahoma annually exports thousands of carloads of her most excellent wheat and flour to the markets of Europe and South Amer-



ica, much of it going by the direct route via Galveston rather than the long haul to the Atlantic seaboard.

Because of her great abundance and variety of products, such as wheat, corn, cotton, castor beans, broom corn, oats, rye, potatoes, melons, fruits and berries, cattle and hogs, our numerous railroads find their facilities for conveying to the markets of the near-by cities and those farther east taxed to the utmost, and scarcity of cars is often the excuse given the impatient shipper.

The incoming freight of the past year has far exceeded in volume that of any equal length of time in the past. The 73,000 new settlers in the counties of Caddo, Comanche, and Kiowa, together with an equal number of homesteaders and citizens of the new towns in other portions of the Territory, have at times for months clogged the arteries of traffic with their household goods and other belongings. To supply the ordinary requirements of our inhabitants vast quantities of farm machinery, hardware, and building material, together with groceries and dry goods, have been shipped into the Territory. The demand for lumber and coal from the south and east has taxed the railroads leading from mill and mine to supply.

Below I give a tabulated statement of the business done during the past year by some of the railroads having lines within the Territory:

#### CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

*Statement of commodities received and forwarded from points on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad in Oklahoma Territory for the year ending June 30, 1902.*

Forwarded:	Carloads.
Cattle .....	1, 776
Hogs .....	670
Sheep .....	20
Horses .....	79
Wheat .....	5, 506
Corn .....	33
Oats .....	5
Castor beans .....	1
Cotton seed .....	56
Hay .....	276
Flour .....	1, 096
Other mill stuffs .....	791
Cotton (number of bales) .....	27, 259
Received:	
Farm machinery and implements .....	496
Vehicles .....	99
Flour .....	223
Emigrant movables .....	1, 370
Coal .....	1, 577

#### CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA AND GULF RAILROAD.

Mr. J. F. Holden, traffic manager, gives the following information:

Our records up to date show that during the cotton season, from September, 1900, to June, 1901, there were handled from stations in Oklahoma 65,384 bales, and for the season September, 1901, to June, 1902, there were handled from stations in Oklahoma 65,515 bales.

*Statement of carload freight forwarded from stations on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company in Oklahoma Territory for the year ending June 30, 1902.*

	Carloads.
Cattle and calves .....	1, 464
Hogs .....	227
Wheat .....	1, 205

Carloads.

Oats .....	169
Corn .....	95
Hay .....	70
Flour .....	1,485
Mill products .....	326
Cotton seed and products .....	437
Horses and mules .....	62
Sheep .....	3

Total ..... 5,543

## ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY.

Statement showing number of carloads of freight forwarded from the following stations to points outside of Oklahoma Territory from July, 1901, to June, 1902.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Castor beans.	Cotton seed.	Hay.	Cotton, bales.	Cotton, cars.	Flour.	Other mill products.	Melons.
Alston .....	2				293					20					
Asp. ....					3										
Alpha .....	72	95	4	14	710	7	11	1	2				246	156	
Black Bear .....					38									1	
Blackwell .....	30	29		3	985					1			212	54	
Bliss .....	119	7		7	443	1	5			112			1		
Braman .....	24	32		1	335					33					
Britton .....					45										
Camchester .....	68	37		4	531	7	32			68					
Campbell .....		1			38										
Capron .....	6	1	1		298	1	2			4					
Cashion .....	7	13		2	46								6	6	
Chilocco .....										32					
Clyde .....	2				125					13					
Coyle .....	2	22		2	35			2	70	1	1,769	32			6
Curtis .....	79	28		1	18		8			1			1		
Deer Creek .....	1	11		1	311	1				4					
Eagle Chief .....					27										
Edmond .....		32		5	224				6		2		92	6	2
Gage .....	340			2	6	2				6					
Gibbon .....					140					13					
Glencoe .....	8	19			86		1	2	10	3					2
Goodnight .....	1	4			26				3						
Guthrie .....	109	34		19	143	2	3	4	101	1	2,198	33	129	5	11
Kildare .....	40	39			527	4	1			8					11
Lawrie .....					27										36
Medford .....					22	1	3		2	17			41	9	
Mehan .....	2	3			12										
Moore .....	3	17			183		4			1			1		
Mulhall .....	99	33		1	324	1		5	6	7			42	6	
Navina .....		1			257										
Nardin .....	16	17			500	2	2			13			21	1	
Newkirk .....	36	20		13	95		1			11					
Noble .....	27	18		1	9	5	1				125	3			
Noel .....					17										
Norman .....	16	49	1		142	9			11	2	6,122	117	79	5	1
Numa .....	2	5			156					11					
Oklahoma City .....	120	55		43	106	2	3		317	12	16,138	404	158	26	
Orlando .....	6	21			162		2	4		19	9	118	3		
Perkins .....	11	35		4	3				21	1			6	8	
Pawnee .....	6	111	1	6	72	4	1	2	52	178	3,587	59	2	1	
Perry .....	19	70		74	711	11	2	1	47	9	2,025	34	496	161	
Ponca City .....	45	164	2	8	696	18	8			90			174	53	1
Quinlan .....							1								
Redrock .....	384	24		1	261		1		1	14	7			1	2
Ripley .....	11	40		5	65		1		101	2			1		
Russell .....					12										
Seward .....					27										4
Stillwater .....	6	40			87		3	1	183		6,531	98	1		
Sumpter .....					94										
Tonkawa .....	45	71			718					2			6		1
Tyner .....	2	1			22					1					
Wakita .....	41	30		1	450	2	3			22				3	
Waterloo .....										1					
Waynoka .....	101	8		4	67	1	31							4	
White Eagle .....	368	1		2	41	5	2		3	101					
White Head .....										9					
Woodward .....	331	18	1	2	27	2	3	40	3	5					3
Shattuck .....				1									1		
Total .....	2,607	1,256	10	227	10,798	88	134	62	958	838	38,622	783	1,716	506	80



Statement showing number of carloads of freight received at the following stations from points outside of Oklahoma Territory from July, 1901, to June, 1902.

Station.	Farm machinery and implements.	Vehicles.	Immigrant outfits.	Coal.	Flour.
Arta .....				20	
Alva .....	30	9	64	305	28
Belva .....				4	1
Blackbear .....				4	
Blackwell .....	24	4	40	257	17
Bliss .....	1		4	23	4
Braman .....	2	1	5	56	1
Britton .....	1		3	10	3
Camchester .....	10	3	11	126	18
Campbell .....			7	5	
Capron .....	1		1	41	4
Chillico .....	13	1	146	16	10
Clvde .....				21	
Coyle .....	4	2	8	10	36
Curtis .....	9		33	12	33
Cushing .....	1			4	5
Deer Creek .....	6		4	68	3
Eagle Chief .....				1	
Edmond .....	6	1	39	111	6
Gage .....	5	1	98	34	31
Gibbon .....				7	
Glencoe .....	5	1	6	35	35
Goodnight .....				1	2
Goodwin .....			5		
Guthrie .....	65	25	93	680	103
Heman .....			4		1
Kildare .....	3	2	12	108	18
Lawrie .....			1		
Medford .....	2	1	44	108	1
Mehan .....	1				
Moore .....			7	22	
Mulhall .....	4	1	13	63	2
Nardin .....	4	1	4	114	3
Navina .....	2			20	1
Newkirk .....	17	8	37	241	80
Noble .....	4	1	8	13	13
Norman .....	11	4	36	284	30
Numa .....				12	
Oklahoma .....	95	10	187	53	326
Orlando .....	9		16	43	19
Perkins .....	9		12	3	62
Pawnee .....	24	4	31	140	134
Perry .....	25	8	114	519	34
Ponca .....	32	4	27	285	54
Quinlin .....			7	3	2
Redrock .....	8		3	17	11
Ripley .....	14	1	15	18	78
Seward .....	1		3		
Shattuck .....	5		29	4	14
Stillwater .....	14	4	43	221	98
Sumpter .....	1			10	
Tandy .....			1		
Tonkawa .....	9	1	17	155	27
Wakita .....	8	3	8	142	9
Waterloo .....			1		
Waynoka .....	1		9	7	14
White Eagle .....				2	
White Head .....	2		25	6	7
Woodward .....	19		69	53	59
Total .....	513	101	1,351	4,512	1,468

## ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD.

*Shipments of different commodities from stations on line in Oklahoma Territory.*

[Carloads.]

Station.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Horses.	Wheat.	Corn.	Castor beans.	Cotton seed.	Hay.	Melons.	Flour.	Other mill stuff.	Total.	Bales of cotton.
Stroud .....	62	26	2	12	....	1	8	6	1	.....	.....	118	5,594
Doggett .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Chandler .....	79	21	1	.....	.....	1	4	3	.....	1	.....	110	11,484
Wellston .....	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	1	123	5,767
Luther .....	1	10	2	20	.....	.....	16	1	.....	.....	.....	50	1,998
Jones .....	21	5	.....	29	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	1,271
Munger .....	5	2	.....	41	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	266
Oklahoma .....	337	.....	6	8	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	287	154	796	6,852
Middleton .....	.....	.....	4	332	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	339	.....
Peckham .....	22	11	.....	255	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	289	.....
Blackwell .....	47	2	5	276	4	.....	4	.....	.....	238	63	639	.....
Eddy <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Lamont <sup>a</sup> .....	5	5	1	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Salt Fork <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Hunter <sup>a</sup> .....	10	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
Breckinridge <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
Enid <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	10	.....
Drummond <sup>a</sup> .....	2	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	22	.....
Ames <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
O'Keene <sup>a</sup> .....	3	1	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	35	.....
Total .....	595	99	23	1,084	4	2	154	25	1	545	223	2,755	33,257

*Shipments of different commodities into stations on line in Oklahoma Territory.*

[Carloads.]

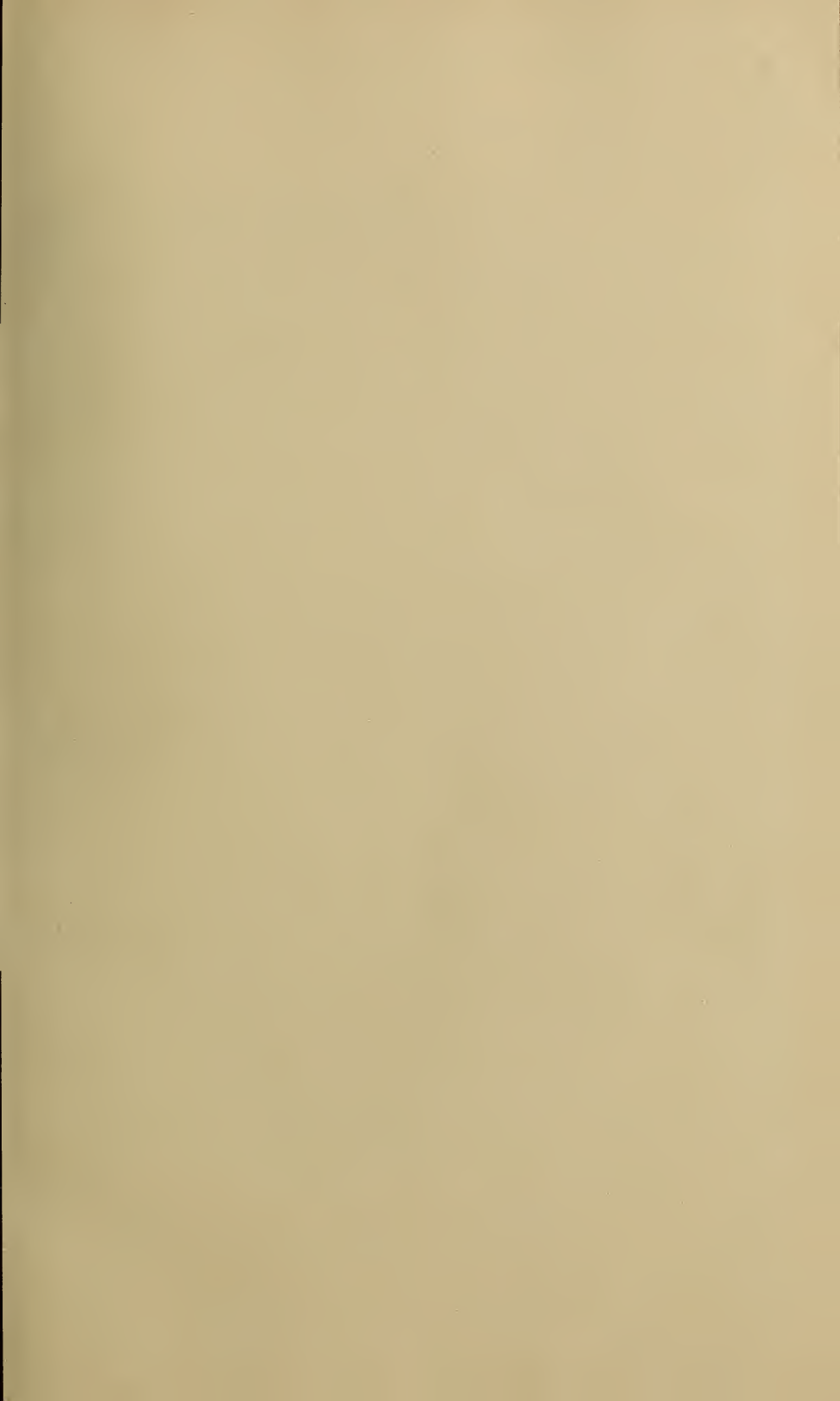
Station.	Farm machinery and implements.	Wagons.	Emigrant goods.	Coal.	Flour.	Total.
Stroud .....	23	7	25	63	44	162
Chandler .....	6	10	24	154	66	260
Wellston .....	1	.....	3	4	27	35
Luther .....	4	.....	1	4	10	19
Jones .....	1	1	1	9	1	13
Munger .....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	5
Oklahoma .....	29	11	73	337	.....	450
Middleton .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Peckham .....	.....	.....	1	66	1	68
Blackwell .....	7	5	22	374	1	409
Eddy <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Lamont <sup>a</sup> .....	4	1	.....	12	3	20
Hunter <sup>a</sup> .....	1	.....	2	28	.....	31
Breckinridge <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Enid <sup>a</sup> .....	3	.....	2	42	1	48
Drummond <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Ames <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	6
O'Keene <sup>a</sup> .....	3	2	4	20	10	39
Total .....	82	37	162	1,136	171	1,588

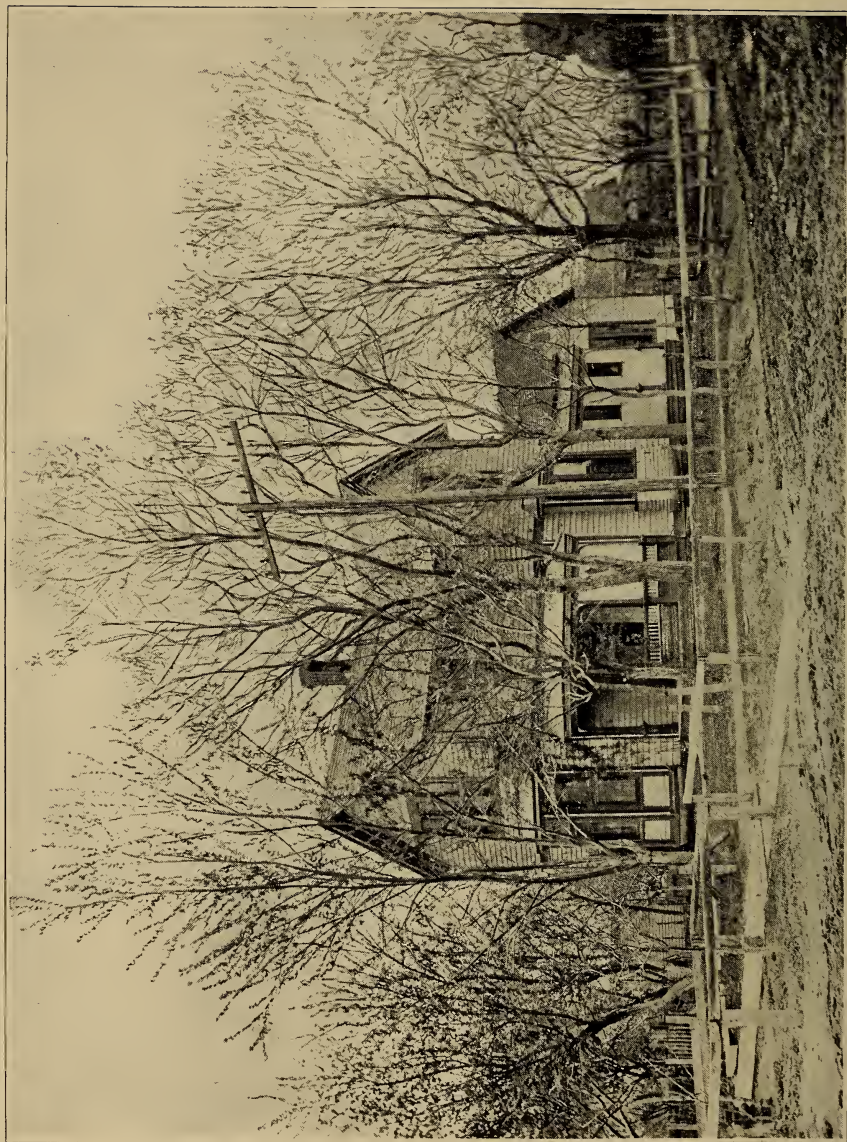
<sup>a</sup> Eddy to O'Keene is for last four months only.

## TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The Western Union Telegraph Company reaches every town in the Territory located on a railroad, and thus every county but one is placed in telegraphic communication with the world in general.

The Pioneer Telephone Company is the successor of the Arkansas Valley Telephone Company. Their system extends over the most





AN OKLAHOMA HOME, SHOWING GROWTH OF TREES IN TWELVE YEARS.



thickly populated portion of eastern Oklahoma, connecting the important towns and cities, and in many of the latter they have complete exchanges. During the past year numerous extensions have been made, viz, Oklahoma City to Shawnee, Guthrie to Marshall, Pawnee to Ralston, and Pawnee to Lawson and Cushing.

Exchanges have been built in the cities of Edmond and Yukon. The company has in active service 3,500 telephones and 75 toll stations; 120 miles of toll line are owned and operated by the company.

The Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company has exchanges at Guthrie, Oklahoma City, El Reno, and Norman, and long-distance stations in nearly all of the important towns in the Territory.

The Southwestern Oklahoma Telephone Company operates in that portion of the Territory indicated by its name.

There are other independent lines in the western and northern counties, and nearly every town in them is connected by wire with the county seat and larger cities.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Oklahoma is the home of the agriculturist. With a soil adapted to the cultivation and growth of nearly all cereals and fruits in their most prolific form; with a climate that is unsurpassed, combining as it does the sunshine of the Tropics and the breezes of the North, the growing season extending over a period of seven or eight months; with an abundance of moisture and a rainfall distributed so as to induce propagation and growth during the spring months, positive results become assured.

By proper diversification of crops several harvests may be secured each season. If for any reason a failure occurs with one, others may offset the loss by their abundance.

Successful agriculture means large and bountiful crops that in turn command good prices, and this is the prime cause of Oklahoma's greatness and prosperity.

The soil varies in depth from 2 to 20 feet, the predominating color being a reddish brown. It is exceedingly rich and seldom requires the use of a fertilizer.

Vegetation of every character thrives luxuriantly, and abundantly repays cultivation.

The leading crops of both the North and the South grow here side by side in perfection, thus evidencing the perfect adaptability of our soil and climate to the growth of corn and cotton, wheat and tobacco, oats and castor beans, rye and sugar cane.

#### AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The experiment station has continued and developed the work of investigation of agricultural matters committed to it. The unusual conditions incident to a dry season were utilized in the making of investigations having a bearing on overcoming the effects of the drouth and using the short crops of feed and forage to best advantage.

The field experiments carried out on the station farm include wheat, corn, cotton, Kafir corn, castor beans, oats, and barley. Annual forage crops, such as rape, cowpeas, sorghum, peanuts, field peas, soy beans, and sugar beets, and wheat, rye, and oats for winter and spring

pasture, are grown and used in feeding experiments with cattle and hogs. Alfalfa has been grown with success on the upland soil of the station farm, thus demonstrating the value of this crop for a wide range of soils in Oklahoma. Feeding experiments with hogs and steers have shown the value of cotton-seed meal when properly fed, and trials in wheat feeding have resulted in a better understanding of the manner of using this grain when corn is too high in price, for profitable feeding.

Animal diseases are being studied by the station. To encourage the use of vaccine for the prevention of blackleg in cattle, 123,620 doses of vaccine were prepared and distributed during the year. The parasites of domestic animals and the loco plant of the ranges in western Oklahoma have been studied and some practical results have been obtained.

An experiment with castor beans for the purpose of developing and improving varieties, begun last year, has been extended, and preliminary work with cotton along the same lines is in progress. To enlist the interest of practical men in this work a bulletin bearing upon the practical side of plant breeding has been issued.

Potato growing and the care and management of vineyards and orchards are fruitful subjects of investigation. This work is done both on the grounds of the station and on farms wherever suitable conditions are found, thus making the results of value to all sections. The care and planting of forest trees is receiving attention and resulting in an increased interest in this important subject.

Four bulletins and the annual report were issued during the year, in editions of 20,000 copies of each, and distributed to Oklahoma and Indian Territory farmers and to those residing elsewhere who request them. At present there are 18,315 names on the station mailing list. The station publications are sent free of charge.

Inquiries of all sorts are received by the station, and are given careful attention. Thirteen farmers' institutes were attended by one or more members of the station staff, and every possible assistance was given in the organization of county farmers' institutes. Many farmers have assisted in the work of the station by sending reports of the results of experiments which they have made and statements of the conditions in their respective localities. Many persons have visited the station and consulted with members of the staff in regard to farm practice and methods. These interviews are of great value to the station workers, and visitors are gladly welcomed at all times.

#### WHEAT.

Perhaps the largest acreage is devoted to the production of wheat. The winter variety is most raised, as it furnishes excellent pasturage for stock during the winter months and is uninjured by this procedure, some claiming it beneficial to the growing plant.

In the counties of Kay, Grant, Garfield, Kingfisher, and Canadian some large ranches are specially devoted to wheat raising.

The yield usually averages about 25 bushels, although there are numerous instances on record where 40 and 45 bushels have been obtained. The grain tests well, 62 to 64 pounds to the bushel not being unusual. The crop of 1902 will aggregate fully 30,000,000 bushels.

The reputation of Oklahoma's wheat in the markets is so good that it always commands the highest price, and frequently ships the premium first car of the season.

## CORN.

The acreage devoted to corn is very nearly as large as that sown to wheat. While wheat does best on the uplands, corn thrives in the valleys and frequently makes some astounding records for height and size of ear. The crop of 1902 will exceed 65,000,000 bushels.

Corn is planted much earlier in Oklahoma than in many of the States, and consequently matures before a possible shortness in rainfall could seriously affect it.

The yield per acre is equal to that of any of the States located in the so-called corn belt. While millions of bushels are shipped from the Territory to the less fortunate localities beyond our borders, much is fed by the farmer who combines stock raising with agriculture, thus obtaining a double profit from his labor and capital.

## COTTON.

One of the greatest and most valuable crops of our country was first mentioned by the historian Herodotus 450 B. C., who relates that trees in India bear as fruit, fleeces more delicate and beautiful than those of sheep, which the people of that distant land manufacture into cloth.

In the United States cotton was first planted in 1621, and its plentiful coming up, says Purchas's Pilgrims, was a subject of interest in America and England. The first shipment from this country noted was from Charleston, S. C., to England in 1748, which consisted of 7 bags. From that small beginning the product of 1900 was 9,137,000 bales, of which there were exported 6,090,144 bales, valued at \$242,988,978. Oklahoma annually contributes her share, cotton being one of her staple products. Cotton grows and produces well, maturing as it does late in the season, and our winters being so mild, the gathering of the crop is often prolonged very late, thus permitting the farmer with limited help to plant a large acreage. The average yield is one-half bale to the acre. The acreage of 1902 exceeds that of any previous year.

## POTATOES.

No crop has sprung into popular favor as quickly as the early potato crop. Not less than 10,000 acres have been devoted to this tuber. The yield is highly satisfactory, being from 100 to 200 bushels per acre. The price ranges from 60 to 85 cents.

The requisites necessary for success in potato growing are rich soil and good seed. They are both planted and dug by machinery. Oklahoma potatoes get to the market from two to three weeks ahead of those grown in Arkansas and Texas.

The farmers in the vicinity of Shawnee are now harvesting their potato crop. There are hundreds of acres in that locality, and as a sample of how they are turning out, the Herald gives this note:

One man yesterday sold the product of 10 acres of potatoes raised near Shawnee. He had 1,120 bushels of graded stock off the patch besides the culls and little ones which he will use for planting his second crop. He got 63 cents per bushel on the car for his potatoes. This makes his returns \$705.60 for the 10 acres, or \$70.56 an acre for three months' use of his land. At that rate of yield a 160-acre farm planted to potatoes would return for the one crop \$11,289.60.

Cleveland County soil is just as well adapted to potato raising as Pottawatomie, and those who planted in this county are getting as good results. Next year the acreage will be greatly increased here. (Norman Transcript, June 12, 1902.)



## SWEET POTATOES.

Sweet potatoes have proven themselves to be one of the most profitable crops that can be raised. The returns are good for the outlay and trouble. The yield averages from 125 to 200 bushels per acre, and as the price for sweet potatoes is always good, owing to the extreme care required to keep them, the parties who are fixed to take care of the crop receive rich returns for their labor.

## OATS.

Oats do well and are growing in favor. The yield compares well with other cereals, and prices during the past year have made oats a very profitable crop.

A demand for feed from Texas during the past two or three years has enabled farmers to get good prices for products of this kind.

## KAFFIR CORN.

Kaffir corn possesses the advantage of withstanding drought and need not be planted until late in the season; in fact, until some other crop shows evidence of not doing well. As a fodder it is excellent; as a producer it is prolific; as a fattener of stock, if properly prepared by grinding, it is a success. It grows well on high or low land, and brings a fair price. The acreage is increasing annually.

## MELONS.

Both watermelons and cantaloupes seem to be indigenous to Oklahoma. Its fertile, sandy loam gives to them a sweetness and flavor nowhere else excelled, and produces them in such vast quantities that the business of the shipper is counted by the hundred carloads. Melons attain a weight of from 40 to 100 pounds, and are so abundant that they are very cheap.

The production of cantaloupes has become a very profitable industry. The locality in the vicinity of Chandler and Shawnee has proven peculiarly adapted to the growth of the cantaloupe. Some 1,700 acres were planted this season. An acre of ground should yield 100 crates of melons under favorable conditions. The price this year is 55 cents per crate, and crates are furnished by the shipper. The cost of producing an acre of cantaloupes and delivering them should not exceed \$18 per acre. Hence a very satisfactory return is made on the crop.

The success of the growers this year will cause a larger acreage next season. Shawnee alone, it is reported, contemplates planting 1,000 acres.

S. R. Myers, living a few miles north of Hobart, to-day brought to town eleven loads of watermelons. On one load the melons were stacked away above the sideboards, and at that there were only 45 melons in the load. The average weight of 54 was 86 $\frac{3}{4}$  pounds.

Last year Mr. Myers built a \$1,400 house from the proceeds of his melon patch.

Mr. Myers says this was not a very good season for melons, or he would have brought in some weighing 125 pounds. (Hobart News-Republican.)

## CASTOR BEANS.

Castor beans are raised in nearly every county in the Territory. The yield is from 15 to 20 bushels per acre, and brings in the market on the average of \$1 per bushel. The crop this year is estimated at 175 bushels.



## BROOM CORN.

Heretofore three-fourths of the entire broom-corn supply of the United States came from one locality in one of the Middle States. Since the opening of Oklahoma the acreage devoted to the growth of broom corn has steadily increased, until at the present time it is grown very extensively in some localities, and is proving to be no small factor in supplying the markets and manufactures of the East.

It grows well in dry weather, produces nearly half a ton to the acre, and during the past few years has brought a high price.

## PEANUTS.

This is a crop that is growing in favor because of the good results obtained both in quantity and price. The average yield is from 50 to 60 bushels per acre. The price varies from 50 to 75 cents per bushel. For fattening hogs they are considered equal to corn and more economical. The crop this year is estimated to be fully 50,000 bushels.

## ALFALFA.

Alfalfa as a hay crop stands preeminent. It is very prolific. Two and three crops are cut each season. It is well known to be an excellent feed for stock and is the leading forage crop.

## SORGHUM.

Another excellent forage crop is sorghum, which grows and produces well in Oklahoma soil. Sorghum, when properly grown, produces from 5 to 12 tons of feed per acre.

## TIMOTHY AND CLOVER.

It is now fully proven that timothy and clover can be successfully raised in Oklahoma. Mr. George Collins, on his farm near Edmond, harvested 350 bales of a good grade of timothy last year. It is selling for 55 cents per bale.

## SUGAR BEETS.

With a record of almost universal success in the culture of every variety of plant, vine, or tuber, the future of the sugar beet is surely auspicious.

This season experiments are being carried on quite extensively to ascertain the value of the beet for sugar as raised in Oklahoma, and, should the result prove favorable, capital will soon be invested in a refinery at some central point.

## HORTICULTURE.

One of the first duties of the Oklahoma farmer after breaking the sod is to set out an orchard containing many varieties of fruit and to plant a vineyard.

It has been proven by practical test long ago that the soil of Oklahoma is well adapted to fruit growing, and those who were the most venturesome in the eyes of their slow-going neighbors have reaped a rich reward in the profitable fruit crops of the past few years.

The long growing season, our mild winters, and fertile soil conspire toward the rapid growth and early maturing of fruit-bearing trees.

Several local nurseries supply an abundance of good native acclimated stock at reasonable rates.

The reputation of Oklahoma fruits, their size, richness of flavor, and abundance, has spread far beyond our borders, and a considerable shipping business has developed.

#### APPLES.

The keeping quality of the apple make it a more profitable crop than some other fruits. The most hardy varieties, such as Ben Davis, Winesap, and Missouri Pippin, are favorites, while a dozen or more other varieties do well.

The supply of home-grown apples has not equalled the demand, and always command a good price.

Orchards set out some years ago which have been cultivated are bearing well and amply repay the labor bestowed upon them. The length of time required by the apple tree to reach its zenith of bearing is so much greater than the peach that most fruit raisers have planted most largely of the latter.

#### PEACHES.

Fine fruit has been produced in abundance. A large quantity is shipped from the Territory every season. In size and luscious flavor the Oklahoma peach is hard to beat. There are many varieties, but perhaps the greatest favorites are the Elbertas and Chinese Clings.

The trees begin to bear the second year after planting, and with cultivation increase in quantity annually. After the middle of June the peach crop is continuous until November.

The acreage devoted to the peach will far exceed that of any other fruit. In early days it was planted in the farmer's front yard for its shade as well as its fruit, and lined his garden walks and filled out his orchard. Peaches and grapes are perhaps the most abundant fruits.

#### GRAPES.

Grapes attain a greater degree of perfection and are much sweeter and of finer flavor in Oklahoma than in the Northern States.

The grape is a prolific producer, and that portion which can not be marketed is utilized in the manufacture of wine, which is of the very finest quality, being naturally very sweet.

Within three years from the planting of the cutting, grapes begin to bear, and then respond handsomely to cultivation and proper care. The Concord is probably the most grown, but other varieties all do well.

#### OTHER FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Nearly all small fruits and berries which have been given an opportunity to develop in Oklahoma soil have well repaid time and money expended.

Among those which have been most successful may be mentioned cherries, apricots, crab apples, quinces, pears, blackberries, strawberries, dewberries, currants, plums, gooseberries, etc.

Even the prune, nectarine, and fig have been grown to maturity.

## SALE OF FARM LANDS.

Improved farms are in demand in Oklahoma. The large number of real estate transfers at prices ranging higher than last year shows a meritorious appreciation of values.

The immigration from older States of a well-to-do citizenship has been unprecedented during the past year.

Below is given a table showing the number of sales and prices of farm lands as returned by the register of deeds in each county for the month of April, 1902:

County.	Number of sales.	Total acres transferred.	Total price paid.	Price per acre.		
				Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Beaver.....		3, 160	\$16, 125	\$1. 87	\$18. 75	\$5. 10
Blaine.....	22	3, 302	45, 266	2. 18	28. 75	13. 71
Canadian.....	42	6, 312	129, 155	3. 00	44. 00	20. 00
Cleveland.....	33	4, 074	46, 281	. 16	300. 00	11. 36
Custer.....	11	1, 680	22, 000	5. 00	18. 75	11. 87
Day.....	5	800	2, 160	1. 56	3. 12	2. 70
Dewey.....		735	7, 100	7. 50	12. 90	8. 98
Garfield.....	52	8, 160	150, 000	20. 00	50. 00	35. 00
Grant.....						
Greer.....						
Kay.....		6, 160	180, 660	65. 00	27. 00	38. 00
Kingfisher.....	46	5, 581	93, 450	2. 00	75. 00	16. 75
Lincoln.....		4, 165	73, 416	2. 00	62. 50	12. 00
Logan.....	47	5, 039	102, 825	5. 00	400. 00	20. 40
Noble.....	18	2, 400	63, 200	12. 50	33. 00	26. 00
Oklahoma.....	83	6, 327	151, 247	5. 00	75. 00	23. 90
Pawnee.....	11	1, 291	22, 100	5. 00	50. 00	20. 25
Payne.....	17	2, 052	30, 000	8. 00	28. 00	14. 61
Pottawatomie.....	284					
Roger Mills.....	7	1, 280		2. 75	16. 31	7. 75
Washita.....	16	2, 256	41, 565	9. 37	40. 00	18. 42
Woods.....	90	12, 269	185, 657	2. 50	30. 60	15. 13
Woodward.....		4, 400	20, 000	1. 00	16. 00	8. 00

Below is given a comparative table showing the land taxed in each county of the Territory in 1901 and 1902, and the increase of the latter year over the former:

*Land returned for taxation.*

County.	Listed for taxation.		
	1901.	1902.	Increase.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Beaver.....	132, 967	149, 199	16, 232
Blaine.....	82, 500	188, 304	105, 804
Canadian.....	300, 702	345, 257	44, 555
Cleveland.....	253, 946	254, 547	601
Custer.....	66, 243	157, 724	91, 481
Day.....	13, 957	20, 715	6, 758
Dewey.....	49, 483	78, 627	29, 144
Garfield.....	291, 630	445, 811	154, 181
Grant.....	267, 203	442, 994	175, 791
Greer.....	191, 832	300, 000	108, 168
Kay.....	214, 263	319, 693	105, 425
Kingfisher.....	396, 600	459, 436	62, 836
Lincoln.....	263, 514	384, 085	120, 571
Logan.....	403, 899	418, 900	15, 001
Noble.....	110, 454	173, 886	63, 432
Oklahoma.....	340, 790	366, 876	26, 086
Pawnee.....	98, 165	138, 238	40, 073
Payne.....	295, 193	346, 177	50, 984
Pottawatomie.....	186, 449	241, 675	55, 226
Roger Mills.....	23, 822	42, 014	18, 192
Washita.....	21, 117	140, 223	119, 106
Woods.....	425, 380	753, 322	327, 942
Woodward.....	121, 734	176, 960	55, 226
Total.....	4, 551, 847	6, 344, 662	1, 792, 815



## WEATHER AND CROPS.

Through the courtesy of Section Director C. M. Strong, of the United States Weather Bureau, I am enabled to give the following information relative to temperature, precipitation, and prevailing winds during the past year, together with climate and crop conditions by months and a general summary for the year.

## THE WEATHER BUREAU.

Valuable service is rendered by the system of issuing daily bulletins forecasting the weather conditions in various portions of the Territory by the United States Weather Bureau. Particular benefit is derived from this service throughout the cotton-growing region, where the daily bulletin shows the amount of rainfall and maximum and minimum temperature at the selected stations.

## GENERAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1901.

The year 1901 was favorable, in the main, for agricultural pursuits, although marked by the least precipitation on record since the opening of the section. As compared with normal conditions for the past ten years, the average temperature was  $1.1^{\circ}$  above, while the average precipitation was 8.17 inches below the normal.

The average temperature for 1901 was  $60.8^{\circ}$ ; the highest annual temperature record since the opening of the section was  $62.0^{\circ}$  in 1896, and the lowest  $57.4^{\circ}$  in 1894.

By seasons, the winter (1900-1901) gave the mean temperature of  $40.1^{\circ}$ , or  $1.5^{\circ}$  above the seasonal normal; the mean for the spring was  $58.4^{\circ}$ , or  $1.6^{\circ}$  below the normal; the mean temperature for the summer was  $82.5^{\circ}$ , or  $2.7^{\circ}$  above the normal; for the autumn it was  $63.5^{\circ}$ , or  $1.7^{\circ}$  above normal. The highest local mean temperature for the year was  $64.8^{\circ}$  at Ryan; the lowest,  $54.8^{\circ}$  at Kenton. The maximum temperature was  $116^{\circ}$ , at Wagoner, on July 16; the minimum was  $15^{\circ}$  below zero, at Kenton, on December 14; range for the year,  $131^{\circ}$ .

The total precipitation (annual) was 22.78 inches. The greatest annual, 39.45 inches, occurred in 1898, and the lowest, 22.78 inches, in 1901. The greatest annual precipitation locally was 38.21 at Tahlequah, and the least, 12.55, at Beaver. Precipitation fell heaviest over the Cherokee and Choctaw nations, and lightest over Beaver County; the greatest monthly precipitation was 12.15 inches, at Mangum, in May, and the least was no rainfall, at Woodward, in June, November, and December. The greatest amount of precipitation in twenty-four consecutive hours was 5.71 inches, at Poarch, on May 15 and 16.

By seasons, the winter (1900-1901) months gave a total of 1.97 inches, or 2.44 below the normal; the spring, 9.87 inches, or 0.32 below the normal; the summer, 5.44 inches, or 4.16 below; and autumn, 11.59 inches, or 4.32 inches above the normal.

The average total snowfall for the year was 4.4 inches; the greatest annual fall was 16 inches, at Guthrie.

The prevailing wind was from the south.

The number of clear days was 215 (59 per cent); partly cloudy days, 77 (12 per cent); cloudy days, 73 (21 per cent); days with 0.01 inch precipitation, 48 (13 per cent).

*January.*—The temperature was much above, and precipitation below the normal, but crops in ground made good growth, and farm work progressed.

*February.*—Normal temperature and slightly deficient precipitations; crops made a good growth, and farm work was well advanced; oats were sown, and corn and potatoes planted.

*April.*—Temperature decidedly below and precipitation above the normal; crops made slow growth; corn planting nearly completed; great damage to oats and wheat by insects.

*May.*—Temperature below, precipitation above, the normal; corn and cotton planting completed; cereals heading out and early vegetables being marketed.

*June.*—The warmest June on record, with deficient precipitation, caused droughty conditions, but crops suffered only partially; wheat, oats, and rye harvested; farm work well advanced; a severe storm over Kay County on the 7th.

*July.*—The warmest July on record, with deficient precipitation, caused crops, gardens, and fruit to suffer seriously.



*August.*—Continued abnormal temperature, and great deficiency in precipitation caused all crops and vegetation to suffer.

*September.*—Deficient temperature and precipitation, with light frosts on the 18th and 20th, caused unfavorable conditions; early cotton nearly picked, and corn cutting completed; fall wheat plowing and seeding well advanced, with early sown up to a good stand.

*October.*—Temperature much above and precipitation below normal; rain during fore part of month placed ground in good condition, and wheat seeding was practically completed; cotton picking advanced and most of crop secured.

*November.*—Temperature much above and precipitation below normal caused droughty conditions, and wheat suffered and deteriorated.

*December.*—Temperature and precipitation below normal; the coldest weather for any period in December since the opening of the section occurred on the 13th to 15th; wheat suffered from drought and rain was badly needed to place crops in condition to withstand the winter.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF CLIMATE AND CROP CONDITIONS.

The section experienced very favorable weather conditions throughout the winter of 1900-1901; the mild temperature prevailing afforded opportunity for the continued progress of farm work; the excess in precipitation during September filled the soil with moisture and overcame the effect of the deficiency during the winter months.

*March.*—The month opened with crop conditions nearly uniform over all portions of the section; wheat was in fair condition and making a good growth; oats had been sown and were coming up with a fair stand; early potatoes and gardens had been planted or made under favorable conditions; corn ground was being prepared, with a good portion of the crop planted; cotton land was being broken and prepared for planting; barley was being sown over the northern counties; stock was in good condition; fruit trees were blooming out with a good prospect.

*April.*—The month was marked by unusually cold weather during the first half, with heavy frosts as late as the 18th, and a snow and sleet storm on the 17th, causing considerable damage to corn, potatoes, and gardens; warmer fair weather during the last half of the month caused favorable conditions for the growth of the crops; the ground was moist and in good working condition, and farm work progressed rapidly; wheat and oats made slow growth; insects did great damage to oats and wheat, the former being a total loss over some counties; many fields were plowed under and planted in other crops; corn planting and replanting progressed and was almost completed; cotton planting was in general progress, with an increased acreage, and early planting coming up well; barley, rye, grass, potatoes, and gardens made slow growth; stock was doing well on range; fruit was in a promising condition; millet, cane, kaffir corn, alfalfa, castor beans, and other small crops were being planted.

*May.*—During the first half of the month droughty hot weather prevailed and retarded the growth of crops, but during the last half general and heavy rains occurred and all crops made a rapid growth and improved wonderfully; farm work was retarded somewhat; wheat made a slow growth and was heading out low, but the rains improved the crop, which then made a good growth and was heading, blooming, and filling out well at the close of the month; insects had mostly left the crop; oats had been generally destroyed by the insects, and the ground planted to other crops; corn was being cultivated by the close of the month the second or third time and was in good condition; cotton planting was completed by the middle of the month, the crop was being chopped or cultivated by the close of the month, but was backward in growth, owing to too cool nights and excessive precipitation; barley and rye were heading out in good condition; the first crop of alfalfa was being secured in good condition, and millet, kaffir, and broom corn, cane, potatoes, cow peas, and gardens were making a good growth; early potatoes, strawberries, and cherries were marketed, with good yields reported; fruit was promising and grass made a good growth and afforded abundant pasturage; stock was in good condition and thriving.

*June.*—High temperature, strong southerly winds, and a marked deficiency in rainfall were the distinguishing features of the month; wheat harvesting progressed and was completed by the close of the month, with stacking and thrashing in progress; good yields of a fine quality were reported; oats and rye harvesting were completed, with a very poor yield of oats; corn made a good growth and was well cultivated, and was tasseling out; cotton made a good growth, and chopping was completed, with the plant squaring and blooming out and well cultivated; haying was in progress, with fair yields; barley, kaffir and broom corn, cane, millet, and castor beans did fairly well; grass and pastures needed rain, but were in fair condition; stock water was scarce.

*July.*—Intense heat and an entire lack of precipitation caused the drought to continue with intensified conditions until the middle of the month, when heavy local showers relieved the dryness somewhat, but the drought continued over less favored localities throughout the month; the results were disastrous to the early corn, which was almost entirely ruined, and late corn suffered badly; at the close of the month many farmers were cutting corn for fodder; cotton stood the drought well, but shedding became more and more general; the late rains helped the crop considerably, and it was in fair condition by the close of the month; haying was nearing completion, with short yields reported; kaffir and broom corn, cane, and castor beans stood the drought well; gardens, fruit, and pastures were badly damaged; water was scarce, and stock suffered deterioration; wheat thrashing was nearly completed, with fine yields reported; fall wheat plowing had begun, with ground in good condition.

*August.*—Droughty conditions continued during the greater portion of the month, relieved occasionally by moderate local showers; cotton did well until the last decade of the month, when the bolls opened prematurely and caused much damage to the crop; the staple suffered deterioration and the crop was much shortened; picking was in general progress; late corn promised but a light yield, and was damaged by the heat; early corn was cut up for fodder; kaffir corn, cane, and late corn were being cut; haying was completed, with light yields reported; pastures were in poor condition, and much damaged; stock water was scarce and stock deteriorated; wheat thrashing was completed; fall wheat plowing was in progress, except where delayed by the hard condition of the ground; fruit, gardens, and potatoes suffered and were in poor condition.

*September.*—The weather was showery and cooler until the 11th, then much warmer and partly cloudy until the 19th, when a cool wave caused light frosts for several nights and some slight damage to vegetation; fair warm days and cool nights then continued until the close of the month, forming droughty conditions that caused some damage to growing crops and grass; early cotton was secured by the close of the month, yields averaging about one-third bale per acre; late cotton was improved some by the rains of the early part of the month; corn cutting was completed by the third week, and husking was in progress, with light yields; kaffir corn and cane were being cut, with light yields, but the sorghum was of a good quality; broom corn was gathered with a fair yield; pastures suffered from the droughty conditions, and stock was in a variable condition; fall wheat plowing and seeding was two-thirds completed, with early sown up to a good stand; some damage was caused by high winds and insects to wheat; late potatoes, gardens, turnips, and fruit were giving poor to fair yields.

*October.*—During the month wheat seeding was completed; the plant, owing to rains during the fore part of the month, came up well, and the bulk of the crop was up to a good stand, with early sown high enough to pasture; oats and rye sown were doing well; cotton picking progressed rapidly and most of the crop was secured, with yields ranging from one-fourth to one-half bale per acre; stock water was scarce, but ranges were fairly good, and stock was in fair condition.

*November.*—Wheat generally looked well, but suffered and deteriorated from drought conditions; stock water was scarce, but stock did well on range.

*December.*—Wheat, generally, was brown and short, and suffered from the continued drought and overfeeding, especially so over western and southern portions of the section; stock continued to do fairly well.

*January.*—Wheat and oats continue to suffer from the lack of sufficient moisture and were in very poor condition, the condition was most serious over the southern and western portions of the section, and more promising over the northern portion, where it was still alive, and with sufficient moisture could make a fair crop; stock continued to do well; fruit was uninjured and was promising; spring plowing was in slow progress.

*February.*—Precipitation continued light and insufficient to protect or benefit the cereals in the ground; wheat, however, continued to hold its own, but suffered badly, the hard wheat being more promising than the soft wheat, which was badly damaged by overfeeding, and the effects of freezing and thawing; rye and alfalfa were in good condition; spring plowing was delayed by hard ground; stock continued to do well; fruit trees were in good condition.

*March.*—Precipitation was decidedly above the average, and with excess in temperature caused wheat to improve rapidly in condition and vigor; many fields of soft wheat were so thin, however, that they were replanted to oats and corn; oats were sown and coming up to a good stand; rye, barley, and grass did well; corn ground was prepared, with ground in excellent condition; stock was thin, but doing well; fruit trees were blooming out with a fine prospect; early potatoes and gardens planted were doing well.

*April.*—General precipitation during the fore part of the month thoroughly saturated the ground and placed it in good working condition; wheat made a steady

and good growth and improved in condition, and was heading out; oats made a good growth and had an excellent stand; rye, barley, flax, alfalfa, and potatoes were in fine condition; corn planting was completed, with early up to a good stand and cultivated the first and second time; the crop was in a clean condition, and doing well; maize, cane, kaffir and broom corn were being planted, coming up to a good stand, and some being cultivated; pastures, grass, gardens, and fruit were in good condition.

*May.*—The month was noted by the occurrence of frequent and heavy precipitation, torrential and widespread in character, and in places very destructive to crops and property through overflow of bottom lands; much local damage was also caused to crops and fruit by heavy hailstorms; crops were more benefited than injured by the rains, through the supplying of sufficient subsoil moisture to mature the small grain and properly develop the corn and cotton; the short dry spells gave sufficient time to cultivate and place crops in good condition; cotton was in very good condition at the close of the month; corn, kaffir and broom corn, and cane made a good, healthy growth; wheat thickened up to a good stand, and the early soft wheat was matured; oats were an excellent stand, and maturing; rye and barley headed out in fine condition; alfalfa matured and the first crop was secured at intervals; flax, millet, potatoes, pastures, grass, gardens, fruit, and stock did well, and potatoes and vegetables were giving good yields; cherries and strawberries ripened, and gave fair to short yields.

*June.*—The weather was favorable for farm work and advanced the growth of crops until the close of the month, when some damage was caused to corn and gardens by hot, drying winds; over Oklahoma the precipitation was light; a remarkably cool period occurred from the 20th to 23d, but caused no damage beyond a slight retardation in growth of crops; wheat harvest progressed, and the late wheat was secured in good condition; thrashing was in progress with yields ranging from poor to good, but grain generally short in weight and of medium quality; oats were harvested and gave excellent yields of a fine quality; rye and barley harvested out good yields; corn was laid by in good condition, and silked, tasseled, and eared out, but needed rain at the close of the month; cotton was chopped to a stand, squared, and bloomed, and made a good growth; potatoes were secured with large yields of a fine quality; castor beans, millet, flax, kaffir and broom corn made a fine growth, and were in good condition; hay making progressed with large yields of a fine quality; vegetables, berries, melons, cantaloupes, and fruit gave large yields; stock fattened, and did well.

The season, as a whole, was a most remarkable one, despite a great deficiency in precipitation, giving bountiful returns in wheat and moderate ones in the remaining staples; oats and corn suffered severely from insects and drought, but cotton, while reduced nearly half in amount per acre below last year's returns, will, owing to increased acreage, make a very respectable showing in total amount; the early harvested crops were up to and above the average in quantity and superior in quality to any harvested for several years; wheat excelled any former crop harvested in quantity and quality and made this the banner year since the opening of this section to cultivation; the remaining crops and fruit, while short in quantity, were good in quality and sufficient for home consumption.

Following are the sectional departures and averages for the season of 1900-1901 for temperature and precipitation:

	Temperature.	Departure.	Precipitation.	Departure.
FALL MONTHS.				
September, 1900.....	75.7	+1.5	6.68	+4.17
October, 1900.....	65.0	+2.2	3.73	+1.08
November, 1900.....	50.0	+1.3	1.18	-0.43
Average.....	63.6	+1.7	11.59	+4.82
WINTER MONTHS.				
December, 1900.....	41.9	+2.1	0.51	-1.37
January, 1901.....	40.8	+3.1	0.52	-0.75
February, 1901.....	37.6	-0.6	0.94	-0.32
Average.....	40.1	+1.5	1.97	-2.44
SPRING MONTHS.				
March, 1901.....	49.7	-0.2	1.53	-0.50
April, 1901.....	57.8	-3.6	2.95	-0.04
May, 1901.....	67.6	-1.4	5.39	+0.22
Average.....	58.4	-1.6	9.87	-0.32



	Temper- ature.	Depar- ture.	Precipi- tation.	Depar- ture.
SUMMER MONTHS.				
June, 1901.....	79.3	+2.2	1.97	-1.35
July, 1901.....	85.9	+4.4	1.92	-1.58
August, 1901.....	82.2	+1.4	1.55	-1.23
Average.....	82.5	+2.7 <sub>1</sub>	5.44	-4.16
Yearly average.....	61.2	+1.1	28.87	-2.10

*Killing frosts in 1901.*

[Last in spring and first in autumn, at stations recording their occurrence.]

Stations.	Last of spring.	First of autumn.	Stations.	Last of spring.	First of autumn.
Arapaho.....	Apr. 19	Oct. 13	Lyons.....		Oct. 14
Ardmore.....		Nov. 3	Mangum.....	Apr. 16	Nov. 4
Beaver.....	Apr. 18	Nov. 2	Marlow.....	Apr. 18	Oct. 14
Bengal.....	Apr. 19	Oct. 13	Muskogee.....	do	Do.
Blackburn.....	do	Oct. 14	Newkirk.....	do	Do.
Burnett.....	do	Do.	Norman.....	Apr. 18	Do.
Chandler.....		Do.	Oklahoma.....	do	Nov. 4
Chickasha.....	Apr. 18	Do.	Pauls Valley.....	do	Oct. 14
Claremore.....	do		Pawhuska.....	do	Do.
Clifton.....	do	Oct. 14	Perry.....	do	Nov. 4
Durant.....		Nov. 4	Ryan.....	do	Do.
Fairland.....	Apr. 18	Do.	Sac and Fox Agency.....	do	Oct. 14
Fort Reno.....	do	Oct. 14	Shawnee.....	do	Nov. 13
Fort Sill.....	do	Do.	Stillwater.....	Apr. 18	Oct. 14
Hartshorne.....		Do.	Tahlequah.....	Apr. 19	Do.
Healdton.....	Apr. 18	Do.	Taloga.....	Apr. 18	Do.
Hennessey.....	do	Do.	Vittum.....	Apr. 17	Nov. 3
Holdenville.....	do	Nov. 4	Wagoner.....	Apr. 18	Nov. 16
Jefferson.....	Apr. 19		Waukomis.....	Apr. 19	Oct. 14
Jenkins.....	Apr. 18	Oct. 14	Weatherford.....		Nov. 4
Kenton.....	do	Oct. 13	Webbers Falls.....	Apr. 19	Oct. 14
Kingfisher.....	Apr. 19	Oct. 14	Woodward.....	Apr. 18	Nov. 4
Lehigh.....	Apr. 18				

*Average monthly and annual precipitation.*

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1892.....	0.46	2.02	2.89	2.25	9.70	3.05	2.61	4.03	1.62	5.23	0.63	3.66	38.15
1893.....	.63	1.07	1.47	2.71	2.68	2.12	3.48	5.16	3.18	1.15	1.51	1.33	25.49
1894.....	2.33	1.84	2.97	4.26	3.25	1.55	1.72	1.51	2.73	1.89	.80	1.22	25.57
1895.....	1.07	.56	.72	1.24	2.91	5.78	5.58	5.06	1.10	3.14	3.79	4.13	35.09
1896.....	1.04	.66	1.09	1.49	3.79	3.28	2.96	1.46	2.19	2.75	1.83	1.24	23.78
1897.....	1.87	.96	4.16	5.38	5.20	3.12	2.05	3.12	1.86	1.37	.51	1.01	30.61
1898.....	3.09	2.50	3.87	1.52	8.16	4.64	4.44	3.26	2.24	1.96	1.04	2.73	39.45
1899.....	1.01	.56	.85	3.62	6.00	5.06	6.05	.87	1.90	4.30	4.01	1.84	36.07
1900.....	.69	1.44	.76	4.44	4.59	2.58	4.13	1.75	6.68	3.73	1.18	.51	32.50
1901.....	.52	.94	1.53	2.95	5.39	1.97	1.92	1.55	1.56	1.99	1.34	1.12	22.78
1902.....	.61	.39	4.02	3.15	10.13	2.42							
Average.....	1.30	1.17	2.21	2.09	5.62	3.23	3.50	2.78	2.51	2.65	1.61	1.88	30.95

## STOCK RAISING.

Oklahoma was primarily a stock-raising country. Its vast prairies covered with abundance of nutritious grass, its streams of pure water lined with forests, made it an ideal pasture land for the stockmen who flourished in those days.

The large stock ranches have been pushed farther and farther west as the homesteader has filed on and fenced in his claim. Stock raising is now principally confined to small ranches and ordinary farms, and



as the result of breeding from thoroughbreds larger and better stock will usually be found.

An increasing stream of pure-bred cattle, horses, hogs, and chickens is coming into Oklahoma and Indian Territories. A diminishing stream of scrub cattle and hogs is going out of the Territories, and the cattle shipped to market within the past year have been of vastly superior quality to those shipped in former seasons. The Short-horn, Hereford, and Angus sires are placing their marks, and, better still, their beefy form upon the progeny of the miscellaneous assortment of cows on Oklahoma farms. Horses are being improved. Many broncho mares are mothering Percheron colts this spring.

In hogs, Oklahoma from the beginning has been well to the fore. The Poland-China, so long the only breed known to Oklahoma farmers, is the breed most generally kept, but herds of Duroc-Jerseys and of Berkshires, and occasionally some Chester-Whites, may be seen thriving on the wheat, sorghum, rape, cowpea, and other pastures.

Chickens and poultry of all sorts find here a congenial clime. Many breeders of pure-bred poultry sell all they can grow and can not fill their orders.

The demand for pure-bred sires in all lines is greater than ever before. The influence of example is proving effective, as it always does. It will be many years before there will be as many pure-bred sires on the farms of Oklahoma as there should be, but the demand is growing, and it only remains for breeders to meet and supply the want of the farmers on terms advantageous to both. (Oklahoma Farm Journal.)

The following table shows the number of head of live stock returned for taxation in the Territory for the year 1902:

*Live stock returned for taxation, 1902.*

County.	Horses.	Mules and asses.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.
Beaver .....	7,633	536	117,017	17,143	403
Blaine .....	6,660	1,188	14,720	723	3,162
Caddo .....	8,186	765	13,503	259	1,639
Canadian .....	8,995	1,839	25,048	303	6,348
Cleveland .....	6,618	2,216	13,424	888	7,063
Custer .....	8,542	1,931	32,110	186	12,081
Comanche .....	10,734	2,138	26,485	1,214	1,549
Day .....	3,457	668	17,034	16	1,985
Dewey .....	8,037	1,338	20,746	561	6,649
Garfield .....	14,056	2,502	36,618	631	9,573
Grant .....	13,806	2,011	43,327	74	8,659
Greer .....	20,941	5,525	73,871	5,211	8,610
Kay .....	11,557	1,833	33,316	314	13,203
Kaw Reservation .....	326	78	19,053	-----	434
Kingfisher .....	10,764	2,078	31,468	501	5,875
Kiowa .....	5,683	1,492	10,903	352	816
Lincoln .....	12,492	3,866	24,657	510	7,610
Logan .....	9,604	2,430	22,097	331	6,779
Noble .....	8,414	1,975	41,587	2,018	6,348
Oklahoma .....	9,117	1,887	15,074	550	7,775
Pawnee .....	7,682	1,940	19,286	461	11,241
Osage Reservation .....	3,000	300	50,000	100	3,500
Payne .....	11,622	3,667	26,526	378	11,795
Pottawatomie .....	10,625	4,660	24,916	621	8,115
Roger Mills .....	6,854	1,820	30,409	529	4,538
Washita .....	9,953	3,140	28,902	378	11,773
Woods .....	32,150	3,709	92,534	3,382	18,225
Woodward .....	13,431	1,611	55,185	674	3,470
Total .....	280,939	58,143	959,816	38,308	189,218

#### CATTLE.

The prevention of disease among cattle is under the special supervision of a board of live stock sanitary commissioners. It is their duty to enforce all sanitary laws intended to prevent the spread of and to eradicate infectious disease among domestic animals. They have met with gratifying success, working through a corps of efficient inspectors, in preventing to a large extent the ravages of Texas fever.

The following letter from Secretary W. E. Bolton, of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, is of interest to all stock raisers:

The Oklahoma Live Stock Association was founded in the spring of 1895, at Woodward, Okla., with 27 members. Its object is to maintain brand inspection at shipping points and at the markets, and to secure such legislation as will inure to the benefit and protection of cattle raisers.

From a small beginning the association has grown steadily until it now numbers hundreds of members, having control and ownership of cattle valued at nearly \$7,000,000.

The intersection of Oklahoma by the Federal quarantine line was largely due to this organization, thereby giving the right of free markets to the cattle raisers of the counties of Beaver, Woodward, Woods, Grant, Garfield, Kay, Noble, Kingfisher, Blaine, Dewey, Day, Roger Mills, Washita, Custer, Canadian, Greer, and parts of Logan and Oklahoma. The influence of the organization is brought to bear upon the maintenance of the Federal line, both in and out of the Territory, and the saving in values from this cause alone to the cattle men of Oklahoma last year aggregated upward of \$1,150,000, based on the very conservative estimate of only \$2 per head over quarantine stock.

The membership fee is only \$3, thus bringing the organization within reach of every stock farmer. The membership is not confined to Oklahoma exclusively, but it numbers many from the adjoining States. Its laws provide for an annual convention, and these sessions have come to be so largely attended that last year the annual convention was held in Wichita, and the next session will be held on the second Tuesday of next February, at Oklahoma City.

Any person may join at any time by making application, in person or by mail, to its secretary, at Woodward, Okla., which has always been the permanent headquarters of the association. Full information and all necessary blanks will be sent on request.

#### HORSES.

Some fine strains of horseflesh have of late years been introduced, which is causing the bronco of the past to lose favor, and it is now considered of little value. As draft animals, Clydesdales, Percherons, and Normans are stamping their characteristic features on the young stock of to-day, while Hambletonians, Morgans, and some others of more speedy ancestry are the favorites for carriage and race track.

With the advance in breeding comes a corresponding increase in value. Some horses of Oklahoma breeding are showing fine records, and their number is increasing.

#### POULTRY, SHEEP, AND ANGORA GOATS.

It has been amply demonstrated that poultry on the farm in Oklahoma does equally as well as anywhere else in the United States. The climate is favorable and markets good and convenient.

It has been supposed that sheep and goats would not be adapted to this locality on account of the heat of the summer season, but experiments controvert that belief. Sheep bring good prices in the local markets, and there is besides a revenue to be obtained from their fleeces which makes the raising of them doubly encouraging. Thus far no troublesome disease has caused any inconvenience.

The raising of Angora goats is an infant industry, but is apparently proving all that could be desired.

#### MINING.

The mineral resources of the Wichita Mountains and of the surrounding country have occasioned much inquiry in the dozen years since the opening of Oklahoma. As the country was an Indian reser-

vation until August, 1901, no locations of mineral could be made and only secret prospecting could be carried on. Since that opening occurred the conditions have been but little better. With the exception of the forest reserve, no land was opened for mineral location. All the land open to settlement was classed as agricultural and disposed of, in the drawing at Fort Sill, to homestead claimants. The right to locate minerals on these has been disputed by the settler at every step, and in the main his contention has been supported, with injunctions, by the courts. The legal right of the mineral locator is paramount, but the litigation sure to be interposed deters most prospectors.

By the Stevens amendment to the act opening the country all allotments, school lands, and in fact the entire country except reservations, are open to mineral location, but because of certain legal contentions the right is practically unused. The time for final proof on homesteads is close at hand, and the future of mining locations will rest mostly with the holder of the title unless extraordinary discoveries bring a rush of miners.

Historically and practically the Wichita Mountains are the oldest mining camp in the United States. The expedition of De Soto, in 1502, to the Arkansas Valley brought some attention to this country, and the old Spanish records show that these were later followed up by explorations from Mexico, which ended in permanent mining that was continued until the country was ceded to the United States.

The Marcy-McClellan expedition, sent in 1852 to locate the main fork of Red River, gave the first complete and accurate description of the country. McClellan speaks of it in very flattering terms, both as to its agricultural features and mineral possibilities. Edward Hitchcock, president of Amherst College, says of specimens sent him:

No one at all acquainted with the rocks in which gold is found can look at the specimens you have obtained in the Wichita Mountains without he shall be able to detect that metal. The porphyry, the porous quartz, and the magnetic iron sand found on Cache and Otter creeks, excite this expectation.

These mountains are a part of the low range which crosses the United States from east to west, appearing in the Indian Territory, known as the Boston Mountains in Arkansas, and appearing in detached peaks in northern Mississippi and Alabama. The plateau of these mountain deflects Red River and all the streams north of it from the Gulf to the Mississippi, and throughout its entire extent is the producer of coal and minerals wherever worked. The mines of Joplin and of Arkansas are from the geological formation which is more fully shown in the Wichitas. The height of the southern base of these mountains is given by Marcy at about 800 feet and the highest point at close to 2,300 feet. This is 600 feet lower than the highest peak in Pennsylvania and the same height as the highest peak in Connecticut. The average annual rainfall is 31 inches, being the same as Omaha, Nebr.

The mountains proper from northwest to southeast are about 60 miles in extent, the Keechi hills to the northeast are, however, a part of the same range.

Commencing at Granite on the northwest, in Greer County, the first and only mineral is petroleum. It occurs here near the surface, being usually found within 125 feet. The oil is very heavy with an asphalt base, and makes an unsurpassed lubricant. In the wells now opened the yield is from ten to twenty barrels per day, and on the market the



entire product finds a ready sale. No obstacle but the consent of the owner of the land exists to restrict mining operations.

As yet no oil has been found in the body of the mountains. Near Fort Sill and on the east side of Cache Creek is the Richards district. Here but little development has been had, as the homesteader has been a constant impediment to locations. Some machinery has been burned by them and much litigation had. The district, however, shows well. The oil lies deeper than at Granite, but is of the same general character. While the prospecting thus far shows undoubted oil deposits of great richness and large extent, no quantities have been raised to the surface and none put on the market.

Ten miles to the south of Richards is the Lawton district. This district can be located by the Asphaltus Spring, which is marked on all the maps, 3 or 4 miles southeast of Fort Sill. This spring was located by the Marcy expedition as a natural phenomenon. As it is on the Apache Reservation, it is inaccessible to the prospector. In the bluff to the east of it, about a half mile, two thin veins of coal, jointly measuring 22 inches, were found, but the military ejected the prospector. This field has a deeper development than any of the others, some of the wells going to the depth of 600 feet. The oil is usually found at about 125 feet, and frequent layers of oil sand are struck in going down. The oil strata is heavily charged with gas, which has been occasionally utilized as fuel for engines in sinking other wells. All operations in this section have been retarded by litigation with homesteaders.

In all of these eastern districts the ground surface for at least the first 100 feet is a close, heavy shale which makes the very finest-surfaced and closet-grained pressed brick in the United States. None of it has been utilized by local manufacture, but many specimens have been sent away and worked into samples.

Experts who have examined the Wichita oil field pronounce it the largest in the country, and its rapid development is now only a question of future titles.

The granite formation of this country is very extensive, and fine locations for quarries are found in Greer County as well. The quality is pronounced by practical stonecutters to be excellent. No quarries are yet in operation, principally because none of the railroads have passed near any workable deposits.

The cement beds are so extensive as to be inexhaustible, and are already being largely worked both in the Keechi hills and near Sterling on the east. The companies operating are old organizations, experienced in the business, with plenty of capital.

The mines for metals have not gone beyond the development stage, but that has gone far enough to prove that valuable deposits of copper and other ores exist at Craterville, 20 miles northwest of Lawton. The deposits there are in well-formed veins, with well-marked walls, and are from 4 to 15 feet in breadth. Considerable ore is on the dumps and some shipments will shortly be made to the smelters.

At Waurika, 20 miles southeast of Lawton, on a prairie country, some recent copper discoveries are exciting the miners. Large deposits of the copper-bearing ores have been uncovered, but as yet no complete tests have been made of its quality.

At the foot of Mount Scott there are some deposits of lead and zinc which are being opened, and the prospects are considered very valuable by old miners.







GROVE OF WALNUT TREES, SEVEN YEARS FROM SEED.

On the Otter creeks, near Wildman, is to be found vast quantities of the old miners' dry-bone, with heavy spar in association with fissure veins. Here the quartz runs from a lime to the true siliceous.

Copper float assaying as high as 43 per cent has been found in more than one place. Placer gold has been found in a number of localities, but not in quantities to justify labor.

In a recent communication from Robertson Palmer, of Wildman, he states:

The predominating mineral at this stage of development is copper, but my experience has been that the copper carries silver and gold. Pronounced evidence of copper can be found from one end of the range to the other, and in many places it appears in its native or pure form. Nuggets of pure copper have been taken from one shaft weighing as high as 11 ounces.

The lack of means and knowledge of mining matters has measurably prevented systematic or requisite work by the men who have been the pioneers, but capital and knowledge are beginning to find their way here, and as a result conditions are becoming more favorable.

In connection with the foregoing, P. Waldron, assayer, furnishes a table of some assays made for the public, of which he has preserved a record, as follows:

## FOR GOLD.

Number of assays.	Ounces.	Value per ton.
8	0.05	\$1.00
9	.06	1.20
4	.10	2.00
10	.12	2.40
3	.18	3.60
6	.25	5.00
1	.30	6.00
2	.40	8.00
2	.50	10.00
1	5.00	100.00
1	10.80	216.00
1	47.85	957.00
1	1.00	20.00
1	1.50	30.00

## FOR SILVER.

Number of assays.	Ounces.	Value per ton.
3	1	\$0.57
18	2	1.14
10	3	1.71
1	6	3.42
11	5	2.85
5	10	5.70
1	.....	10.00
2	22½	12.82

The Wichita Mountains produce the following minerals: Copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, magnesia, calcium, cobalt, nickel, manganese, barium, antimony (some), arsenic, aluminum, and sulphur.

## FOREST AND LUMBER PRODUCTS.

Some portions of Oklahoma are heavily timbered with oak, elm, walnut, pecan, hickory, sycamore, cottonwood, ash, cedar, etc., which furnish lumber and fuel in abundance. Local sawmills are kept busy during the winter and spring months in getting out material for building purposes.

While the eastern portion of the Territory is the most heavily wooded, the streams throughout the central and western part are lined with a dense growth which serves well as a fuel supply.

Cypress and pine lumber for building purposes is near at hand in the States of Texas and Arkansas, and can be purchased at reasonable prices.

The immense coal fields in Indian Territory supply our requirements for fuel at prices ranging from \$2 to \$7.50 per ton.

#### LABOR SUPPLY.

If there is an idle man in Oklahoma it is from choice rather than necessity.

The enormous amount of railroad building during the past year has given steady employment to hundreds of men, many of whom had to be imported from the North and East.

Farm labor is in demand the year round. The settlement of the new country created a demand for sod breaking and general farm work that could not be supplied, and hence many claim holders were unable to get their lands into cultivation this year. The increase of manufacturing industries, together with the general rush of building throughout the country and cities of the Territory, continually drain the labor supply, even with the ever-increasing flow of immigration. The wages paid are equal to or even greater than those of any State in the Union.

#### INDIANS.

The total number of Indians in the Territory is 12,893, a decrease of 26 for the year.

Nearly 300 Arizona Apaches are held as prisoners of war at Fort Sill.

The agencies report their numbers as follows:

Osage Agency:	
Osage .....	1, 800
Kaw .....	220
White Eagle Agency:	
Poncas .....	557
Otoes .....	370
Tonkawas .....	54
Pawnee Agency:	
Pawnees .....	638
Sac and Fox Agency :	
Sac and Fox .....	479
Iowas .....	91
Pottawatomies .....	1, 722
Shawnees .....	509
Darlington:	
Cheyennes and Arapahoes .....	2, 808
Kiowa Agency:	
Kiowas .....	1, 134
Comanches .....	1, 407
Apaches .....	164
Wichitas and affiliated tribes .....	940

#### WHITE EAGLE AGENCY.

The following has been received from Hon. John Jensen, United States Indian agent in charge of this agency:

I think the Indians of this agency are making some progress in civilized life. That is, they are adopting more of the manners and customs of the whites. It can not be



said that they work any better; on the contrary, they do less work than ever before. The principal cause for this condition is because the Indian has a sufficient income to enable him to live in a reasonably satisfactory manner—that is, a manner satisfactory to him. Every family has some land leased, and there is a large income received from this source, which supplies the major portion of their income. This leasing of Indian allotments has entailed an endless amount of labor on the agency and has been a very bad thing for the Indian, because it has taken away practically all incentive for work and placed large sums of money in his hands, which is not used as it should be. About the only lines of advancement to note for the past year are a desire for better food and clothing, better houses, and better furniture to put in their houses.

I think education is the hope of the Indian; with this idea foremost we find that the National Government has established and maintains at great expense schools for our Indians. Everything taken into consideration, the results obtained in schools of this agency were gratifying for the year closing June 30, 1902. The process of lifting these people to a better life through education is a slow one, but it is bound to produce gratifying results after a while. It is true that some of the very worst Indians on the reservation are the best educated; but it is likewise true that some of the very best are also educated. The Indian children are being better educated than ever before. I do not mean that they are receiving any higher education in a literary or scientific sense, but better and higher in an industrial sense.

It is being more and more recognized that the Indian must be a farmer or stock grower. Only a very few are capable of being educated for any of the professions, and it is not possible for many to become skilled mechanics. They can not yet compete with white men and women in the professions and skilled branches of labor. All of our Oklahoma Indians possess rich agricultural land, and this they should be taught to cultivate. The country is admirably adapted to stock growing of all kinds, and this industry should be well taught to the rising generation. When we shall have produced successful farmers, stock growers, and fruit growers out of our Oklahoma Indians, then indeed we will have produced an independent, self-supporting people, who will be dependable citizens of the Commonwealth.

Many critics of our Indians overlook the important fact that these people have centuries of idleness behind them. In the years past and gone it was not necessary nor desirable that they work or follow any of the pursuits of what we call civilized life. They wandered unrestricted over a vast and, to them, limitless region of plenty. It has taken thousands of years for the Caucasian race to attain its present standard of civilization. Then we need not be surprised if it takes several generations to bring the Indians up to our standards.

These Indians continue to get liquor with the utmost ease. The results of this nefarious traffic are appalling. The Indian courts at the agency are busy punishing Indians for drunken and disorderly conduct. The punishment of "boot-leggers" in the Federal courts are numerous enough, but in my opinion such punishment is not severe enough. It seems to me that the giving or selling of liquor to Indians is one of the most atrocious crimes on the calendar, and punishment should be swift and exceedingly severe.

On July 1, 1901, the Pawnee Agency and School was removed from my jurisdiction and placed under a bonded superintendent in accordance with a fixed policy of the Department.

A recent census of the tribes now under this agency shows we have 557 Ponca, 370 Oto, and 54 Tonkawa. A slight increase for the Ponca and Oto, but a decrease of 1 for the Tonkawa. This little tribe must soon become extinct.

#### SAUK AND FOX AGENCY.

The following information has been received from the Hon. Ross Guffin, agent:

I have the honor to report, in compliance with your request of July 10, 1902, the conditions prevailing at this agency at this time.

There are two tribes of Indians under this agency, viz, the Sauk and Fox and the Iowa. They numbered on June 30, 1902—

Sauk and Foxes .....	479
Iowa .....	91
Total .....	570

They are scattered over what was the Sauk and Fox and the Iowa reservations, including parts of the counties of Lincoln, Logan, Payne, and Pottawatomie. They took their allotments in 1891, and for the most part are settled upon them. They

are widely separated, having selected their allotments mainly along the water courses, most of them along the Cimarron River on the north, and the North Fork of the Canadian River on the south; these rivers being separated by a distance of from 50 to 60 miles. Some of them have been doing considerable in the way of farming, but none of them can be termed practical farmers. They grow corn, cotton, and potatoes; they attempt little else. In stock growing they have scarcely made a beginning, though they have a few cattle, some pigs, and all have ponies.

I took charge of this agency on March 1, 1902, and it is already quite apparent to me that the only way these Indians can be made self-sustaining is by farming and stock raising; they will never become artisans. Many of them show a disposition to cultivate their lands, but they are woefully ignorant as to anything like advanced agriculture. They know little of the soil, its character and quality, nothing of the rotation of crops; nor have they any considerable knowledge of farming utensils and machinery. Indeed, they scarcely know anything as to farm machinery, though a few of them own and operate mowing machines, putting up prairie hay.

In the main their farming consists of little patches—"squaw patches" they are called—whereon corn, potatoes, and sometimes cotton are grown. Very few of them have ever even thought of planting an orchard. However, under the leasing system their allotments have been brought under a fair state of cultivation, their lands being leased and improved by white men.

The rolls of this agency show 450 Government leases now in force, yielding an annual rental of \$23,879.62, and providing for improvements such as buildings, fences, breaking out of land, planting orchards, etc., in value about three times that of the cash rental. There is no difficulty in getting competent lessees—white men who are industrious and enterprising. Indeed, the demand for leases far exceeds the supply. The Indian lands are practically all leased, except those of the little band known as the "Kansas Sacs," who up to this time have persistently refused to lease their lands. But this band is inconsiderable, the number not exceeding 75 allotments of 160 acres each.

Under the Amended rules for leasing, dated March 21, 1902, taking effect July 1, and requiring each lessor to reserve 40 acres for a home and self-cultivation—if an able-bodied adult male and not otherwise self-supporting—out of his own allotment, the effect will be, I think, to stimulate home-building and home-making, an absolute necessity to civilization. This is especially needed among these Indians who have been much given to bunching together and living in villages. This however will require deft management, as already many of the allottees show a disposition to take their leasing out of this office and manage it themselves, each leasing his entire allotment.

It is difficult to bring the average Indian to see the importance of a home for himself and family; to surround himself and family, individually, with the means of self-support. He has never lived that way and does not take kindly to what he considers an innovation. I have hopes, however, that by careful management and encouragement these Indians may be brought to work along these lines and thus put themselves and their families in the way of self-maintenance.

The Sauk and Foxes are a wealthy tribe of Indians, receiving annuities to the amount of \$82.75 per capita for the year 1902. The Iowas are not so well off; they received annuities of \$36.27 per capita for said year.

*Sale of inherited lands.*—Under the act of Congress approved May 27, 1902, authorizing the sale of lands inherited from deceased allottees, 265 allotments were made subject to sale at this agency. There has been quite a demand for the purchase of these lands, most of the purchasers being lessees (white men), who wish to establish homes for themselves and families on or near the lands they have been leasing and cultivating.

The practical workings of this act, under the regulations of the honorable Secretary of the Interior dated June 26, 1902, and furnishing complete protection for the Indian, will, I think, be beneficial all round, as it will bring the land into a better state of cultivation, make that sold subject to taxation, and provide means for the Indian to improve and make more productive the lands remaining to him.

*Schools.*—The great hope for these Indians, as I see it, is in the school. The Sauk and Fox—of the Mississippi—Boarding School is located on a 640-acre reservation, adjoining the 160-acre reservation of this agency on the northeast. The land is well adapted for the purpose intended, and already valuable improvements have been made thereon. Buildings fairly adapted to the purpose intended and of the value of \$18,000 have been erected thereon. The farm has 70 acres in cultivation this year, upon which were grown wheat, corn, oats, cane, and cowpeas, with a good garden and an orchard. It has 43 acres of meadow land, which produced a very good hay crop this season. It has 8 miles of 4-wire fence, all in good condition, while posts are set to inclose 20 acres of additional agricultural land for next year. The school

has 60 head of cattle, including 9 milch cows (milk); 60 head of hogs and pigs, and 6 horses. All this stock is in good condition and the farm and garden have been well attended, mainly by the labor of the schoolboys, aided, of course, by the farmer, industrial teacher, and such time as the school superintendent could give to it—the little boys working in the garden and larger ones in the field. These boys, taken at the age of 6, are put to that work, first in the garden and then in the field, as their age and strength increase, and are practically taught how to prepare the ground, plant, cultivate, and finally to gather the crop; and through it all they are taught to do farm chores, such as milking, feeding and caring for the stock, getting wood, etc. They are also taught the use of farming utensils and machinery, and become familiar with the operation of the latter. Thus they are not only taught, but actually grow into practical farmers and stock raisers. It is by this means, largely, that the boys growing into manhood are made not only self-sustaining themselves, but will become valuable teachers to the other and older members of the tribes. The girls, too, are taught, drilled, and disciplined into all the necessary duties of home making and home keeping. In addition to this, the time (one-half of each school day) given to study in the schoolroom, under competent teachers, fits all the children to do the ordinary business of life.

#### OSAGE AGENCY.

The Hon. O. A. Mitcher, United States Indian agent, sends the following communication in regard to this tribe:

The Osage Indian Reservation is located in the extreme northeastern corner of Oklahoma Territory, and consists of 1,400,000 acres of land, occupied by 1,800 Osage Indians, 847 of whom are full bloods.

Most of the reservation is of rolling prairie, which, however, runs into bluffs and hills along the numerous streams that cross the reservation. The bottom lands are very fertile. The uplands also are capable of producing good crops.

Every Indian family is in possession of a large farm, which is generally cultivated by white men, and large crops of wheat, corn, cane, Kafir corn, and vegetables are produced. Fruit also does well.

About 800,000 acres of the reservation are leased to cattlemen, from which is derived a revenue of \$150,000 annually. This grass money, together with \$320,000 interest money, is paid out to the Indians in per capita payments.

The full bloods are nearly all blanket Indians, and still retain many of their ancient rites and customs. Among the younger Indians who have attended the various Indian schools these customs are gradually disappearing. The mixed bloods number about 960 persons, many of whom have only from one sixty-fourth to one-fourth Indian blood. The mixed bloods as a rule live, act, and dress and do business like the ordinary white man, and are as capable of looking after their own affairs as any white citizen.

There are nearly 10,000 white people on the reservation, who are engaged in farming, cattle raising, and various other occupations.

The Osage Reservation is attached to Pawnee County for judicial and Territorial taxation purposes, but no provision is made for the white males to exercise the right of suffrage, a veritable example of "taxation without representation."

Nearly all the mixed bloods are in favor of having the reservation allotted in severalty, but to this the full-blood element is opposed.

The Santa Fe and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad companies are building roads across the reservation which will be completed the coming year. With the building of these roads a change in the state of affairs on the reservation can be expected in the near future.

#### KAW RESERVATION.

The Kaw Reservation is located in the northwest corner of the Osage Reservation, adjoining the State of Kansas on the north and Kay County, Okla., on the west, to which county it is attached for judicial and Territorial taxation purposes, and is occupied by 220 Indians known as the Kansas or Kaw tribes.

The reservation consists of 100,000 acres of land, and lies largely within the valley of the Arkansas River, the most of which is susceptible to cultivation.

During the past year this reservation has been allotted in severalty to the Indians, each Indian receiving over 400 acres of land, and there is no doubt that in the near future the tribe will become self-supporting and substantial citizens of the United States.



## PAWNEE AGENCY.

Through the courtesy of Mr. George I. Harvey, superintendent and special disbursing agent of the Pawnee tribe of Indians at Pawnee, I am in receipt of the following report:

The census taken June 30, 1902, shows the population of the tribe to be—

Males .....	306
Females .....	332
Total .....	638

an increase of 9 over last year's census.

Children between 6 and 16 years .....	182
Children between 5 and 18 years .....	210

The enrollment for the year in schools was as follows:

Pawnee training school .....	143
Enrollment in other schools .....	40
Total .....	183

The average attendance of the children at this school, with an enrollment of 143, was 139.

During the year there has been paid to the Indians by this office \$99,594.24. These large sums being distributed among the Indians make it unnecessary for many of them to labor. Like white people, they will not work if they do not need to.

The acreage cultivated by the Indians this year is larger than in recent years. According to the best information that I can secure, about 650 acres are cultivated this year; this mainly in corn. I visited some places of 10 to 30 acres late in June and found very thrifty corn, well cared for.

The greatest drawback to these Indians is the large amount of money they are receiving. This gives them ample time to indulge in dances. Drinking is prevalent. There seems to be no systematic attempt made by the civil authorities, either national or Territorial, to control this. I have absolutely no authority over these Indians, as we have no police, and the members of this tribe are citizens of the United States and of the Territory of Oklahoma.

So far as I can learn no marriages have been contracted excepting by legal license and civil authorities.

During the year guardians have been appointed by the probate judge, on my petition, for 35 Indian children. In nearly all the cases the guardians have given fidelity bond, thus affording full security for the funds of these children.

I have concluded, from observing these people and from conversing with them, that it is to their advantage and also that it is their wish that the tribal fund belonging to them should be broken and a pro rata commutation of the same be made to each individual of the tribe.

The mentally and physically competent adult Indians would be benefited, I believe, by drawing this money in bulk, and thus thereafter be left more largely dependent upon their labor for their support.

Many improvements have been made under authority of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Liberal allowances have been made with which to conduct our work, and we have had a very satisfactory school year.

## CREYENNE AND ARAPAH0 AGENCY.

Through the courtesy of Acting United States Indian Agent A. W. Hurley, of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Agency, I am enabled to include the following report concerning these tribes:

There has been a general upward tendency among both tribes throughout the entire year. They have been apparently contented and happy, and a number have been induced to begin farm and other work by which they were enabled to contribute much toward their livelihood. Owing to these improved conditions thrift and industry surround them to a remarkable extent, and while old habits and customs had a strong hold upon the older Indians it is easy to be seen that the tribes as a whole are gradually falling into line with the white settlers who surround them and adapting themselves to new conditions.



A very material reduction in rations was made about the middle of the year, and after January 1, 1902, rations were only issued to old and decrepid Indians, and to those more unfortunate Indians who, through various causes, did not actually have the income and opportunity to provide for themselves. They were made to understand that the issue of rations would be made to them until June 30, 1902, only, and that after that time they would be expected to go to work for themselves and provide for themselves and families. After July 1, 1902, rations will be issued to only those who are absolutely in need, and they will be required to locate themselves at certain points on the reservation where homes will be provided for them. They have been apprised of this fact, and very few have expressed a willingness to enter these proposed homes, as the Indian has a very apparent dread and aversion to anything that could be termed a "poorhouse." I think, however, as the winter comes on and they begin to feel the need of protection and assistance a number of them will consent to enter these homes and accept of the bounty extended by a beneficent Government.

In the reduction of rations quite a sum of money was saved by the nonpurchase of supplies which otherwise would have been necessary. Authority was granted on April 2, 1902, for me to expend a sum not exceeding \$5,517.50 in the employment of Indians, in lieu of all issues of rations and supplies, at the rate of \$1.25 per day of eight hours, to make certain needed improvements at the agency, work roads, build fences, etc. When notice of such authority was first given out to the Indians it looked as though they were not going to take kindly to the proposition, but a few of the more progressive took the lead, and in a very short time really more Indians applied for employment than could be worked with profit. They seemed to be well pleased with the plan, and worked with a will and energy very surprising, as well as gratifying. Nearly the entire sum appropriated was expended, and much benefit, far more than would have been derived from the same amount of money expended in supplies to be issued as rations, was enjoyed by those who performed the labor. I am promised a liberal appropriation for next year, and I am glad to say that a large number of the Indians are looking forward to the time when they can again go to work. Many miles of road have been repaired throughout the districts in which the Indians are located, all of the streets and walks around the agency have been graded or partially so, and nearly every agency building has received a nice coat of paint put on by Indian labor alone. So far as the Indians are concerned and the work that has been accomplished I feel very well satisfied, indeed, with what has been done throughout the year. Of course, like every agent who feels an interest in the Indians under his charge, I hope for more progress during the year 1903.

*Leases.*—There has been a continual demand for leases on Indian allotments, yet we have very few more contracts in effect than at this time last year; a large number of the leases having expired and new contracts written up at a very satisfactory increase of rental. During the year \$71,298.66 was received, of which \$67,586.85 were paid out to the Indians at interest. Besides the approved contracts quite a sum of money was realized for Indians, who have allotments located in districts where the nature of the soil makes farming unprofitable, for grazing permits accorded cattlemen. In this way the allottees derived some benefits from their lands, which otherwise would have laid idle. Besides the lease money paid to these Indians their \$50,000 annual interest was paid to them all per capita.

It is the invariable custom at this time to reserve 40 acres of the allotment of every able-bodied Indian for his own use and occupancy, notwithstanding the fact that he may be now residing on the allotment of some other member of his family. This custom has not been adhered to at all times in the past, and considerable embarrassment and confusion has been felt thereby. This will be avoided in the future.

*Farming and other industries.*—During the past year the Indians have cultivated 3,622 acres. From this cultivation they received—

	Bushels.
Wheat.....	1, 439
Oats.....	485
Corn.....	5, 660
Potatoes.....	615
Turnips.....	260
Onions.....	367
Beans.....	142
Other vegetables.....	75

While the acreage cultivated was greater than that of 1901, the products were much less. This was due altogether to the extreme dry season. In the main the results of the Indians' farming will compare very favorably with that of the white men in this locality.

These Indians with their own labor cut and saved 573 tons of hay, and made 100 pounds of butter. They earned, by transporting supplies from the railroad to the agency warehouse and from the agency warehouse to outside districts, \$4,197.80. They sold \$590 worth of products to the Government, and the value of products of their labor sold otherwise amount to nearly \$5,000.

*Customs.*—As I have stated before, many of the older Indians of this agency adhere to their old-time and lifelong customs, yet they do not indulge in them to any alarming or detrimental extent. By moral suasion and friendly advice a number of the younger Indians have been prevailed upon to discontinue the wearing of long hair. No strenuous effort has been put forth to induce the old Indians, who have worn long hair all their days, to shear their locks, as in my opinion to compel them to cut their hair would be very bad policy and would result in more harm than good. I know how the old fellows feel about the matter, and I am sure the loss of their long hair would make weak, humiliated, and cowed characters out of what are now strong and leading spirits. The best support I have had in my work at the agencies to which I have been assigned came from these old men with long hair. The noxious practice of painting their faces has not been indulged in to any great extent by the Indians of this agency since I have been here, and now it is a rare thing indeed to see a member of either of the tribes going about with a face besmeared with colored paints.

Nearly all of the Indians wear citizens' dress, in whole or in part, and an Indian in a blanket or sheet is a rarity. As they become in a better financial condition they will assume the garb of an American citizen to a greater extent.

I am of the decided opinion that the use of intoxicants as a beverage by these Indians is on a decrease rather than on the increase, and I am sure that all fair-minded people who are conversant with the facts will bear me out in this statement. I know that some people will take issue with me on this assertion, yet I am sure that I am right. In days gone by, before these Indians were allotted, there were no towns scattered about among them in which whisky could be obtained by them, consequently when they did get to a town where they could lay in a supply of fire-water they would go on a general tear, the effects of which, in nearly every case, would wear off before they would return to their homes, and when seen by those working with them and interested in their welfare presented a sober condition. It is different now. The Indian who desires it can go into these little towns with which he is surrounded, get any quantity of rot-gut whisky for which he can pay, take on a jag, and is seen by all around him and interested in him. Comparatively speaking there is very little drunkenness among the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians. I regret exceedingly that more of the venders of intoxicants to Indians can not be punished as they deserve, but under present conditions it is almost impossible to procure a conviction.

Dancing among these Indians has decreased very materially. I have never attempted to compel them to do away with dancing altogether. By allowing each tribe to come together once a year at a stated time, such time to be prescribed by the agent, and to remain congregated for one week, during which time they were permitted to conduct religious ceremonies, to them as sacred, and, in many cases, more so than those conducted by some of their white brethren. I have reduced the practice of dancing to a minimum, and not a single objectionable feature now enters the ceremonies permitted.

The marital relation is gradually improving, and it is a very rare thing that an Indian woman and man attempt to live together as man and wife without being united under the laws of the Territory. There have been a few occurrences, and some cases against offenders are now pending in the courts for settlement.

*Missionaries.*—A number of missionaries are still laboring among the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, and without doubt much good is done by those who are actually here for the benefit they can be to poor Lo. I feel that a very large majority of the good people who are working within the boundaries of this agency are conscientious in all that they do, and it is ever my aim to assist them in their noble work in every way possible. While this is true of the large majority, a small minority would do much more for themselves and the blessed cause they represent by devoting their time to missionary work and assisting the officials sent here by the Department to care for the welfare of these Indians, instead of using influences to thwart all policies inaugurated for their betterment and to embitter them against those who are placed in charge of them and their affairs.

*Sanitary.*—In reporting to me on the sanitary condition of these Indians, Dr. George R. Westfall, the agency and school physician, writes as follows:

"In many respects the health of these Indians is highly satisfactory. They have been exempt from all epidemic diseases such as smallpox and diphtheria, which has prevailed with more or less virulency in the neighboring tribes, and in many of the cities and towns throughout the Territory."

## KIOWA AGENCY.

The following report has been received from United States Indian Agent J. F. Randlett, in charge of the Kiowa Agency at Anadarko:

## GENERAL CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The larger number live in houses on their allotments and are manifesting considerable pride in the ownership of individual homesteads, and in many cases their houses are furnished well with comforts and conveniences which equip civilized home life. These conditions prevail generally in the homes of those whose children have been kept long in schools established for their education. The older Indians, those whose children have died or been separated from them by marriage, have been slower in making progress in this way, and there is no hope but they will continue to adhere to their old customs to the end of their lives. There are no vagabond beggars among these Indians. In some way even the poorest among them make out with what they receive from the income of their lands, so that no real suffering from poverty is known among them. The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, as a rule, appreciate the good fortune that has befallen them in the opening of the surplus lands of their reservation to settlement by whites and realize the justness of their being thrown for the most part upon their own resources for livelihood. Congress at its last session made no appropriation for their support during the ensuing fiscal year, and they understand that they are expected to support themselves through their own efforts upon their allotments and the moneys derived from the sale of their surplus lands under act of June 6, 1900, and the rents received from their pasture reserves, which are held in common.

## FARMING.

Most of the able-bodied of the several tribes have made some effort to improve their allotted lands. Some of them have been quite successful. Among the Wichita and affiliated bands several have small orchards, and this season have sold small quantities of fruit, such as grapes, peaches, and apricots. Some of the Comanches also have small orchards. Owing to the unsettled conditions of the country incident to its opening the Indians have not made much progress in farming during the past year. The largest number of them have settled on new places to which they were allotted. The agency farmers have large districts, and, on account of the attention demanded for investigation of proposals from whites for leasing allotments of those Indians entitled to individual benefits of leases, have not been able to pay sufficient attention to aiding and instructing these Indians. However, in the matter of fencing their lands, making wells, and getting settled in homes, their progress has been very satisfactory.

The attention of the Department has heretofore several times been invited to the importance of providing more farmers for this agency. Could this be done, more rapid progress could be made in developing the Indians' ability to work and make a living from products of their lands. The proposition of getting a living from products of the lands allotted to the Indians of this agency is one that will require much attention before any great degree of success is attained. Climatic conditions have heretofore proven unfavorable to general crop raising, and the Indian, as well as the white settler, will find it necessary to learn by experience what it is best to plant to stand effects of drought and hot winds. If a sufficient number of intelligent, energetic farmers and field matrons were provided to instruct and help these Indians, reasonable hope could be entertained for their becoming successful homesteaders at an early day. The country generally is best adapted to stock raising, and many Indians have considerable cattle, but it is not thought advisable to encourage much venture in this industry until more settled conditions are established in the country.

## SCHOOLS.

The annual reports of the superintendents of the Government schools of this agency show flattering results of educational efforts. It is lamentable that the dormitory accommodations for employees and pupils of these schools are so inadequate, and it is tiresome explaining to visitors that the agency is in no way responsible for the continuation of the insanitary and uncomfortable conditions which exist and which it is hoped will not longer be neglected by the Department.

There are four mission schools supported by religious denominations—two Presbyterian, one Roman Catholic, under patronage of Miss Kate Drexel, and one South



Methodist. These schools at the present time are inadequate to accommodate the overflow from the Government schools. They are all admirably conducted, and it is of most importance that they be continued. Since the Department has ruled that they are not entitled to Government-school rations for their Indian pupils, there has been great inconvenience occasioned the superintendents in securing ration support, on account of which the South Methodist mission was necessitated to take three months instead of the regular two months annual vacation. From the experience of this agency it appears very desirable that Congress provide rations for pupils of mission schools.

The future prosperity of the Indians of this agency depends entirely upon their affairs being conducted for years to come under the authority of the Indian Office at Washington until the present young men and boys are established in opportunities for competing with the whites by whom they are surrounded, in methods of obtaining self-support, and the old people, who are their dependents, can rely upon the younger ones for protecting care.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

There is now in the public building fund of the Territorial treasury \$205,162.95. This fund is being annually increased by the additions from rentals of lands granted to the Territory for public-building purposes.

The public buildings which are most needed at the present time are a penitentiary, reform school, insane asylum, deaf-mute school, and a blind asylum.

Among the structures erected during the past year and those now building may be mentioned:

	Cost.
Carnegie library, Guthrie.....	\$24,000
City hall, Guthrie.....	23,000
Epworth University, Oklahoma City.....	40,000
University building, Norman.....	45,000
Library and engineering building, Stillwater.....	29,000
Court-house, El Reno.....	50,000
Court-house, Pond Creek.....	25,000
Court-house, Lawton.....	30,000
Court-house, Hobart.....	30,000
Court-house, Anadarko.....	30,000

Active work will soon commence on fine school buildings in the three last-named cities.

Congress has appropriated the sum of \$100,000 for the erection of Government buildings in the cities of Guthrie and Oklahoma City.

#### LEGISLATION.

During the past year there has been an unusually large amount of civil and criminal litigation in which the Territory was interested and which demanded the attention of the office of the Attorney-General.

The following is a list of the number of cases since April 1, 1902:

Supreme Court of the United States.....	1
Circuit court of appeals United States, eighth circuit.....	1
Supreme court of the Territory:	
Criminal.....	14
Civil.....	7
County district courts.....	4

During the same period 248 opinions have been rendered.

I give below a brief statement of existing legislation on corporations domestic and foreign; banks, pleadings and practice, and taxation.



## CORPORATIONS.

All corporations in Oklahoma must be organized under the general laws of the Territory. One-third of the officers must be residents of the Territory; three or more persons may form a corporation for industrial purposes; seven or more persons may incorporate for insurance; the articles of incorporation must contain (1) the name of the corporation; (2) the purpose for which it is formed; (3) the place where its principal business is to be transacted; (4) the term for which it is to exist; (5) the number of its directors or trustees and the names and residences of such of them as are to serve until the election of such officers and their qualification, and (6) if there be a capital stock, the amount and number of shares into which it is divided.

A corporation must adopt a code of by-laws, consistent with the statutes, within thirty days after filing its articles.

The powers of corporations are enumerated as follows: (1) To have succession by the corporate name for the period limited; (2) to sue and be sued; (3) to use a corporate seal; (4) to purchase, hold, and convey such real and personal property as is consistent with the object of their formation; (5) to appoint subordinate officers and agents; (6) to make by-laws; (7) to admit stockholders or members, and to sell their stock or shares for the payment of assessments and installments, and (8) to contract generally.

## FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

Foreign corporations are required to file in the office of the secretary of the Territory a duly authenticated copy of their articles of incorporation; which articles of incorporation shall be recorded in a book to be kept by the secretary of the Territory for that purpose. Such corporations are required to appoint an agent for legal service (who is required to reside at some accessible point in the Territory, in the county where the principal business of said corporation is to be carried on, or, at any rate, at some place within the Territory) who shall be duly authorized by the corporation to accept service of process.

## TERRITORIAL BANKS.

Territorial banks must be incorporated. This may be done by three or more persons, a majority of whom are required to be residents of the Territory. The Territorial law gives these banks ordinary banking powers, wide enough to be profitable, but not so extensive as to be dangerous. The capital stock is graduated on a scale of the population of the community in which the bank is located. The minimum is \$5,000. Before commencing business it is made the duty of the bank commissioner to examine into the formalities of the corporation, the character of the subscribers to stock, and the character of the subscriptions, and the bank shall not do business until authorized by the bank commissioner. These banks are not allowed to directly or indirectly employ their money in trade or commerce by buying or selling goods or chattels of any description, and are not allowed to invest their funds in the stock of any other bank or corporation, or make any loans or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital stock or by the purchaser or holder of any

such stock. The reserve required to be kept is based upon the population of the community in which the bank is located and upon the amount of capital stock subscribed. The total liability of the bank for money borrowed can not at any time exceed 20 per cent of the capital stock and surplus. Each Territorial bank is required to make at least four reports each year to the bank commissioner, such report to exhibit in detail the resources and liabilities of the association. This report is also required to be published. After each dividend is declared banks are required to furnish a statement of the amount of such dividends and the amount carried to surplus and undivided profits to the bank commissioner. Certain periodical examinations are required to be made of each bank in the Territory except national banks by the bank commissioner. If any bank upon examination appears insolvent it is the duty of the bank commissioner to take charge and immediately close up the business of the bank. Any national bank may incorporate as a State bank also. Territorial banks may deal in real estate for the following purposes: (1) For the convenient transaction of their business; (2) such as may be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its business; (3) such as it shall purchase at sale under judgment, decree, or mortgage foreclosure under securities held by it. Real estate can not be held in excess of 50 per cent of the capital paid in. Shares of stock are personal property.

#### PLEADINGS AND PRACTICE.

The pleading and practice in Oklahoma is established by a code of civil procedure which was taken entirely from the State of Kansas, and is similar to that of New York, Ohio, and Nebraska.

Equity and common law are administered by the same tribunal. The courts are Territorial courts, and in connection with their powers as law courts and equity tribunals also exercise the powers of the United States district and circuit courts. Appeals lie from justices of the peace and probate courts to district courts and from district courts to the supreme court of the Territory. In instances prescribed by Congress appeals lie, in certain cases, from the supreme court of the Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States and in others to the circuit court of appeals of the United States.

#### TAXATION.

All property is subject to taxation except public property and the grounds and buildings of any library, scientific, educational, benevolent, or the religious institutions devoted solely to the appropriate objects of such institutions. The law provides that all property shall be assessed at its cash value. The maximum Territorial rate is 3 mills.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR LEGISLATION.

The herd law is, in its present condition, fruitful of endless trouble and litigation. It should be amended.

The limitation surrounding the admission of foreign corporations is too lax and there is not sufficient protection to our people from corporations formed in other States.

The insurance laws should be revised and modified. There are many

provisions of these insurance laws which are ambiguous, some of which are harmful, and there are some omissions which allow foreign insurance companies to do business within the Territory without proper guaranty of their ability and fidelity. This should be remedied by legislative enactment.

The legislature of 1901 had under consideration and passed a bill throwing around the building and loan associations greater safeguards. This bill was vetoed by the executive, but it will soon become necessary for the welfare of the people that the legislature take up this important question. Properly safeguarded by law and with ample security, they bring the blessings of homes to people who could not otherwise obtain them. Especially is that true in a new country like this.

A fellow-servant law would be a just and salutary measure, and should be adopted.

Some 300 Territorial prisoners are kept under contract in the Kansas State penitentiary at Lansing. The cost to the Territory for maintenance and transportation amounted during the past fiscal year to \$39,079.26.

It is important that an institution for the safe-keeping of sentenced criminals be established within our borders in the near future for economic reasons.

The amount of the last appropriation was inadequate for maintenance, being only \$28,000. The appropriation for commitment being only \$4,000 per annum necessitates a deficiency.

A reform school is needed for the proper care and instruction of the incorrigible youth of the Territory.

To sentence a youthful offender to the penitentiary where he is thrown in contact with the hardened criminal is but to invite to activity possible latent tendencies that will surely result in educating him to become a menace to his fellow-beings when liberated and a curse to himself. Yet, under the existing circumstances, the laws of the Territory compel our judges to thus act, although contrary to their best judgment.

I have been unable to make a contract with any neighboring State for the care of our young transgressors in their reformatory institutions. The urgency of the early establishment of a public institution of this character is apparent, and must appeal to every citizen who has the well being of his fellow-man at heart.

Our Territorial legislature is helpless to locate or erect any public building since Congress in its wisdom passed an act prohibiting the exercise of that power by a Territory.

At the present time these charges are sent to the Kansas penitentiary, where they are confined at a cost to the Territory of 35 cents per day each, transportation being additional.

So long as Oklahoma remains a Territory there can be no public buildings erected for the care of the insane or deaf and dumb. These unfortunates are at the present time satisfactorily cared for under contract with private corporations or individuals.

The Territorial auditor's report shows an expenditure during the year ending June 30 of \$14,206.48 for the care of the deaf and dumb, and for the same period for the insane the sum of \$58,207.78 was expended. The appropriation of the last legislature was not sufficient to meet expenses of commitment, which amounted on June 30 to \$5,349.40.



## UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.

The possibilities of our oil wells can only be estimated by their present attainments. Several wells in different portions of the Territory are producing an excellent quality of oil in limited quantities. There seems to be evidence of an underlying oil and gas deposit of a greater or less extent near the Wichita range of mountains. Considerable prospecting is being done at Lawton and Granite. At Newkirk the gas from one well is utilized to produce power with which to drill another near by.

The Wichita Mountains, strictly speaking, are an undeveloped resource. They are in themselves a mine of unknown wealth. Not only do they possess a number of valuable minerals, but they consist of a mass of solid red granite which only awaits the energy of man and combination of capital to develop an industry of wonderful proportions. The quality of the granite is of the very best. It is pronounced by experts to be equal to the celebrated Peterhead Red Scotch granite and equally adaptable for monumental and building purposes. The granite can be taken out in immense blocks, which adds much to the monetary value as well as to increase its desirability for building purposes.

The miner, confident that nature in her lavishness has but veiled the hidden treasures of earth, has prospected, staked his claim, and sunk a shaft with more or less satisfactory results.

That the valuable mineral exists, there is no question. The chief problem seems to be one of ways and means. Crushers, smelters, and other ponderous and expensive machinery are required.

Among other resources that are yet in their infancy of development may be mentioned marble and gypsum beds in Blaine County; cement and clay deposits in several locations; extensive limestone quarries containing an unlimited supply of excellent building stone; rock salt deposits and the famous Salt Creek of history, which is truly named, as it contains 50 per cent pure salt.

These, and many others which might be included, now offer a field for the investment of capital for the building up of manufacturing and other enterprises.

## GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

By an act of the legislature of 1899, a department of geology and natural history was established with headquarters at the University of Oklahoma, the professor of biology of this institution being made ex-officio Territorial geologist and curator of the museum.

The purpose of the survey is thus stated in the act providing for the same:

A department of geology and natural history is hereby established for the purpose of beginning and continuing the geological and scientific survey of this Territory, and of discovering and developing its natural resources, and disseminating information in regard to its agricultural, mining, and manufacturing advantages.

The department has investigated and reported on the general geology and the flora of the Territory, and is now collecting material for a report on the gypsum and salt of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma, with the exception of the northeastern portion, consists almost wholly of the so-called red beds, with thin deposits, in places,



of the Cretaceous and Comanche. The age of the red beds has long been in dispute, but is now placed in the Permian.

The surface rock consists for the most part of sandstone, varying in texture from a coarse, rotten shale to a fine-grained sandstone, and of immense areas of gypsum. The sandstone occurs in almost every county in the Territory, and is used quite extensively for foundations and similar building purposes.

The gypsum outcrops as great ledges, extending nearly, if not quite, across the Territory. In Blaine County there are millions of tons, easy of access and close to the railroad, and large mills have been established for the manufacture of plaster and cement. This industry is just in its infancy in Oklahoma, and will, without doubt, prove one of the most important in the Territory.

The next report of the Territorial geologist will give location of the principal deposits and a chemical analysis of the several varieties.

The salt industry has not received the development that it should. This is due largely to lack of means of transportation and to litigation over leases and claims.

There are three principal salt areas in Oklahoma: The Saline Reservation, about 25 miles west of Alva, in Woods County; the salt plains of the Cimarron, in Woodward County; and the plains of Salt Creek, in Blaine County. Each of these regions furnishes a local supply of salt, while at the Blaine County works several thousand pounds are manufactured daily. Were it not for the almost unlimited supply of salt in Kansas, this industry would receive an immediate development on a large scale; and with means of transportation there is no reason why salt should not be manufactured here, in competition with Kansas, at a good profit, as the cost of evaporation is practically the only one connected with its manufacture.

In the northeastern portion of the Territory, in addition to sandstone, there are large areas of limestone. Much of this is a superior building stone, and large quarries have been opened. Large orders for stone are being filled from these quarries; the stone for the new university building at Norman is from the one near Newkirk.

The native timber of Oklahoma consists of the usual Western varieties—oak, elm, ash, hackberry, hickory, pecan, cottonwood, walnut, cedar, etc.

The timber in the western portion of the Territory is, for the most part, found skirting the streams. In the central, southern, and eastern portions there are quite extensive areas of large timber of the varieties mentioned. The so-called black-jack covers the greater part of the southeastern portion. This furnishes a fine quality of fuel, and the land, when cleared, is fertile, this being the best cotton belt in the Territory.

An investigation of the native grasses has revealed a surprising number of varieties. There is now a record of 106 varieties, and the list is not yet complete. Many of these make excellent pasturage and hay, and Oklahoma, long before it was open to settlement, was known as an excellent grazing country, and supported thousands of head of horses and cattle. The mild climate and the abundance of winter pasturage has made Oklahoma one of the greatest stock countries in the West.

From its geological position, and from the results of investigation, Oklahoma must be regarded as primarily an agricultural and grazing

country, but with the abundance of coal, oil, and gas just on its eastern border, and with its immense deposits of gypsum, salt, and building stone, it is one of the most favorably located districts in the whole West.

Many prospectors are still very sanguine as to the mineral wealth of the Wichita Mountains, about which so much has been written, and immense sums of money are being spent in the northeastern portion prospecting for coal, oil, and gas; but reports are so conflicting and exaggerated that the whole question must, as yet, be considered entirely problematical.

#### ALTITUDES IN OKLAHOMA.

	Feet.		Feet
Alva.....	1,330	Lakeview.....	1,214
Anadarko.....	1,171	Lawton.....	1,250
Arapaho.....	1,560	Luther.....	935
Beaver.....	2,500	McLoud.....	1,057
Bridgeport.....	1,425	Mangum.....	1,585
Burnett.....	1,200	Medford.....	1,091
Calumet.....	1,375	Mountain View.....	1,320
Cashion.....	1,014	Mulhall.....	936
Chandler.....	900	Munger.....	1,195
Choctaw.....	1,109	Newkirk.....	1,149
Clifton.....	1,030	Noble.....	1,158
Council.....	1,234	Norman.....	1,159
Dale.....	1,039	Oklahoma.....	1,200
Dickson.....	1,219	Pawnee.....	786
Doggett.....	910	Perkins.....	794
Earlsboro.....	1,028	Perry.....	871
Edmond.....	1,191	Pond Creek.....	1,046
El Reno.....	1,326	Ponca.....	946
El Reno Junction.....	1,334	Ripley.....	776
Enid.....	1,244	Shawnee.....	1,045
Fort Reno.....	1,345	Stillwater.....	832
Garber.....	1,183	Stroud.....	910
Geary.....	1,545	Sweeney.....	1,070
Granite.....	1,591	Union City.....	1,319
Guthrie.....	932	Virginia.....	1,206
Hardesty.....	3,000	Waukomis.....	1,238
Hennessey.....	1,159	Waynoka.....	1,464
Hobart.....	1,528	Weatherford.....	1,650
Jones.....	1,145	Wellston.....	900
Kenton.....	3,900	Wichita Mountains.....	3,000
Kildare.....	1,102	Woodward.....	1,880
Kingfisher.....	1,048	Yukon.....	1,299

#### CITIES.

The table below gives the population of the cities and towns of Oklahoma in 1900, according to the United States census at that time:

*Population of the incorporated cities and towns of Oklahoma, 1900.*

City or town.	Popula- tion.	City or town.	Popula- tion.
Alva city.....	1,499	Cleveland town.....	211
Arapaho town.....	253	Crescent town.....	139
Beaver town.....	112	Cross town.....	300
Berlin town.....	60	Cushing town.....	226
Billings town.....	406	Edmond city.....	965
Blackwell city.....	2,283	Elreno city.....	3,383
Brannan town.....	249	Enid city.....	3,444
Burnett town.....	98	Guthrie city.....	10,006
Chandler city.....	1,430	Hennessey city.....	1,367







ONE OF THE BUSINESS CORNERS IN HOBART.



*Population of the incorporated cities and towns of Oklahoma, 1900—Continued.*

City or town.	Popula- tion.	City or town.	Popula- tion.
Independence town .....	64	Orlando town .....	300
Jefferson town .....	300	Osage city .....	665
Keokuk Falls town .....	198	Pawnee city .....	1,464
Kingfisher city .....	2,301	Perkins town .....	719
Langston town .....	261	Perry city .....	3,351
Lexington town .....	861	Ponca city .....	2,528
McLoud town .....	498	Pond Creek city .....	822
Manchester town .....	158	Renfrow town .....	129
Medford town .....	551	Shawnee city .....	3,462
Moore town .....	129	Stillwater city .....	2,431
Mulhall town .....	564	Stroud town .....	800
Newkirk city .....	1,754	Tecumseh city .....	1,193
Noble town .....	349	Tonkawa town .....	707
Norman city .....	2,225	Waukomis city .....	688
North Enid city .....	205	Weatherford city .....	1,017
Oklahoma city .....	10,037	Wellston city .....	383

As the aggregate population by counties has increased 36 per cent since 1900, it is evident that the above-mentioned cities and towns have increased in the same ratio, and, in some instances, much greater.

The following are cities of the first class: Guthrie, Oklahoma, Shawnee, El Reno, Kingfisher, Enid, Pond Creek, Perry, Weatherford, Stillwater, Ponca, Blackwell, Newkirk, Chandler, Alva, Geary, Norman, Lawton, Hobart, and Anadarko. The last five named were admitted during the past year.

Most of them have a system of waterworks, electric lights, police and fire protection, good sidewalks, graded streets, and some public buildings. Some have public parks and buildings and paved streets and sewer systems, gas plants, and in one an electric street-car line is being built. All have good graded schools and many have beautiful and substantial school buildings.

Commercial clubs through their organized efforts have been great factors toward the upbuilding of the various cities in presenting special advantages and offering inducements for the location of various enterprises.

*Assessed value of town property, 1902.*

Beaver .....	\$8,476	Kiowa .....	\$384,355
Blaine .....	216,555	Lincoln .....	346,874
Caddo .....	385,625	Logan .....	1,605,100
Canadian .....	533,939	Noble .....	343,619
Cleveland .....	350,468	Oklahoma .....	2,024,162
Comanche .....	457,447	Pawnee .....	227,710
Custer .....	188,884	Payne .....	532,262
Day .....	3,890	Pottawatomie .....	802,388
Dewey .....	44,088	Roger Mills .....	155,624
Garfield .....	437,116	Washita .....	132,853
Grant .....	230,873	Woods .....	446,298
Greer .....	548,775	Woodward .....	161,641
Kay .....	661,130		
Kingfisher .....	399,046	Total .....	11,629,198

## DEVELOPMENT OF OUR CITIES.

The growth of some of the leading towns is indicated by the statistics given below:

*Building statistics.*

Town.	Business buildings erected.	Business buildings in course of erection.	Residences erected during the year.	Residences in course of erection.
Anadarko.....	200	4	225	6
Blackwell.....	6	4	60	12
El Reno.....	40	19	192	35
Enid.....	24	8	300	40
Hennessey.....			50	
Hobart.....	152	12	700	30
Guthrie.....	30	18	300	200
Kingfisher.....	12	3	50	12
Lawton.....	68	26	411	64
Medford.....	5		65	5
Newkirk.....	20	3	100	5
Norman.....		8	40	20
Oklahoma.....	94	15	823	51
Pawnee.....	3	1	12	3
Perry.....	5	4	25	10
Ponca.....	4	2	60	8
Pond Creek.....	7		35	3
Shawnee.....	29	10	120	12
Stillwater.....	10		70	8
Stroud.....	5	3	25	6
Tecumseh.....	5		154	15
Weatherford.....	5		25	2
Woodward.....	10	1	20	5

Below is given a statement of the various permanent improvements during the past year:

## PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR.

*Anadarko.*—Temporary court-house and jail, telephone system, fence around court square, sidewalks laid, baseball park, and grand stand in Randlett Park.

*Blackwell.*—One eight-room brick school building costing \$15,000, electric lights, 57 blocks of brick and cement sidewalks and brick crossings.

*El Reno.*—Street paving and guttering of business streets.

*Enid.*—Waterworks, street repairs, stone crossings, new fire department, brick walks, 2 railroads, large schoolhouse, park improvements.

*Guthrie.*—Thirty thousand dollars for waterworks and \$10,000 for permanent walks.

*Hennessey.*—Waterworks system.

*Hobart.*—Ten miles of streets graded, 5 miles sidewalks laid, 125 street crossings, jail, 2 schoolhouses, 7 churches.

*Kingfisher.*—Thirty-five thousand dollar court-house, \$40,000 water and light plant owned by city, several miles stone curbing and guttering and cement and brick pavements, fair grounds and exhibit buildings, 2 new churches.

*Lawton.*—Electric-light system, sidewalks, graded streets.

*Medford.*—Six thousand dollar opera house, Baptist Church, large addition to flouring mill, brick sidewalks.

*Newkirk.*—System of waterworks, city hall, academy building for the Oklahoma Presbyterian Academy.

*Oklahoma.*—Extension Frisco railroad, municipal building, new school, new church, new fire station, extension of sewerage system.

*Perry.*—Street paving, \$20,000; 1 school building, \$1,000; park improvements.

*Ponca.*—City building, \$8,000; enlarging power house and putting down large well for waterworks system, \$6,500.

*Pond Creek.*—Brick schoolhouse, court-house, waterworks system, costing a total of \$36,000.

*Stroud.*—Streets improved.

*Weatherford.*—Eighteen thousand dollar waterworks plant.

*Woodward.*—Telephone exchange, court-house, town hall, street improvements.

## PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

*Anadarko*.—Digging wells for water supply for waterworks.

*Blackwell*.—Forty thousand dollar waterworks plant.

*El Reno*.—Fifty thousand dollar court-house, new electric light plant, city hall, 10 miles brick sidewalks, city library established, sewerage, sanitarium and hospital.

*Enid*.—Brick walks, water system, street repairs, sewer system, parks, improved telephone system.

*Guthrie*.—Twenty-five thousand dollar city hall; \$25,000 library building; \$40,000 union depot; State capital printing plant, \$50,000; sewerage, \$65,000; \$30,000 additional permanent walks; \$5,000 deep well; four railroads now building; two churches, \$20,000 and \$3,000.

*Hobart*.—Two brick plants, streets, sidewalks and crossings improvements; \$40,000 oil mill, \$25,000 flouring mill, two cotton gins.

*Kingfisher*.—A mile of guttering and concrete sidewalk.

*Newkirk*.—High-school building, Pauls Valley branch of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

*Norman*.—New university building.

*Oklahoma City*.—Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad; enlargement of waterworks system, Epworth University; Southside street railway.

*Perry*.—Arkansas Valley and Western Railroad.

*Ponca City*.—Extension of waterworks mains, \$3,500.

*Stillwater*.—Agricultural and Mechanical College barn, \$15,000.

## PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS CONTEMPLATED FOR COMING YEAR.

*Anadarko*.—Thirty thousand dollar court-house, waterworks plant, three school-houses, electric lights, sewerage, jail, cotton gin, elevators.

*Blackwell*.—City building and sewerage system.

*El Reno*.—Electric railway, gas plant, street paving, city ownership of waterworks.

*Enid*.—Railroad division point (two divisions, two railroads), schoolhouse, street railway, canning factory.

*Guthrie*.—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars for street paving, \$50,000 Government building, high-school building, hotel, Episcopal church.

*Hobart*.—Waterworks, electric light plant, city building, fire department house, ice plant, three schoolhouses, court-house and jail.

*Kingfisher*.—Extension of water and light system, Catholic cathedral, city hall, new schoolhouse, another railway.

*Lawton*.—Erection of \$50,000 court-house and jail, waterworks, sewerage, school-houses, city hall.

*Medford*.—Waterworks, court-house.

*Newkirk*.—Natural gas system for light and heat.

*Oklahoma City*.—High-school building, union depot.

*Pawnee*.—Electric light plant.

*Perry*.—Waterworks system, Missouri and Pacific Railroad.

*Ponca City*.—Macadamizing business streets and building sidewalks.

*Shawnee*.—Gas plant, cotton factory, flouring mill, garment factory, pressed-brick plant.

*Stroud*.—Erection of public schoolhouse.

*Stillwater*.—Improvements in waterworks system and electric light plant.

*Tecumseh*.—Waterworks and electric light, oil mill.

*Woodward*.—Waterworks and street improvements.

## MANUFACTURING.

While Oklahoma is generally looked upon as an agricultural and stock country, yet our cities have grown to such proportions that we are not without manufacturing industries, many of which will compare favorably with like establishments of older and larger cities.

Our mammoth wheat crops call for numerous flouring mills, and the cotton crop throughout the southern portion of the Territory creates a great demand for gins, oil mills, and compresses. The time is not far distant when there will be several cotton mills in operation. There are over 250 cotton gins in the Territory and about 10 oil mills.



A large mill is now in course of construction at Hobart, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000.

The compresses are located at El Reno and Oklahoma City and employ a large number of men. There are also several broom factories as the result of the increase of the broom-corn crop throughout the Territory. Canneries, creameries, cheese factories, ice plants, and brick plants can be found in most of the best towns and cities. The cement and stone quarry product is growing rapidly, and it is only a question of a short time until the granite quarries of the Wichita Mountains will be developed, which, in my opinion, will startle the world.

Manufacturing in nearly every line is comparatively in its infancy. As the country grows older, railroads are being built, fuel and building materials are becoming more accessible, and opportunities are opening every day for new industries.

From letters addressed to the mayors of cities, I glean the following information concerning their manufacturing interests:

*Manufacturing establishments.*

Location.	Number.	Hands employed.	Location.	Number.	Hands employed.
Anadarko .....	6	33	Norman .....	4	47
Blackwell .....	6	50	Oklahoma City .....	45	754
El Reno .....	20	150	Pawnee .....	3	14
Enid .....	12	310	Perry .....	6	150
Hobart .....	30	48	Ponca .....	7	152
Guthrie .....	50	675	Pond Creek .....	5	23
Lawton .....	3	18	Shawnee .....	11	418
Kingfisher .....	11	125	Stillwater .....	4	16
Medford .....	2	13	Weatherford .....	2	25
Newkirk .....	3	25	Woodward .....	1	5

*Wholesale establishments*

Location.	Number.	Hands employed.	Location.	Number.	Hands employed.
Anadarko .....	10	20	Pawnee .....	1	3
Blackwell .....	2	10	Perry .....	2	20
El Reno .....	7	50	Ponca .....	4	28
Enid .....	14	56	Pond Creek .....	2	6
Hobart .....	3	12	Shawnee .....	4	42
Guthrie .....	30	155	Stillwater .....	1	4
Lawton .....	4	22	Stroud .....	2	8
Kingfisher .....	5	40	Weatherford .....	1	3
Oklahoma City .....	37	450	Woodward .....	6	30

**MILLS AND ELEVATORS.**

The flour mills of Oklahoma have a much larger capacity than is required for the mere supply of home consumption, and an extensive business in manufacturing certain grades of flour for export is well established.

Since the passage of the act by the legislature some years ago, creating the office of Territorial grain inspector, and the grading of all wheat at the elevators, more satisfactory results have been obtained by the shippers. Oklahoma wheat now stands on an equal footing in the markets with the products of the Northwest.



Below is given a list of elevators and flour mills in the Territory:

*List of elevators in Oklahoma.*

Location.	Number of elevators.	Aggregate capacity.	Location.	Number of elevators.	Aggregate capacity.
		<i>Bushels.</i>			<i>Bushels.</i>
Alva .....	4	40,000	Lavina .....	2	16,000
Arta .....	2	20,000	Munger .....	1	15,000
Augusta .....	5	50,000	Mulhall .....	2	25,000
Ames .....	2	20,000	Moore .....	2	18,000
Blackwell .....	4	120,000	Manchester .....	3	30,000
Bramen .....	2	30,000	Minco .....	1	8,000
Breckinridge .....	2	30,000	Medford .....	2	25,000
Bliss .....	2	20,000	Noble .....	1	10,000
Billings .....	4	40,000	North Enid .....	2	30,000
Bison .....	2	20,000	Norman .....	2	50,000
Cropper .....	3	35,000	Nardin .....	2	20,000
Coyle .....	1	10,000	Newkirk .....	3	35,000
Clyde .....	1	8,000	Okarche .....	4	50,000
Cleo .....	3	30,000	Okeene .....	4	50,000
Calumet .....	2	20,000	Orlando .....	1	10,000
Cashion .....	3	30,000	Oklahoma City .....	6	142,000
Cereal .....	1	10,000	Ponca City .....	4	110,000
Drummond .....	2	30,000	Perkins .....	1	5,000
Dover .....	4	40,000	Perry .....	4	125,000
Deer Creek .....	2	20,000	Pond Creek .....	5	50,000
Dixon .....	1	8,000	Pawnee .....	1	10,000
Edmond .....	2	20,000	Peckham .....	1	10,000
Enid .....	7	100,000	Parkersburg .....	1	10,000
El Reno .....	5	230,000	Reading .....	2	16,000
Elk City .....	1	8,000	Ripley .....	2	20,000
Foss .....	1	8,000	Ringwood .....	2	20,000
Geary .....	4	60,000	Renfrow .....	3	30,000
Glenco .....	2	16,000	Redrock .....	2	20,000
Garber .....	4	45,000	Ruck .....	1	8,000
Guthrie .....	2	30,000	Salton .....	3	24,000
Greenfield .....	2	16,000	Salt Fork .....	2	16,000
Hunter .....	4	40,000	Stillwater .....	2	25,000
Homestead .....	3	30,000	Tonkawa .....	4	50,000
Hitchcock .....	3	35,000	Union City .....	1	8,000
Hatfield .....	1	10,000	Weatherford .....	3	35,000
Hennessey .....	8	100,000	Watonga .....	3	30,000
Ingersoll .....	3	30,000	Wakita .....	2	20,000
Isabella .....	1	10,000	Waukomis .....	5	50,000
Jefferson .....	3	35,000	Woodward .....	1	5,000
Kingfisher .....	8	150,000	Wheatland .....	1	10,000
Kildare .....	2	10,000	Yukon .....	5	50,000
Kremlin .....	3	30,000			
Lamont .....	4	40,000	Total .....	228	2,857,000
Lahoma .....	4	40,000			

*Flouring mills of Oklahoma.*

Location.	Operator.	Capacity per day.
		<i>Barrels.</i>
Alva .....	Alva Roller Mills .....	300
Augusta .....	J. A. Allen .....	100
Blackwell .....	Blackwell Milling and Elevator Co. ....	500
Blackburn .....	Blackburn Mills .....	100
Chandler .....	Lincoln County Mill .....	100
Crescent City .....	Crescent Milling Co. ....	40
Cushing .....	Betner & Allis .....	40
Dover .....	Dover Rolling Mills .....	100
Do .....	Dover Milling Co. ....	80
Edmond .....	Snyder Roller Mills .....	100
Do .....	Eagle Mills .....	100
El Reno .....	El Reno Mill and Elevator Co. ....	400
Do .....	Canadian County Mill and Elevator Co. ....	400
Enid .....	Enid Mill and Elevator Co. ....	400
Do .....	Garfield County Mill and Elevator Co. ....	150
Do .....	Farmers' Mill and Elevator Co. ....	150
Fairview .....	Fairview Milling Co. ....	100
Geary .....	Geary Milling and Elevator Co. ....	200
Guthrie .....	Guthrie Milling Co. ....	200
Do .....	Model Roller Mills .....	150
Hennessey .....	Hennessey Roller Mills .....	150
Do .....	Farmers' Milling Co. ....	200

*Flouring mills of Oklahoma—Continued.*

Location.	Operator.	Capacity per day.
		<i>Barrels.</i>
Independence.....	Independence Roller Mills .....	100
Kingfisher.....	Oklahoma Mill Co .....	400
Do.....	Farmers' Mill and Elevator Co .....	300
Lamont.....	Cross Brothers .....	50
Luther.....	Luther Milling Co .....	100
Do.....	Arthur & Adams .....	100
Mangum.....	Mangum Mill and Elevator Co .....	100
Medford.....	Medford Mill and Elevator Co .....	250
Mulhall.....	Mulhall Roller Mills.....	100
Newkirk.....	Newkirk Milling Co .....	200
Norman.....	Norman Milling and Grain Co.....	150
Okeene.....	Okeene Roller Mills Co .....	150
Do.....	Oklahoma Mill and Elevator Co .....	100
Oklahoma City.....	Oklahoma City Mill and Elevator Co.....	300
Do.....	Acme Milling Co .....	400
Do.....	Plainsifter Milling Co.....	250
Pawnee.....	Pawnee Milling Co .....	150
Pawhuska.....	W. S. Mathers & Co.....	100
Perry.....	Perry Mill Co .....	300
Pond Creek.....	Pond Creek Mill and Elevator Co .....	300
Ponca City.....	Ponca City Milling Co .....	200
Shawnee.....	Shawnee Mill and Grain Co .....	100
Stillwater.....	Thomas & Plummer .....	150
Yukon.....	Yukon Mill and Grain Co .....	150
Waukomis.....	Waukomis Milling Co .....	50
Weatherford.....	Weatherford Milling Co .....	150
	Total aggregate capacity .....	8,760

## NEW COUNTIES AND CITIES.

Three new counties, containing over 70,000 people, have been added to Oklahoma during the past year, cosmopolitan in character, every State in the Union and some foreign countries being represented. It was most remarkable with what unanimity of spirit each sought to do his or her part toward forming out of chaotic chance an organized community, be it town, city, or country. The utmost good will prevailed, and in harmony of effort three cities builded in a time almost incomprehensible.

These three county-seat cities are all of the first class, Lawton having a population of 7,083, Hobart 4,116, and Anadarko 3,500, and are monuments to man's industry and untiring energy when fired by the promise of a prosperous future.

By virtue of the terms of the enabling act which opened this new country to settlement, these three new counties are launched free of debt during the first year of their existence, with court-houses, school buildings, waterworks systems, steel bridges, and improved highways.

The actual running expenses of the counties, together with the above-mentioned permanent improvements, have been paid from the fund derived from the sale of town lots in the three county seats. Such a magnificent start places them almost at once on a level with some of the older counties, and far ahead of many. Industries of every character have sprung into being full fledged, oftentimes finding it difficult to supply the demand caused by this unusual and remarkable condition.

## IMMIGRATION.

There has been a wonderful immigration into the Territory during the past year. The novel plan of the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache country attracted thousands of people, even through

Report of the Governor of Oklahoma, 1902.



STREET SCENES IN LAWTON.





curiosity, while many came to register and brought with them bag and baggage, determined to stay whether they were successful in the drawing or not. The new counties will number over 70,000 in population, and it is safe to say that the larger per cent is made up of people from the older States.

But notwithstanding the excitement of the new country other portions of the Territory seemed to enjoy a large influx of homeseekers and men looking for business locations. One might think that owing to the fact that our population has grown so rapidly we would have a large class of worthless citizens, but such is not the case. The people who come from the older States are invariably of the better element. As a rule they are composed of young men and their families, full of energy and ambition, willing to endure either prosperity or adversity.

The wonderful crops that have been produced by our progressive farmers for the past five or six years have been a great inducement to the honest man of the North or East who desired to better his condition financially.

The outlook is exceedingly bright for a continuance of immigration to the Territory. Farmers, business men, and, in fact, all classes of citizens were never more prosperous than they are to-day. A more earnest, loyal, prosperous people do not exist on the face of the earth than those who inhabit the Territory of Oklahoma.

#### BANKS AND BANKING.

There has been a phenomenal growth in the banking business in the Territory during the last year. The number of national banks has increased from 31 to 60 and the Territorial from 113 to 152.

The establishment of so many new towns in the country opened to settlement a year ago necessitated proper business facilities, and in many instances the bank preceded the post-office. The continued and unusual prosperity in Oklahoma makes it an inviting field for the banker and capitalist.

The stability of our financial institutions is evidenced by the appended consolidated report, which shows a reserve nearly four times as large as required by law.

The flourishing condition of the banks doing business in the Territory, both national and Territorial, is but the reading of the commercial barometer which presages greater things for Oklahoma as a State.

#### *Condition of Territorial banks March 12, 1902.*

##### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts .....	\$4, 584, 288. 29
Overdrafts .....	184, 113. 26
Stocks and bonds .....	171, 776. 37
Banking house furniture and fixtures .....	303, 659. 06
Other real estate and mortgages .....	8, 634. 56
Internal-revenue stamps .....	1, 745. 77
Due from banks .....	3, 212, 146. 38
Cash on hand .....	771, 185. 53
Checks and cash items .....	213, 308. 55
Expense and taxes paid .....	5, 241. 19
Total .....	9, 456, 098. 96

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in .....	\$1, 247, 940. 26
Surplus .....	194, 324. 85
Undivided profits .....	227, 442. 83
Due to banks .....	203, 114. 10
Certificates of deposit .....	569, 040. 10
Deposits subject to check .....	6, 962, 429. 87
Cashier's checks outstanding .....	4, 163. 14
Bills payable .....	35, 739. 49
Bills rediscounted .....	11, 904. 32
Total .....	9, 456, 098. 96
Number of banks reporting .....	152
Increase in number of banks since March, 1901 .....	61
Increase of deposits since corresponding period last year .....	\$1, 120, 170. 24
Average reserve held .....	per cent. 54. 1
Percentage undivided profits and surplus to capital .....	do. 33. 8
Increase of footings since March, 1901 .....	\$1, 737, 382. 17
Loans and discounts increased .....	\$1, 698, 248. 63
Number of banks capitalized at—	
\$5,000 .....	90
\$6,000 .....	2
\$7,000 .....	2
\$8,000 .....	3
\$10,000 .....	37
\$12,500 .....	1
\$15,000 .....	6
\$20,000 .....	1
\$25,000 .....	9
\$30,000 .....	1

## Comparative statement of State banks of Oklahoma.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>					
Loans and discounts .....	\$1, 126, 795. 37	\$1, 420, 202. 99	\$1, 646, 332. 43	\$2, 409, 362. 85	\$3, 359, 985. 78
Warrants and bonds .....	100, 573. 68	78, 388. 74	87, 975. 02	.....	108, 195. 21
Overdrafts .....	70, 514. 05	55, 786. 09	94, 576. 68	98, 142. 50	182, 352. 90
Real estate, furniture, and fix- tures .....	202, 398. 80	159, 784. 96	271, 710. 20	299, 426. 13	216, 111. 24
Cash and sight exchange .....	743, 756. 09	1, 561, 262. 37	1, 830, 128. 12	2, 340, 250. 03	3, 566, 871. 79
Total .....	2, 244, 037. 99	3, 275, 425. 15	3, 930, 720. 45	5, 147, 181. 51	7, 433, 516. 92
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>					
Capital .....	613, 328. 70	509, 786. 69	604, 600. 00	744, 588. 66	867, 051. 57
Surplus and profits .....	115, 621. 36	205, 153. 28	286, 952. 67	483, 970. 73	874, 232. 76
Deposits .....	1, 499, 149. 69	2, 560, 485. 18	3, 022, 373. 01	3, 918, 622. 12	5, 637, 946. 33
Bills payable and rediscounts ..	15, 938. 24	.....	16, 794. 77	.....	5, 080. 10
Total .....	2, 244, 037. 99	3, 275, 425. 15	3, 930, 720. 45	5, 147, 181. 51	6, 884, 310. 76
<b>THE GAINS MADE.</b>					
Reserve .....	49	60	65	60	54. 1
Gain in deposits .....	.....	\$1, 061, 335. 49	\$461, 887. 87	\$896, 249. 11	\$1, 719, 324. 21
Gain in cash .....	.....	817, 506. 33	268, 865. 75	510, 121. 91	1, 226, 621. 76
Gain in loans and discounts .....	.....	293, 407. 62	226, 129. 44	763, 030. 42	950, 622. 93

## NATIONAL BANKS.

<b>RESOURCES.</b>	
Number of banks .....	60
Loans and discounts .....	\$6, 962, 017. 35
Overdrafts .....	353, 219. 53
United States bonds to secure circulation .....	870, 150. 00
United States bonds to secure deposits .....	230, 000. 00

## RESOURCES—continued.

United States bonds on hand.....	\$5, 040. 00
Premium on United States bonds.....	104, 138. 71
Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.....	434, 607. 18
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	373, 271. 14
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	20, 155. 98
Due from other national banks.....	1, 562, 311. 45
Due from State and private banks and bankers.....	191, 938. 90
Due from approved reserve agents.....	2, 427, 066. 40
Internal-revenue stamps.....	2, 447. 83
Checks and other cash items.....	155, 353. 74
Exchange for clearing house.....	21, 404. 40
Notes of other national banks.....	158, 228. 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.....	9, 723. 26
Specie.....	546, 193. 57
Legal-tender notes.....	357, 939. 00
Five per cent redemption fund.....	43, 190. 00
Due from United States Treasurer.....	587. 00
Aggregate.....	14, 828, 983. 44

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$1, 949, 800. 00
Surplus fund.....	177, 295. 57
Undivided profits, less expenses.....	335, 868. 67
National-bank notes outstanding.....	880, 095. 00
Due to other national banks.....	605, 197. 82
Due to State and private banks and bankers.....	547, 947. 02
Due to approved reserve agents.....	188. 50
Dividends unpaid.....	1, 500. 00
Individual deposits.....	10, 000, 917. 15
United States deposits.....	209, 799. 28
Deposits of United States disbursing officers.....	20, 200. 72
Other liabilities.....	100, 173. 71
Total.....	14, 828, 983. 44

## INVESTMENTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CREDITS.

To the investor Oklahoma presents many and varied opportunities, all of them safe and sure of returning large dividends. There are farm lands, mortgages, bonds, public and private securities, city, county, and Territorial warrants, besides manufacturing in its many branches.

Below is given a communication from Winne & Winne, of Wichita, Kans., financial correspondents of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, which indicates their opinion of Oklahoma securities as investments:

After an experience of several years in making Oklahoma farm loans, during which time we have loaned considerably over half a million dollars to the farmers of Oklahoma, we are in position to recommend Oklahoma farm mortgages carefully placed as being first class in every respect. We have never taken a foot of land in Oklahoma in foreclosure and have never had any serious defaults in interest. Many Oklahoma farmers have taken advantage of the prepayment option which we grant and have paid off their loans in full out of money made off of the farms.

Our past experience has been such that we are loaning more freely now than ever before and are recommending Oklahoma securities to our clients with greater confidence than ever.

The soil of Oklahoma is fertile, rainfall sufficient to produce large yields, the climate such that the crops can be easily diversified, and the country is settled by as good a class of people as can be found in any State or Territory in the Union.

We have had enough experience in making loans in Oklahoma so that we feel we know what to expect in the future by the results obtained in the past and that the placing of money in Oklahoma on well-secured farm mortgages is no longer an experiment.



The Bradstreet Company, an indisputable authority on subjects of finance and credit, speaks as follows:

The closing months of the year 1899 bore witness of a great commercial awakening in Oklahoma. The growth of towns, general increase of population, and opening of new business houses began to attract general attention in the trade centers of the Middle West, and the Eastern wholesalers, manufacturers, and investors commenced giving evidences of an awakening interest in this newly developing field. Inquiries regarding the standing of those in business in Oklahoma were growing more numerous with each passing month, and the Bradstreet Company, first of any organization of its character to enter the region, opened offices and commenced an organization of its new district of Oklahoma for reportorial purposes on January 1, 1900. At that time the Bradstreet mercantile reference books showed about 3,800 firms in business in the Territory. The work of reporting this region, and the records kept of the changes and growth in the mercantile, manufacturing, and banking interests afford evidence that Oklahoma's development along these lines has been far in advance of any other region in the United States during the two and a half years past. From about 3,800 firms in business two and a half years ago, the current volume of Bradstreet ratings (July, 1902, edition) reports 8,243 firms in business, and a steady increase is recorded from quarter to quarter. Comparatively speaking, the business failures are light and few in number, and the credit of Oklahoma business men stands at a high average in all the markets. The money lenders of the East, in place of past timidity, are now seeking investment in all parts of the Territory. County and municipal bonds find ready markets, and real estate mortgages are at a premium. Oklahoma stands to-day as one of the most inviting fields for the investor in the South or West, owing to advancing values in farm lands and town property, and the substantial development of scores of towns and trade centers that follow the extension of new railroad lines. A feature of Oklahoma development that has thus far received but little attention is the gain in the number of towns, cities, and trading points which become thus dignified by virtue of being a post-office point, or railway station, or representing location of one or more stores or business houses. Bradstreet's volume of ratings for July shows 830 towns in Oklahoma.

#### BUILDING AND LOAN.

There have been four building and loan associations chartered during the past year, making a total of ten home institutions doing business in the Territory. There are also several associations from outside the Territory operating through agencies.

The laws of the Territory are very favorable to building and loan associations, as their stock and securities are exempt from taxation.

Reports have been received from the following associations:

Guthrie Building and Loan Association has \$42,575 loaned to members.

Oklahoma City Building and Loan Association has \$36,570 loaned and has declared dividends in the sum of \$3,824 during the past year.

Norman Building and Loan Association has \$30,226 loaned; 894 shares of stock on hand. Dividends declared for 1901 were 16 per cent, amounting to \$3,302.

New associations located at Hobart, Blackwell, and Alva report business in good condition.

#### INSURANCE.

Below is given a statement of the secretary of the Territory showing the amount of business done during the year 1901 by the various fire, life, casualty, and other companies licensed to do business in the Territory.



## FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE.

Name of company.	Insurance.	Premiums.	Losses incurred.	Losses paid.
Ætna .....	\$940,860.00	\$14,860.26	\$5,785.98	\$4,640.23
American Central .....	585,917.00	7,633.33	611.08	593.10
American Fire, Philadelphia .....	160,675.00	2,028.89	6.00	1.00
British America .....	238,642.00	4,146.58	1,141.41	1,139.26
Commercial Union .....	342,010.00	5,499.91	2,927.66	2,017.68
Connecticut .....	1,805,157.00	30,534.41	6,968.52	7,945.01
Continental .....	806,305.00	10,055.51	470.99	470.99
Fire Association .....	1,186,174.00	19,693.52	11,763.49	8,520.87
German, Freeport .....	314,945.00	3,797.58	3,017.28	2,017.28
German Alliance .....	717,219.50	14,602.22	3,657.27	5,472.24
German American .....	1,567,046.73	26,272.23	10,593.08	10,998.62
Greenwich .....	719,703.00	11,044.63	9,022.54	7,233.29
Hamburg-Bremen .....	205,490.00	4,927.26	1,345.84	890.84
Hanover .....	431,625.00	7,645.51	3,344.03	3,344.03
Hartford .....	889,227.00	14,228.45	10,278.08	7,528.23
Home .....	4,187,073.00	37,827.76	12,278.21	10,471.54
Imperial .....	172,519.00	3,563.73	2,177.57	2,177.57
Insurance Company of North America .....	860,361.00	15,949.74	9,172.19	8,372.78
Liverpool, London and Globe .....	1,436,660.00	16,727.28	8,201.69	7,534.69
Liverpool, London and Globe, New York .....	2,500.00	18.75		
London and Lancashire .....	691,852.00	16,864.00	9,454.32	9,454.32
Manchester .....	271,357.00	5,768.28	1,368.94	1,368.94
Mercantile Fire and Marine .....	79,080.00	1,315.19	586.29	395.34
Milwaukee Mechanics .....	285,373.00	6,887.94	1,172.07	1,172.02
Niagara .....	597,563.00	8,942.20	3,091.66	2,096.66
North British and Mercantile .....	651,368.00	10,402.25	770.71	774.46
Northern .....	186,475.00	2,695.89	869.50	869.50
Orient .....	792,699.13	14,570.34	4,912.61	3,411.11
Pennsylvania .....	988,232.00	16,154.00	8,922.00	9,214.00
Phoenix, Brooklyn .....	1,928,834.00	33,859.70	5,989.06	3,772.06
Phoenix, limited .....	298,356.00	6,229.54	3,860.00	1,731.05
Phoenix of Hartford .....	472,500.00	6,735.75	3,275.57	1,556.44
Providence of Washington .....	583,440.00	4,395.87	44.28	44.28
Queen .....	485,335.90	9,298.17	5,676.67	4,927.62
Royal .....	287,852.00	2,496.06	942.33	742.33
St. Paul .....	3,313,929.00	55,667.45	11,125.51	9,818.87
Scottish Union and National .....	773,628.33	18,490.02	6,736.32	5,525.25
Shawnee .....	2,643,045.00	51,444.72	8,876.50	8,411.50
Springfield Fire and Marine .....	1,454,610.00	22,423.70	10,085.42	7,526.22
Sun .....	87,965.00	2,213.00	313.00	274.00
Traders .....	450,243.00	10,288.02	6,699.39	4,696.23
Westchester .....	431,995.00	7,960.99	5,418.67	2,610.73
Western Assurance Co .....	445,954.00	4,660.05	850.10	762.10
Total .....	34,977,797.40	556,251.34	201,091.52	169,113.47

## LIFE INSURANCE.

Name of company.	Insurance written.	Premiums paid.	Losses incurred.	Losses paid.
Equitable .....	\$354,182.00	\$20,684.34	\$12,700.00	\$12,700.00
Fidelity Mutual .....	127,217.50	3,180.81		
Franklin .....	276,612.59	8,770.88		
Kansas Mutual .....	37,000.00	6,730.58	1,500.00	1,500.00
Manhattan .....	81,000.00	3,988.94	2,000.00	2,000.00
Massachusetts Mutual .....	92,746.00	11,132.14	5,000.00	2,000.00
Mutual Life of Kentucky .....	44,000.00	3,478.64		
Mutual Life of New York .....	1,191,500.00	44,519.76	1,000.00	1,000.00
Mutual Benefit Life .....	11,034.00	668.36		
Mutual Reserve Fund .....	114,824.00	6,448.71	9,500.00	9,500.00
National Life .....	13,500.00	689.46		
National Life and Trust .....	38,650.00	4,620.00		
New York Life .....	1,658,245.00	115,785.03	24,144.62	18,008.42
Northwestern Mutual Life .....	282,500.00	35,097.22	11,000.00	6,000.00
Northwestern Life and Savings .....	7,800.00	780.00		
Pacific Mutual .....	67,000.00	2,126.98		
Provident Savings .....	33,000.00	766.71		
Prudential .....	67,222.00	1,978.76		
Security Mutual .....	77,180.00	4,026.51		
State Life .....	129,180.00	2,551.91	5,000.00	5,000.00
Union Central .....	84,200.00	2,621.51	2,500.00	2,500.00
Total .....	5,635,993.09	280,657.25	74,345.02	62,484.51

a License revoked March 5, 1902.

## ACCIDENT AND HEALTH.

Name of company.	Insurance.	Assessments.	Losses incurred.	Losses paid.
Etna Life .....	\$846,660.00	\$4,537.11	\$2,366.66	\$2,276.09
Continental Casualty .....	2,235.20	.....	503.05	503.05
Fidelity and Casualty .....	874,000.00	2,606.62	2,941.98	2,941.98
Maryland Casualty .....	2,408,625.00	3,589.38	1,210.39	1,210.39
Travelers .....	144,065.00	1,956.25	532.01	532.01
Union Casualty and Surety .....	374,000.00	2,002.31	571.62	571.62
Total.....	449,525.20	14,691.67	8,125.71	8,035.14

## PLATE GLASS.

Fidelity and Casualty .....	\$25,598.00	\$918.76	\$676.35	\$676.35
Lloyd's Plate Glass .....	11,145.00	245.42	9.00	9.00
Maryland Casualty .....	2,527.00	150.29	5.60	5.60
Metropolitan Plate Glass.....	43,959.20	927.43	860.47	913.97
Union Casualty and Surety .....	12,380.00	320.96	91.70	91.70
Total.....	95,609.20	2,562.86	1,643.12	1,696.62

## STEAM BOILER.

Maryland Casualty .....	\$15,000.00	\$54.60	.....	.....
Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection Co ..	299,972.00	2,943.73	\$131.95	\$131.55
Fidelity and Casualty .....	35,000.00	134.50	.....	.....
Total.....	349,972.00	3,132.83	131.95	131.55

*Domestic mutual insurance companies.*

## HAIL.

Name of company.	Insurance written.	Assessments collected.	Losses incurred.	Losses paid.
Oklahoma Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association, Perry .....	\$279,331.00	\$5,188.92	\$2,457.87	\$2,457.87
Oklahoma Farmers' Mutual Indemnity Insurance Co., El Reno.....	281,763.97	18,123.79	7,712.08	10,180.78
State Mutual Insurance Co., Medford .....	137,627.00	4,852.08	2,260.83	4,306.42
Total.....	698,721.97	28,164.79	12,430.78	16,945.07

## FIRE.

Oklahoma Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association, Perry .....	\$72,527.00	\$1,249.12	\$957.05	\$957.05
Oklahoma Farmers' Mutual Indemnity Insurance Co., El Reno.....	23,470.00	.....	65.00	65.00
State Mutual Insurance Co., Medford .....	35,550.00	473.82	112.00	126.90
Total.....	131,547.00	1,722.94	1,134.05	1,148.95

*Fraternal insurance.*

Name of company.	Insurance written, 1901.	Assessment.	Losses incurred.	Losses paid.
A. O. U. W. a .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Annuity Association .....	\$52,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Brotherhood of American Yeomen .....	154,500.00	\$156.75	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Court of Honor .....	132,500.00	871.15	.....	.....
Fraternal Mystic Circle .....	38,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Home Annuity Association .....	338,900.00	9,421.65	992.82	992.82
Knights Protective Ark .....	247,000.00	520.30	50.00	50.00
Modern Woodmen .....	7,070,500.00	61,353.75	65,500.00	60,500.00
Mutual Protective League .....	148,500.00	11,093.90	450.00	450.00
Knights and Ladies of Security .....	628,500.00	2,208.85	.....	.....
Royal Circle .....	.....	88.30	450.00	.....
Royal Neighbors .....	451,000.00	898.60	2,000.00	2,000.00
Royal Tribe of Joseph .....	92,500.00	.....	1,500.00	2,250.00
Ladies of the Maccabees .....	46,250.00	224.30	.....	.....
Tribe of Ben Hur .....	76,350.00	195.00	.....	.....
United Moderns .....	218,000.00	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Guards of Liberty .....	108,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Woodmen of the World .....	1,462,500.00	27,807.95	22,475.00	19,525.00
Total.....	11,172,650.00	114,840.50	95,967.82	88,767.82

a Not reported; time extended.

## SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The growth of the churches has kept pace with the development of the Territory and the increase in population.

The wealth of the inhabitants is evidenced by the architectural merit of some of the structures, which would do credit to many an older community in the States.

Intelligence and morality are conspicuous factors in the make-up of the average Oklahoman, and schools and churches, societies and fraternal organizations are not only essential to his happiness but conducive of good government and right living.

Below is given the membership of the various organizations:

*Methodist Episcopal Church.*

Church buildings.....	152
Value of church buildings .....	\$192, 160
Parsonages.....	74
Value of parsonages .....	\$42, 800
Members .....	12, 842
Number of pastoral charges .....	152
Number of Sunday schools .....	210
Number of officers and teachers .....	1, 705
Number of scholars .....	1, 426

*Protestant Episcopal Church.*

Organized missions .....	17
Other regular stations .....	13
Church buildings.....	17
Parsonages.....	8
Clergy.....	9
Communicants .....	692
Children in Sunday schools .....	250
Value of church property .....	\$35, 000
Total contributions .....	\$7, 500

*Congregational Church.*

Number of churches.....	82
Membership .....	2, 599
Church buildings.....	69
Value of church property .....	\$80, 000
Preachers.....	74
Colored churches.....	3
Young People's Society Christian Endeavor.....	34
Sunday schools.....	105
Membership .....	5, 701
Expended by Home Missionary Society.....	\$140, 000

*Friends.*

Total white membership.....	1, 504
Indian members .....	180
Indian missions .....	5

*Roman Catholic Church.*

Bishop .....	1
Priests .....	25
Churches .....	52
Chapels .....	6
Stations visited.....	120
New residences for priests.....	2
Membership .....	15, 000
Academies.....	2
Colleges for boys .....	2
Schools for boys and girls.....	10

*Roman Catholic Church—Continued.*

Schools for colored .....	2
Convents .....	13
Monastery .....	1
Hospital .....	1
Value of school and church property .....	\$150,000

*Presbyterian Church.*

Church organizations .....	57
Church membership .....	2,900
Church buildings .....	39
Manse .....	14
Value of church property .....	\$75,000
Colored churches .....	2
Academies .....	3
Ministers .....	36
Sunday-school missionaries .....	4

*Methodist Episcopal Church South.*

Charges .....	50
Societies and churches .....	160
Presiding elders .....	5
Pastors .....	50
Local preachers .....	64
Church members .....	8,781
Additions .....	1,657
Church buildings (value, \$71,492) .....	67
Parsonages (value, \$15,822) .....	39
Epworth Leagues .....	28
Membership Epworth Leagues .....	798
Sunday schools .....	76
Officers and teachers .....	482
Scholars .....	3,620

*Christian Church.*

Number of organizations .....	125
Membership .....	10,550
Buildings .....	72
Value of buildings .....	\$100,000
Preachers .....	111
Colored preachers .....	6
Colored churches .....	5
Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor .....	40
Sunday schools .....	75

*Baptist Church.*

Churches:	
White .....	225
Colored .....	95
Membership:	
White .....	7,896
Colored .....	4,100
Ministers:	
White .....	170
Colored .....	100
Membership of Sunday schools .....	8,000

*Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor.*

Young people's societies .....	165
Members .....	7,260
Junior societies .....	27
Members .....	770
Total societies .....	192
Total membership .....	8,030
New societies .....	43
Associate members uniting with the church during the year .....	375
Money given by the societies for missions and church expenses .....	\$3,050



*Sunday schools.*

Number of schools .....	1, 200
Officers and teachers .....	7, 500
Scholars .....	60, 000

*Membership of colored churches.*

Missionary Baptist .....	8, 472
African Methodist Episcopal Church .....	3, 551
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church .....	702
Methodist Episcopal Church (colored wing) .....	805
Primitive Baptist .....	480
Colored Presbyterian .....	134
Congregational .....	391
Church of God .....	198

*Fraternal organizations.*

Name.	Organiza- tions.	New or- ganiza- tions.	Members.	New members.	Value of property.
Masons .....	78	18	3, 291	684	.....
A. O. U. W. ....	105	28	3, 500	1, 500	\$500. 00
Odd Fellows.....	189	58	9, 437	2, 470	78, 946. 27
K. of P. ....	44	8	2, 200	306	17, 855. 84
W. of W. ....	81	23	2, 358	.....	.....
G. A. R. ....	78	7	1, 742	220	2, 381. 62
Confederate Veterans .....	29	4	1, 500	250	.....
Eastern Star .....	32	8	.....	.....	.....
Order of Elks.....	4	1	400	36	3, 500. 00
W. C. T. U. ....	125	25	3, 000	1, 000	1, 500. 00
Women's Federated Clubs .....	51	15	1, 450	450	3, 000. 00
Women's Relief Corps.....	38	5	406	182	337. 00
Rebekah Lodges.....	57	22	2, 700	528	2, 154. 77
Knight Templars .....	8	.....	343	31	1, 000. 00
Scottish Rite Masons .....	1	.....	413	130	75, 000. 00
Rathbone Sisters .....	2	.....	125	.....	200. 00

## THE COURTS.

The natural increase in the business of the courts occasioned by our phenomenal development and growth, together with the addition of three new counties, necessitated the increase of the number of districts from five to seven.

The business of the courts has ever been transacted as expeditiously as possible. The increase in number of districts and the change in boundaries will no doubt facilitate the work very materially.

Below is given a statement from the supreme and several district clerks of the business transacted in the courts of the Territory.

## SUPREME COURT.

Cases docketed during the year .....	141
Cases disposed of.....	99
Total number of cases on docket June 30, 1902 .....	119

## DISTRICT COURTS.

First district:	
Cases docketed during the year .....	1, 212
Cases disposed of.....	891
Total cases on docket June 30, 1902.....	612
Second district:	
Cases docketed during the year.....	1, 083
Cases disposed of.....	891
Total cases on docket June 30, 1902.....	777

## DISTRICT COURTS—continued.

Third district:	
Cases docketed during the year.....	829
Cases disposed of.....	712
Total cases on docket June 30, 1902.....	503
Fourth district:	
Cases docketed during the year.....	940
Cases disposed of.....	839
Total cases on docket June 30, 1902.....	649
Fifth district:	
Cases docketed during the year.....	775
Cases disposed of.....	502
Total cases on docket June 30, 1902.....	572
Sixth district:	
Cases docketed during the year.....	139
Cases disposed of.....	105
Total cases on docket June 30, 1902.....	144
Seventh district:	
Total cases on docket June 30, 1902.....	631

## TERRITORIAL LIBRARY.

The Oklahoma library is primarily a law library. It was instituted for the purpose of placing such information within easy reach of the Territorial, judiciary, and legislative branch of the Government as would equip them for the highest and most intelligent service of the Territory.

The conducting and management of the library is under the supervision of the chief justice and associate justices, who constitute the board of directors, and by their carefully considered regulations the legal fraternity of the Territory is enabled to use the books and records for consultation.

The legal profession is one of broad scope, requiring the widest knowledge of facts in all lines of literature and life; hence, in addition to works on law and jurisprudence, a reference department of miscellaneous books, judiciously selected, is now being added.

The Oklahoma library is also a United States depository for all public documents and records issued by Congress and by the several departments of the United States, and is on the exchange list with every State and Territory in the United States; also Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Canada.

I am pleased to report that the library is now out of debt and is in excellent condition so far as the accumulation of books is concerned.

The greatest need of the library is a well-equipped, roomy library building with all the necessary conveniences that belong to such an institution.

The library and fixtures are valued at \$50,000. This amount includes \$15,000 worth of Oklahoma publications held for sale, the proceeds of which are added to the book fund.

## ACCESSIONS.

The library has received during the past year—

	Volumes.
By purchase .....	1, 113
By exchange with other States and donations .....	450
As a depository for United States departmental documents .....	192
Total .....	1, 755
Number of volumes in library August 1, 1901.....	8, 329
Making a total now on hand .....	10, 084

## PENITENTIARY.

The Territory has a contract with the State of Kansas whereby its convicts are cared for at the Kansas State penitentiary, located at Lansing, Kans., at 35 cents per day each.

According to the last report of the warden there were 302 prisoners in the penitentiary from Oklahoma, making an average of 296 for the year.

The following table shows the number of prisoners from each county in the Territory:

*Prisoners in the penitentiary July 1, 1902.*

County.	Number.	County.	Number.
Beaver.....		Kiowa.....	1
Blaine.....	5	Lincoln.....	34
Caddo.....		Logan.....	35
Canadian.....	21	Noble.....	12
Cleveland.....	8	Oklahoma.....	34
Comanche.....		Pawnee.....	10
Custer.....	13	Payne.....	11
Day.....		Pottawatomie.....	33
Dewey.....	5	Roger Mills.....	3
Garfield.....	17	Washita.....	2
Grant.....	3	Woods.....	8
Greer.....	1	Woodward.....	8
Kay.....	32		
Kingfisher.....	6	Total.....	302

The cost to the Territory for the care and commitment of the convicts during the past year has been as follows:

Care and keeping.....	\$34,399.40
Commitment.....	4,679.86
Total.....	39,079.26

## INCORRIGIBLE YOUTHS.

The Territorial legislature of 1895 passed an act empowering the governor to contract with the proper authorities of some other State or Territory for the care and custody of youthful criminals "until such time as there shall be established in the Territory of Oklahoma a reform school," etc.

It has been impossible to make such a contract, as the reform schools of the neighboring States are full and the State authorities decline to receive our incorrigible youths.

As by an act of the recent Congress, Oklahoma as a Territory is prohibited from locating or erecting any public building, the establishment of a Territorial reform school must be deferred until Oklahoma becomes a State.

## INSANE.

The asylum for the care and treatment of the insane of the Territory is located at Norman. The ground is high and rolling, furnishing a natural drainage for the surface water in all directions. The water is pure and wholesome and is obtained from deep wells on the premises, the supply being inexhaustible. The property has been built and enlarged from year to year, as necessity required, and represents an investment of over \$80,000. During the last year a general

system of improvement has been made, including the complete overhauling of the sewerage system, the rebuilding of all fences and many outbuildings; also the erection and equipment of a hospital and painting the entire premises inside and out.

The general health of the patients has been good. No contagious diseases have been in the institution and no epidemic of any character. The general treatment adopted and in use is the same as prescribed in all the older State institutions.

The following table shows the number of inmates in the Territorial asylum July 1, 1901, the number received, the number of deaths, releases, and escapes, by counties, during the year beginning July 1, 1901, and ending July 1, 1902, also the number of inmates on hand July 1, 1902:

County.	On hand July 1, 1901.	Admitted.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	On hand. July 1, 1902.
Beaver.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Blaine.....	3	1	1	1	.....	2
Caddo.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	5
Canadian.....	17	27	16	5	1	22
Cleveland.....	24	20	16	9	.....	19
Comanche.....	.....	12	4	2	1	5
Custer.....	9	11	7	2	1	10
Day.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	2
Dewey.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	6
Garfield.....	15	9	5	5	.....	14
Grant.....	8	5	3	5	.....	5
Greer.....	8	6	4	3	1	6
Kay.....	18	13	9	4	.....	18
Kingfisher.....	13	7	6	5	.....	9
Kiowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	18	13	8	11	1	11
Logan.....	27	16	15	3	1	24
Noble.....	8	4	6	1	.....	5
Oklahoma.....	37	24	20	5	1	35
Pawnee.....	18	10	6	3	.....	19
Payne.....	21	8	10	4	1	14
Pottawatomie.....	31	15	10	6	2	28
Roger Mills.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2
Washita.....	12	6	.....	3	.....	9
Woods.....	16	21	13	7	.....	17
Woodward.....	4	10	2	3	.....	9
Total.....	314	254	172	87	10	299

The cost to the Territory for transportation and care of the insane for the year was as follows:

Care.....	\$59, 207. 78
Transportation.....	5, 349. 40
Total.....	64, 557. 18

#### DEAF-MUTES.

The deaf and dumb of this Territory are cared for and educated under contract with Mr. H. C. Beamer, superintendent of the deaf and dumb institute located at Guthrie, who reports as follows for the year ending June 30, 1902:

The school department was in immediate charge of Miss Louisa K. Thompson, of Akron, Ohio, as principal, a very efficient teacher, having had twenty-eight years' experience in the work.

Miss Chettie Foster, a competent teacher of six years' experience, had charge of the intermediate department.

Miss Bessie Taylor, a graduate of the Kansas School for the Deaf, had charge of the primary department.

The pupils have taken more interest and made greater progress than at any previous term. The health of the pupils has been remarkable. No serious illness during the past year, and no deaths have occurred since the organization of the school.



This we believe to be due to the regulated hours and good sanitary condition of the institute, and careful and watchful attention of the physician in charge.

The highest number of pupils in attendance during the year was 60. Eight withdrew for various reasons, leaving a total of 52 from the following counties, viz:

Beaver .....	1	Noble .....	2
Blaine .....	1	Oklahoma .....	2
Canadian .....	4	Pawnee .....	2
Comanche .....	1	Payne .....	3
Custer .....	2	Pottawatomie .....	6
Dewey .....	2	Roger Mills .....	1
Garfield .....	2	Washita .....	1
Kingfisher .....	3	Woods .....	4
Kiowa .....	2	Woodward .....	1
Lincoln .....	2		
Logan .....	10	Total .....	52

We have 14 new applications for next term, and as near as I can ascertain from statistics and otherwise there are upward of 20 who take no interest in the education of their children, some claiming to be too poor to pay their transportation here, and others keep them home to work, etc.

The total expense to the Territory for caring for and educating these unfortunates the past year has been \$14,206.48.

#### THE BLIND.

As near as can be ascertained, the number of blind persons in Oklahoma is about 60, and perhaps one-third of them are of school age.

Authority to make a contract for their care and education was given the governor by the legislative assembly of 1897, but owing to the small number of school age it has been impossible to enter into a satisfactory contract.

A fund for a school for the blind was created by a levy of one-tenth mill by the legislative assembly of 1899. The fund now amounts to \$7,191.48.

#### PHARMACY.

There are 338 registered pharmacists who have complied with Territorial law as enforced by board of pharmacy.

There are also 5 assistant pharmacists in good standing. There are in force 62 Class A and 121 Class B permits.

This shows an increase in registered pharmacists of 106 and a decrease in permits of 51, thus indicating that the business of selling drugs and medicines is rapidly passing into the proper hands—the educated professional pharmacist.

#### DENTISTRY.

The law regulating the practice of dentistry has been properly enforced by the Territorial board of dental examiners.

During the past year the number licensed to practice their profession in the Territory was 16. Total number licensed in Territory is 141.

#### MEDICAL PRACTICE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

A Territorial board of health has charge of this department, which is composed of the superintendent of public health as president; a superintendent, and a secretary, appointed by the governor.

A county board of health is appointed by the Territorial board, which has jurisdiction over it and makes all rules for the preservation of the health of the community.

The following is taken from the report of the superintendent of public health:

The general health of the Territory has been good, in fact it is improving each year. The cause can be traced to the better sanitary condition of our towns and cities. We are improving the vault system and the water supply; we are more and more realizing the importance of cleanliness in alleys and streets; where the towns refuse to support a health board the county boards have assumed the responsibility of appointing such boards and seeing to it that all dangerous conditions to health are remedied. This in some instances makes hard feelings, but in all cases better sanitary conditions, and as results are all that are desired we feel justified in this procedure.

We, as a health department, are handicapped in the handling of contagion in two ways. First, by the immense amount of emigration to our country; and, second, by there being not a sufficient amount of funds to pay the necessary expense of running such a department.

We have a better class of doctors making application for licenses to practice their profession in the Territory. There are fewer numbers from "fake" colleges applying than there were a year ago. The medical examining board has rejected some applicants after a rigid examination; they were found to not be up to the high standard set by this body. We need and must have a better medical law to govern us, and will expect this when the constitutional committee has finished its work.

There have been in all 2,279 registrations. These come from all parts of North America, many never intending to practice in the Territory, but register because they can do so without an examination. From statistics from the superintendents of county boards of health I think there are somewhere near 800 doctors in active practice in the Territory at the present time.

#### NATIONAL GUARD.

In former years the legislative appropriation for the benefit of the militia and the amount of the allotment from the United States had been consumed upon twelve companies of infantry, but in August, 1901, an application for the formation of a troop of cavalry was granted subject to the condition that it should not be immediately armed or mounted, and the organization was perfected on August 19.

On April 10, 1902, a battery of artillery was organized and provided with uniforms, but it was not possible to furnish guns on account of the insufficiency of the allotment.

There are now organized the full quota of companies for which there seems to be lawful authority, and for whose equipment and maintenance it is possible to provide. The enlistments and discharges for the year and the number of men in service on June 30, 1902, are as follows:

	Station.	Discharged.	Enlisted.	In service.
General staff.....		7	7	7
Regimental staff.....		6	4	16
Noncommissioned staff.....			2	7
Troop A.....	Guthrie.....	2	47	45
Company A.....	do.....	30	30	60
Company B.....	Chandler.....	35	58	79
Company C.....	Medford.....	57	54	57
Company D.....	Blackwell.....	38	107	69
Company E.....	Pawnee.....	50	31	38
Company F.....	Shawnee.....	28	39	71
Company G.....	Hennessey.....	32	23	46
Company H.....	Edmond.....	56	66	70
Company I.....	Alva.....	43	52	65
Company K.....	Enid.....	38	39	47
Company L.....	Perry.....	41	37	39
Company M.....	Oklahoma City.....	7	18	62
First Battery.....	do.....		47	47
Total.....		470	661	825

The average attendance at drills and parades is reported to be 473.

## THE ROSTER.

Governor Thompson B. Ferguson, commander in chief, Guthrie.  
 Brig. Gen. E. P. Burlingame, adjutant-general and chief of staff, ex-officio quartermaster-general, commissary-general, paymaster-general, chief of ordnance, Guthrie.  
 Col. Samuel Billings, inspector-general, Enid.  
 Maj. Harry W. Pentecost, judge-advocate-general, Guthrie.  
 Maj. John W. Duke, surgeon-general, Guthrie.  
 Capt. Herbert H. Smock, aid-de-camp, Newkirk.  
 Capt. William A. Knipe, aid-de-camp, Perkins.  
 Capt. Seymour Foose, aid-de-camp, Watonga.

*First Regiment Infantry.*

Roy Hoffman, colonel, Chandler.  
 Alva H. Young, lieutenant-colonel, Shawnee.  
 Clate C. Rambo, major, Pawnee.  
 Charles J. West, major, Enid.  
 Elta H. Jayne, major, Edmond.

*Regimental staff.*

James P. Neal, captain and judge-advocate, Pawnee.  
 Job Ingram, captain and chaplain, Lawton.  
 Edgar West Jones, captain and quartermaster, Guthrie.  
 Edward G. M. Overholser, captain and commissary, Shawnee.  
 Floyd H. Racer, captain and surgeon, Woodward.  
 Fred W. Hunter, first lieutenant and adjutant, Kingfisher.  
 Jacob C. Herr, first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, Chandler.  
 Fred Knapp, first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, Stillwater.  
 John F. Palmer, first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, Pawhuska.  
 Fred L. Sams, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Woodward.

*Noncommissioned staff.*

Leslie S. Martin, color sergeant, Alva.  
 Ross R. Way, sergeant-major, Kingfisher.  
 William Mattingly, quartermaster-sergeant, Kingfisher.  
 Ray McElhinney, commissary-sergeant, Chandler.  
 James A. Embry, sergeant-major Third Battalion, Chandler.

*Line officers.*

George E. Dunnica, captain Company A, Guthrie.  
 Walter S. Ferguson, first lieutenant, Guthrie.  
 William O. Holcomb, second lieutenant, Guthrie.  
 Daniel J. Norton, captain Company B, Chandler.  
 George D. Wray, first lieutenant, Chandler.  
 Louis E. Martin, second lieutenant, Chandler.  
 Roy W. Thomas, captain Company C, Medford.  
 Arthur J. Aikins, first lieutenant, Medford.  
 Frank L. Godfrey, second lieutenant, Medford.  
 Alva J. Niles, captain Company D, Blackwell.  
 Herbert L. Wineland, first lieutenant, Blackwell.  
 George D. Glass, second lieutenant, Nardin.  
 James M. Grimsley, captain Company E, Pawnee.  
 Thaddeus T. Richerson, first lieutenant, Pawnee.  
 Henry Sternberg, second lieutenant, Pawnee.  
 L. E. Minton, captain Company F, Shawnee.  
 James F. Clevenger, first lieutenant, Shawnee.  
 Willis Honeycutt, second lieutenant, Shawnee.  
 Carl O. Cashion, first lieutenant Company G, Hennessey.  
 Howard L. Livingston, second lieutenant, Hennessey.  
 C. B. Blake, captain Company H, Edmond.  
 William S. Hitch, first lieutenant, Edmond.  
 John G. Imel, second lieutenant, Edmond.  
 E. G. Douglass, captain Company I, Alva.  
 Jesse R. Langley, first lieutenant, Alva.  
 Glenn B. Haines, second lieutenant, Alva.



Ralph Roberts, captain Company K, Enid.  
Roy Roach, first lieutenant, Enid.  
John R. Thompson, second lieutenant, Enid.  
Herman P. Wetzel, captain Company L, Perry.  
Jesse B. Keaton, first lieutenant, Perry.  
Ralph J. Ramer, captain Company M, Oklahoma City.  
A. M. Detrick, first lieutenant, Oklahoma City.  
Mont F. Highley, second lieutenant, Oklahoma City.  
Thomas A. Neal, captain Troop A, Guthrie.  
William E. Furrow, first lieutenant, Guthrie.  
William B. Wheeler, second lieutenant, Guthrie.  
J. B. Thoburn, captain First Battery, Oklahoma City.  
Dine A. Johnson, first lieutenant, Oklahoma City.  
Rudolph A. Kleinschmidt, second lieutenant, Oklahoma City.

On June 2, ultimo, an executive order was issued for holding an encampment at Kingfisher, Okla., from August 14 to 21. A suitable tract of ground has been secured for the camp, and the preliminary arrangements are nearly complete.

Three hundred dollars, contributed by the citizens of Kingfisher, will be distributed in prizes. Company organizations have been drilling for some months with more than usual interest in anticipation of competing for trophies which shall be awarded upon merit.

I am much gratified to note the progress of the guard as it acquires increasing knowledge of military duties and gives evidence of marked improvement in drill and discipline. Every possible means has been used to eliminate every pernicious and immoral influence, and I believe the Oklahoma National Guard, in the matter of good morals, sobriety, and true manliness, is peer to any like body of men to be found anywhere. This results largely from the care which has been exercised in the selection of officers. The present officers of the staff and line are among the best of our citizens.

#### LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Oklahoma is deeply interested in the success of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition, to be held in the city of St. Louis in 1904. The Territory made official exhibits at the Chicago World's Fair and the Trans-Mississippi and International Expositions at Omaha, which attracted much attention and won a number of the awards, the most notable being the gold medal on wheat at Chicago and the gold medal at Omaha for the greatest diversity of agricultural products.

But the country was new then and the Territory not financially able to take her place alongside the great States of the Union in participating in these expositions. Now, however, she feels able to take her place along with all the Commonwealths of the nation, and is preparing to participate fully in all of the benefits of the coming great exposition. The last legislative assembly made an appropriation of \$20,000 toward the erection of buildings and the preparation of an exhibit, and three commissioners have been actively at work the past year in making preparations. It is expected that the assembly to meet next winter will make additional appropriation.

It is proposed to erect a commodious building for the home and headquarters for Oklahoma people and their friends at the fair, and to make extensive agricultural, horticultural, mineral, and natural-resource exhibits in the respective departments of the exposition. The building will be constructed largely of native material, and the



commission already has a large amount of grain and other nonperishable products, as well as many fine samples of minerals, building stones, clays, etc., collected and in course of preparation for the exhibit.

The Territory expects to make a showing equal to most of the States, and to have on exhibit a greater variety of agricultural, horticultural, and natural products than any other State or Territory in the Union.

#### NEWSPAPERS OF OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma is well supplied with newspapers, but is ever conscious of the incalculable benefit which they have been in her growth and upbuilding, recognizing in them an element of force which has had much to do with her present prosperity and progress. Our citizens are truly loyal and unstinted in their patronage of the home newspaper.

There are now published in the Territory 29 dailies, 212 weeklies, 16 monthlies, 7 semimonthlies, and 1 quarterly, showing an increase of 7 dailies and 43 weeklies during the past year.

#### *Newspapers of Oklahoma.*

##### DAILY.

Guthrie: Oklahoma State Capital, Leader.  
 Oklahoma City: Times-Journal, Oklahoman.  
 El Reno: Evening Bell, Democrat.  
 Alva: Pioneer.  
 Chandler: Publicist.  
 Pond Creek: Vidette.  
 Medford: Star.  
 Shawnee: Quill, Democrat, Evening News, Herald  
 Ponca: Courier.  
 Blackwell: News.  
 Perry: Enterprise-Times, Republican, News.  
 Stillwater: Gazette.  
 Kingfisher: Star.  
 Enid: Wave, News, Eagle.  
 Lawton: Republican, Democrat.  
 Anadarko: Tribune, Democrat.  
 Hobart: News-Republican.

##### WEEKLY.

Beaver County: Beaver—Herald; Guymon—Herald; Kenton—Cimarron News.  
 Blaine County: Watonga—Republican, Freeman, Dispatch, Herald; Geary—Bulletin, Gazette; Hitchcock—Vanguard; Okeene—Eagle, Democrat; Homestead—News.  
 Caddo County: Anadarko—Times, Tribune, Democrat; Cobb—Record; Apache—Weeks Review; Hydro—Review, Standard; Bridgeport—News.  
 Canadian County: El Reno—American-News, Democrat, Globe, Bell, Volksblatt (German); Okarche—Times; Yukon—Sun.  
 Cleveland County: Norman—Transcript, Democrat-Topic, Voice; Lexington—Leader, "Y 'Alls;" Noble—Record.  
 Comanche County: Lawton—Republican, Democrat, News, Lariat, Enterprise; Sterling—Star; Frederic—Enterprise; Walter—Leader; Temple—Tribune; Hastings—News; Waurika—News.  
 Custer County: Arapahoe—Clarion, Bee, News; Weatherford—Republican, Chronicle, Oklahoma Vorwaerts (German); Independence—Courier; Thomas—Rustler.  
 Day County: Grande—Day County Progress.  
 Dewey County: Taloga—Times, Advocate; Seiling—Guide.  
 Garfield County: Enid—Eagle, Democrat, Wave, Events, Echo, Farmer and Stockman; Waukomis—Hornet, World; Garber—Sentinel; Hunter—Enterprise; Lahoma—Sun; Kremlin—Times.

Grant County: Pond Creek—Vidette, News, Republican; Jefferson—Rustler; Medford—Patriot, Star; Wakita—Herald, Record; Manchester—Journal; Renfrow—Tribune; Lamont—Dispatch; Deer Creek—Times.

Greer County: Mangum—Sun-Monitor, Star; Leger—News, Times; Granite—Enterprise; Erick—Enterprise.

Kay County: Newkirk—Republican-News-Journal, Herald-Democrat, Socialist; Ponca—Courier, Democrat, Times; Tonkawa—News, Journal; Blackwell—Times-Record, Sun; Nardin—Star; Braman—Star; Kildare—Record; Peckham—Leader.

Kingfisher County: Kingfisher—Free-Press, Times, Reformer; Hennessey—Clipper, Press-Democrat, Eagle; Kiel—Press; Dover—News; Cashion—Advance.

Kiowa County: Hobart—News-Republican, Democrat, Chief; Mountain Park—Eagle, News; Harrison—Gazette; Lone Wolf—Echo.

Lincoln County: Chandler—News, Publicist, Tribune; Stroud—Messenger, Star; Wellston—News; Prague—News.

Logan County: Guthrie—State Capital, Leader, Register, Lance, Guide, Southwest World; Mulhall—Enterprise, Oklahoma Christian; Orlando—Herald; Langston—Constitution; Coyle—Clipper; Marshall—Tribune.

Noble County: Perry—Republican, Enterprise-Times, Sentinel, News; Billings—Red Rock Valley News, Times.

Oklahoma County: Oklahoma City—Times-Journal, Oklahoman, Farmer; Edmond—Sun, Enterprise; Luther—Register.

Pawnee County: Pawnee—Times-Democrat, Dispatch, Courier; Cleveland—Triangle; Ralston—Free Press; Jennings—News; Blackburn—Flash Light.

Payne County: Stillwater—Gazette, Advance, Democrat, Bee; Perkins—Journal; Cushing—Herald, Independent; Glencoe—Mirror; Ripley—Times.

Pottawatomie County: Tecumseh—Republican, Democrat, Standard; Shawnee—Quill, Democrat, Herald, News; McLoud—Sunbeam; Asher—Altruist.

Roger Mills County: Cheyenne—Sunbeam; Berlin—Venture; Elk City—Democrat, Record; Doxey—Herald; Sayre—Enterprise, Headlight.

Washita County: Cordell—Herald-Sentinel, Beacon, News; Mountain View—Progress; Foss—Enterprise.

Woods County: Alva—Courier, Pioneer, Review; Augusta—Free Homes, Sun; Cleo—Chieftain; Byron—Republican; Fairview—Republican; Carwile—Journal; Lahoma—Sun; Waynoka—Enterprise; Yewed—Happy Homes; Cherokee—Orient, News; Carmen—News, Headlight.

Woodward County: Woodward—News, Bulletin, Dispatch, Republican; Gage—Record; Curtis—Courier; Fort Supply—Republican; Persimmon—Enterprise.

Osage Reservation: Pawhuska—Osage Journal.

#### MONTHLY.

Guthrie; Oklahoma Churchman, Oklahoma Medical Journal, Practical Pointers, Sawyer's Review.

Oklahoma City: Southwest Woodman, Oklahoma School Herald.

Hobart: Baptist Salt Cellar.

Enid: Oklahoma Christian.

Kingfisher: Oklahoma Sunday School Worker.

Norman: Reform Herald.

Stillwater: College paper.

Sacred Heart Indian Mission: Indian Advocate.

Pond Creek: Grant County Educator.

Ponca City: I. O. O. F. Journal.

Woodward: Poultry, Ranch and Home.

#### SEMI-MONTHLY.

Norman: University Umpire, University News Letter.

Woodward: Live Stock Inspector.

#### QUARTERLY.

Norman: University Bulletin.

#### OFFICIAL ROSTER.

Governor: Thompson B. Ferguson.

Private secretary to the governor: Robert M. Carr.

Secretary of the Territory and ex officio lieutenant-governor: William Grimes.

Assistant secretary: J. M. McConnell.

Attorney-general: J. C. Roberts.  
 Assistant attorney-general: Charles H. Woods.  
 Treasurer: C. W. Rambo.  
 Superintendent public instruction and ex officio auditor: L. W. Baxter.  
 Deputy auditor: E. P. McCabe.  
 Secretary school land board and ex officio school land commissioner: J. J. Houston.  
 Assistant secretary: H. F. Ardery.  
 Oil inspector: John H. Dillon.  
 Deputy oil inspector: L. O. Enochs.  
 Bank commissioner: Paul F. Cooper.  
 Deputy bank commissioner: H. W. Pentecost.  
 Librarian: J. W. Foose.  
 Adjutant-general: E. P. Burlingame.  
 Grain inspector: C. T. Prouty.  
 Game warden: J. A. Gould.  
 Superintendent of public health: Dr. E. E. Cowdrick.  
 Territorial geologist: C. R. Van Vleet.  
 Territorial school land board: Governor Ferguson, Secretary Grimes, Auditor Baxter.  
 Board of equalization: Governor Ferguson, Secretary Grimes, Auditor Baxter.  
 Regents of Territorial University: Governor Ferguson; J. L. Wilkins, Oklahoma City; D. L. Larsh, Norman; H. B. Gilstrap, Chandler; R. E. Wood, Shawnee; George W. Sutton, Cleveland.  
 Regents of Agricultural and Mechanical College: Governor Ferguson; Frank J. Wikoff, Stillwater; Henry J. Beard, Shawnee; T. J. Hartman, Pond Creek; H. C. R. Brod-ball, Ponca City; W. H. Merten, Guthrie.  
 Live stock sanitary commission: W. E. Bolton, Woodward; Z. E. Beemblossom, secretary, Guthrie; Thomas Moris, Guthrie.  
 Board of education of normal schools: Superintendent Public Instruction Baxter; Treasurer Rambo; Charles M. Thacker, Mangum; E. B. Rankin, Edmond; G. E. Nichols, Alva.  
 Board of regents Colored Agricultural and Normal University: Superintendent of Public Instruction Baxter; Treasurer Rambo; U. C. Guss, Guthrie; E. O. Tyler, Kingfisher; P. F. Tyler, Watonga.  
 Territorial board of education: Superintendent of Public Instruction Baxter; President D. R. Boyd, Norman; President F. H. Umholtz, Edmond; Prof. G. D. Moss, Kingfisher; Prof. J. R. Campbell, Guthrie.  
 Regents of university preparatory school: Governor Ferguson; T. H. Martin, Tonkawa; Jerre H. Johnson, Newkirk.  
 Presidents of the Territorial institutions of learning: D. R. Boyd, Norman, Territorial University; F. H. Umholtz, Edmond, Oklahoma Normal School; T. F. Conway, Alva, Northwestern Normal; A. C. Scott, Stillwater, Agricultural and Mechanical College; Inman E. Page, Langston, Colored Agricultural and Normal University; J. F. Kelley, Tonkawa, University Preparatory School.  
 Board of health: Auditor Baxter; Dr. E. E. Cowdrick, Enid; B. F. Hamilton, Shawnee.  
 Board of pharmacy: F. B. Lillie, Guthrie; J. H. Hill, Enid; E. E. Howendobler, Perry.  
 Board of dental examiners: A. C. Hixon, Guthrie; Fred C. Sparks, Ponca city; A. M. Detrick, Oklahoma city; J. Q. Waddell, Kingfisher; L. A. Kelsy, Chandler.  
 Commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition St. Louis: Jos. Meibergen, Enid; Otto A. Shuttee, El Reno; Fred L. Wenner, Kingfisher.  
 Supreme court: Chief justice, John H. Burford, Guthrie; associate justices, C. E. Irwin, El Reno; B. F. Burwell, Oklahoma city; B. T. Hainer, Perry; J. L. Beauchamp, Enid; J. L. Pancoast, Alva; Frank E. Gillette, Anadarko.  
 Clerks of courts: Supreme court, B. F. Hegler, Guthrie; First district, T. A. Neal, Guthrie; Second district, E. M. Hegler, El Reno; Third district, Byron D. Shear, Oklahoma city; Fourth district, J. E. Pickard, Perry; Fifth district, C. F. McElrath, Enid; Sixth district, E. P. Kelley, Alva; Seventh district, N. E. Sisson, Andarko.

## FEDERAL OFFICERS.

United States attorney: Horace Speed.  
 Assistant United States district attorneys: John W. Scothorn, Frank Hall, and H. D. McKnight.  
 United States marshal: William B. Fossett.  
 Registers and receivers United States land offices: Guthrie, J. J. Boles and F. E. McKinley; Oklahoma city, A. H. Classen and William Young; Kingfisher, E. E. Brownlee and J. V. Admire; Alva, W. H. Cofield and A. R. Museller; Woodward,



F. S. Healey and E. S. Wiggins; Mangum, John A. Oliphant and John A. Trotter; El Reno, Thomas R. Reid and James A. Sickles; Lawton, H. D. McKnight and J. D. Maguire.

United States Indian agents: Osage, O. A. Mitcher, Pawhuska; Ponca, Pawnee, and Oto, John Jensen, White Eagle; Iowa, Sauwand Fox and Pottawatomie, Ross Guffin, Sauk and Fox; Cheyenne and Arapaho, Major George W. Stouch, Darlington; Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, Col. James F. Randlett, Anadarko.

#### COUNTIES WITH STATISTICS OF EACH.

Below is presented a brief statement of general information concerning each county in the Territory. In a few instances the county clerk's report to the auditor has not been received and the information relative to taxation and schools is omitted.

*Beaver County.*—Location, extreme northwest; area, 3,681,000 acres; population, 3,169; taxable valuation, \$2,008,896; land taxed, 149,199 acres; county bonded debt, \$31,000; county tax levy, 7.6 mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$11,158.37; number of school districts, 52; number of school children, 765; school land in county, 1,352 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 3,032,408 acres; county seat, Beaver; other leading towns, Kenton and Guymon; principal occupation of people, stock raising and mining; products, cattle, sheep, horses, and stock feed; manufacturing industries, copper smelter; undeveloped resources, sheep raising, and fruit production by irrigation; some copper now being mined in western part.

*Blaine County.*—Location, middle west; area, 656,000 acres; population, 15,189; taxable valuation, \$1,689,512; land taxed, 188,304 acres; county bonded debt, \$43,000; county tax levy, 27 mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$27,394.92; number of school districts, 84; number of school children, 3,016; school land in county, 226 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 2,184 acres; county seat, Watonga; other leading towns, Geary, Okeene, Homestead, and Hitchcock; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, wheat, cotton, corn, castor beans, peaches, hogs, cattle, salt, and cement; manufacturing industries, cotton gins, salt works; undeveloped resources, immense cement, salt, and building-stone deposits.

*Caddo County.*—Location, south central; area, 979,000 acres; population, 25,639; school land in county, 544 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 2,453 acres; county seat, Anadarko; other leading towns, Caddo, Fort Cobb, Cement, Sickles, Apache, Bridgeport, Hydro; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, wheat, cotton, corn, and live stock; undeveloped resources, gas and oil wells and minerals.

*Canadian County.*—Location, south central; area, 598,630 acres; population, 15,200; land taxed, 345,257 acres; number of school districts, 97; number of school children, 5,010; school land in county, 210 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 885 acres; county seat, El Reno; other leading towns, Okarche, Yukon, and Union; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, wheat, cotton, corn, cattle, and hogs; manufacturing industries, flouring mills, cement works, cotton compress and gins; undeveloped resources, cement and clay deposits.

*Cleveland County.*—Location, extreme south; area, 348,000 acres; population, 17,253; taxable valuation, \$2,177,522; land taxed, 254,547 acres; county bonded debt, \$76,500; county tax levy, 16 mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$24,563.03; number of school districts, 69; number of school children, 5,413; school land in county, 122 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, none; county seat, Norman; other leading towns, Lexington, Noble, and Moore; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, corn, wheat, cotton, hogs, cattle, and sheep; manufacturing industries, cotton-seed oil mill, gins, and flouring mills.

*Comanche County.*—Location, southwestern; area, 1,845,000 acres; population, 25,509; taxable valuation, \$1,735,739; county tax levy, 13 mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$11,287.32; school land in county, 1,016 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 17,613 acres; county seat, Lawton; other leading towns, Waurika, Park city, Temple, Walters, Apache, Frederic, and Texana; principal occupation of people, agriculture, stock raising, and mining; products, wheat, corn, cotton, live stock, and building stone; undeveloped resources, stone, oil, and mineral deposits.

*Custer County.*—Location, central west; area, 647,000 acres; population, 16,127; taxable valuation, \$2,195,273.48; land taxed, 157,724 acres; county bonded debt, \$38,800; county tax levy, 15 mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$25,140.27; number of school districts, 112; number of school children, 3,969; school land in



county, 290 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 6,000 acres; county seat, Arapaho; other leading towns, Weatherford, Independence, Parkersburg, and Thomas; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, cotton, corn, wheat, hogs, and cattle; manufacturing industries, flouring mills and cotton gins; undeveloped resources, cement and building-stone deposits.

*Day County.*—Location, extreme west; area, 666,000 acres; population, 4,966; taxable valuation, \$477,913; land taxed, 20,715 acres; county bonded debt, \$19,800; county tax levy, 32 mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$7,850.14; number of school districts, 31; number of school children, 772; school land in county, 240 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 350,000 acres; county seat, Grand; other leading towns, Ioland, Texmo, and Stone; principal occupation of people, stock raising; products, cattle and cattle feed.

*Dewey County.*—Location, north middle west; area, 638,000 acres; population, 11,358; taxable valuation, \$830,000; land taxed, 78,627 acres; county bonded debt, \$33,900; county tax levy, 29 mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$39,531; number of school districts, 82; number of school children, 2,734; school land in county, 259 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 13,000 acres; county seat, Taloga; other leading towns, Seiling and Butte; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, corn, kaffir corn, castor beans, wheat, and cattle; undeveloped resources, cement deposits.

*Garfield County.*—Location, north central; area, 640,000 acres; population, 23,732; taxable valuation, \$3,105,801; land taxed, 445,811 acres; county bonded debt, \$46,000; county tax levy, 20 mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$41,086.95; number of school districts, 127; number of school children, 6,639; school land in county, 465 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, none; county seat, Enid; other leading towns, Waukomis, North Enid, Kremlin, Roper, and Garber; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, wheat, corn, castor beans, and fruit; manufacturing industries, flouring mills, cotton gins, and brickyards; undeveloped resources, cement and clay deposits.

*Grant County.*—Location, middle north; area, 672,000 acres; population, 19,096; taxable valuation, \$3,302,209; land taxed, 442,994 acres; county bonded debt, \$29,000; county tax levy, 12 $\frac{3}{10}$  mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$41,736.90; number of school districts, 123; number of school children, 4,434; school land in county, 480 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 960 acres; county seat, Pond Creek; other leading towns, Medford, Jefferson, Manchester, Hunter, Lamont, and Eddy; principal occupation of the people, agriculture; products, wheat, corn, castor beans, and cattle; manufacturing industries, flouring mills; undeveloped resources, salt plains.

*Greer County.*—Location, extreme southwest; area, 1,511,575 acres; population, 29,771; taxable valuation, \$3,064,471; land taxed, 300,000 acres; county bonded debt, \$20,000; county tax levy, 14 $\frac{3}{10}$  mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$70,576.99; number of school districts, 87; number of school children, 9,285; school land in county, 1,134 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 223,322 acres; county seat, Mangum; other leading towns, Altus, Navajoe, Granite, and Lexomo; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, wheat, cotton, corn, cane, cattle, and sheep; manufacturing industries, salt and cement works, flouring mills, and cotton gins; undeveloped resources, cement, mineral, and oil deposits.

*Kay County.*—Location, northeast; area, 575,000 acres; population, 22,766; taxable valuation, \$3,775,955; land taxed, 319,693 acres; county bonded debt, \$35,000; county tax levy, 10 mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$50,450.53; number of school districts, 88; number of school children, 4,092; school land in county, 325 quarter sections; county seat, Newkirk; other leading towns, Ponca, Blackwell, Tonkawa, Kildare; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, wheat, corn, cattle, and hogs; manufacturing industries, flouring mills, cement works, brickyards, and stone quarries; undeveloped resources, cement and stone deposits.

*Kingfisher County.*—Location, central; area, 493,570 acres; population, 19,594; taxable valuation, \$3,448,792; land taxed, 459,436 acres; county bonded debt, \$47,500; county tax levy, 15 mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$55,485.30; number of school districts, 119; number of school children, 6,205; school land in county, 200 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 372 acres; county seat, Kingfisher; other leading towns, Hennessey, Cashion, and Kiel; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, corn, wheat, cotton, castor beans; manufacturing industries, flouring mills, ice plant, cement works, cotton gins; undeveloped resources, cement beds.

*Kiowa County.*—Location, south central; area, 734,000 acres; population, 22,685; school land in county, 720 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 8,467 acres; county seat, Hobart; other leading towns, Harrison, Dill, Cooper,

Roosevelt, Mountain Park, Wildman; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, wheat, corn, cotton, live stock; manufacturing industries, oil mill; undeveloped resources, stone, gas, mineral deposits.

*Lincoln County.*—Location, middle east; area, 619,000 acres; population, 28,904; land taxed, 384,085 acres; number of school districts, 134; number of school children, 8,513; school land in county, 212 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 32 acres; county seat, Chandler; other leading towns, Stroud, Wellston, and Carney; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, cotton, corn, peanuts, castor beans, hogs, and cattle; manufacturing industries, oil mills, cotton gin, flouring mills, pressed-brick yards; undeveloped resources, cement and clay beds.

*Logan County.*—Location, east central; area, 465,600 acres; population, 27,519; taxable valuation, \$4,690,417; land taxed, 418,900 acres; county bonded debt, \$125,000; county tax levy, 11½ mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$43,920.13; number of school districts, 97; number of school children, 6,885; school land in county, 165 quarter sections; county seat, Guthrie; other leading towns, Mulhall, Orlando, Coyle; principal occupation of people, agriculture and commerce; products, wheat, corn, cotton, fruits, melons, castor beans, cattle, hogs, broom corn; manufacturing industries, oil mill, cotton gins, flouring mills, planing mills, broom factory, foundries, ice plant, etc.

*Noble County.*—Location, northeast; area, 398,000 acres; population, 12,028; taxable valuation, \$2,290,011; land taxed, 173,886 acres; county bonded debt, \$70,500; county tax levy, 29½ mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$36,631.58; number of school districts, 61; number of school children, 3,311; school land in county, 192 quarter sections; county seat, Perry; other leading towns, Billings and Morrison; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, wheat, corn, cotton, castor beans, cattle, and hogs; manufacturing industries, flouring mills, ice plant and cotton gins.

*Oklahoma County.*—Location, south central; area, 461,720 acres; population, 32,761; taxable valuation, \$5,683,067; land taxed, 366,876 acres; county bonded debt, \$136,900; county tax levy, 14 mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$74,758.18; number of school districts, 87; number of school children, 7,427; school land in county, 158 quarter sections; county seat, Oklahoma City; other leading towns, Edmond, Choctaw City, Luther; principal occupation of people, agriculture and commerce; products, wheat, corn, cotton, tree fruits, grapes, cattle, hogs; manufacturing industries, oil mill, cotton compress and gins, flouring mills, ballast works, brickyards, broom factory, etc.

*Pawnee County.*—Location, extreme northeast; area, 333,000 acres; population, 13,327; taxable valuation, \$2,155,340 and Osage Reservation; land taxed, 138,238 acres; county bonded debt, \$32,000; county tax levy, 25 mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$38,269.94; number of school districts, 64; number of school children, 3,688; school land in county, 200 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 40 acres; county seat, Pawnee; other leading towns, Cleveland, Blackburn, Ralston, Jennings, Keystone; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stockraising; products, corn, cotton, castor beans, cattle, and hogs; manufacturing industries, flouring mills, cotton gins, saw mills; undeveloped resources, coal and stone deposits.

*Payne County.*—Location, northeast; area, 484,000 acres; population, 22,084; taxable valuation, \$3,528,727; land taxed, 346,177 acres; county bonded debt, \$78,000; county tax levy, 9½ mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$36,344.49; number of school districts, 100; number of school children, 6,707; school land in county, 198 quarter sections; county seat, Stillwater; other leading towns, Perkins, Ripley, Cushing, and Glencoe; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, wheat, corn, cattle, cotton, castor beans, hogs, and fruits; manufacturing industries, flouring mills, cotton gins, brick plant; undeveloped resources, indications of oil.

*Pottawatomie County.*—Location, extreme southwest; area, 501,000 acres; population, 39,054; land taxed, 241,675 acres; number of school districts, 108; number of school children, 9,289; school land in county, 168 quarter sections; county seat, Tecumseh; other leading towns, Shawnee, McLoud, Avoca, Keokuk Falls, Dale, Earlsboro; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, cotton, corn, cattle, hogs, peaches, apples, grapes; manufacturing industries, flouring mill, oil mill, cotton gins, railway shops, brickyards; undeveloped resources, building stone and clay beds.

*Roger Mills County.*—Location extreme west; area, 757,000 acres; population, 10,407; taxable valuation, \$13,336.01; land taxed, 42,014 acres; county bonded debt, \$23,450; county tax levy, 22 mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$16,199.84; number of school districts, 49; number of school children, 1,538; school land in county, 265 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 48,170 acres; county seat, Cheyenne; other leading towns, Berlin, Busch, Sayre; principal

occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, cattle and cattle feed, corn, cotton, and wheat.

*Washita County.*—Location, southwest; area, 1,275,000 acres; population, 19,880; land taxed, 140,223 acres; number of school districts, 88; number of school children, 4,473; school land in county, 256 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 1,180 acres; county seat, Cordell; other leading towns, Cloud Chief, Mountain View, Herald, Wood, Rocky, Foss, Stout, Sentinel; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, cotton, wheat, corn, castor beans, cattle, and hogs; undeveloped resources, cement and gypsum beds.

*Woods County.*—Location, central north; area, 1,732,000 acres; population, 46,302; taxable valuation, \$4,848,204; land taxed, 753,322 acres; county bonded debt, \$52,221; county tax levy,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mills; amount expended for county purposes, 1901, \$31,812.97; number of school districts, 257; number of school children, 10,699; school land in county, 1,223 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 9,561 acres; county seat, Alva; other leading towns, Cleo, Augusta, Carmen, Ingersoll, Ringwood, Rusk, Aline, Yewed, Waynoka; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, wheat, corn, cane, castor beans, peaches, cattle, and hogs; manufacturing industries, flouring mills and creamery; undeveloped resources, salt, guano deposits.

*Woodward County.*—Location, northwest; area, 2,124,000 acres; population, 17,163; land taxed, 176,960 acres; number of school districts, 119; number of school children, 2,107; school land in county, 102 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 349,334 acres; county seat, Woodward; other leading towns, Curtis, Alston, Gage, Tandy, Shattuck; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, cattle, sheep, wheat, corn, cane, and stock feed; undeveloped resources, salt and cement deposits.





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COLORADO

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NEW MEXICO

OKLAHOMA

Compiled from the Official Records of the General Land Office and  
from data on file in the Executive Office of the Territory,  
to accompany the Annual Report of the

GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY

1902

MAP  
OF

# OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Compiled from the official Records of the General Land Office and other sources

under the direction of  
**HARRY KING, C. E.,**  
Chief of Drafting Division G.L.O.

Scale

## LEGEND.

- U.S. Land Offices
- Rail Roads constructed
- do proposed
- Roads and Trails





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Report  
of the  
Governor of Oklahoma  
to the  
Secretary of the Interior  
❧  
1903.



Washington:  
Government Printing Office.  
1903.



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# C O N T E N T S .

	Page.		Page.
Altitudes .....	83	Manufacturing .....	86
Agriculture .....	51	Military roster .....	109
Agricultural and Mechanical Col- lege .....	29	Mining .....	69
Average temperature .....	65	Northwestern Normal .....	32
Average precipitation .....	65	National Guard .....	107
Building and loan .....	94	Newspapers .....	112
Building statistics .....	84	Official roster .....	114
Banks .....	90	Oklahoma .....	4
Bank statements .....	91	Opening to settlement .....	5
County income .....	8	Other schools .....	37
Common school graduates .....	20	Public schools .....	18
Common school enrollment .....	21	Public school enrollment .....	22
Colored Agricultural and Normal University .....	35	Public school attendance .....	22
Chilocco School .....	37	Public school receipts .....	23
Churches .....	99	Public school expenditures .....	23
Courts .....	101	Preparatory school .....	28
County statistics .....	115	Population .....	5
Commerce .....	47	Public lands .....	12
Crop conditions .....	61	Penitentiary .....	102
Cities .....	83	Pharmacy .....	105
Dairying .....	55	Poultry .....	55
Development of cities .....	84	Public buildings .....	75
Deaf mutes .....	105	Railways .....	38
Dentistry .....	106	Railway buildings .....	42
Elevators .....	88	Railways chartered .....	45
Experiment station .....	59	Railroad mileage .....	40
Farm lands, sale of .....	58	Railroad assessments .....	40
Fraternal organizations .....	101	Shipment tables .....	48
Forests and lumber .....	69	Sale of farm lands .....	58
Flouring mills .....	87	Stock raising .....	66
Fund balances .....	11	Sanitary commission .....	67
General revenue fund .....	9	Settlement of lands .....	11
Geology and natural history .....	81	School lands .....	14
Higher institutions .....	26	School-land funds .....	16
Horticulture .....	56	Statehood .....	5
Horses and mules .....	68	Schoolhouses .....	24
Indian boarding schools .....	38	School fund .....	25
Insane .....	103	Southwestern Normal .....	34
Indians .....	70	Telegraph and telephone .....	51
Immigration .....	89	Town-property assessments .....	84
Investments .....	92	Territorial library .....	102
Insurance .....	94	Taxable property .....	7
Insurance tables .....	96	Taxable valuations .....	7
Juvenile offenders .....	103	Taxes .....	8
Killing frosts .....	65	Territorial tax levy .....	8
Land districts .....	12	Territorial indebtedness .....	9
Land taxation .....	59	Teachers' salaries .....	24
Labor supply .....	70	Teachers' certificates .....	25
Legislation .....	76	Territorial Normal .....	31
Live stock .....	66	The blind .....	105
Live stock association .....	68	University .....	20
Lumber and forests .....	69	Undeveloped resources .....	80
Mission schools .....	38	Various funds .....	10
Medical practice .....	106	Wichita Mountain minerals .....	69
		Weather Bureau .....	60
		World's Fair .....	111



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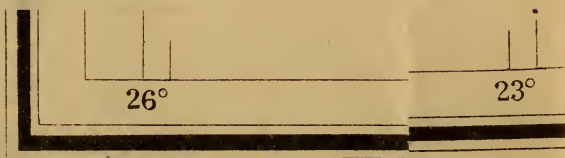
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COLORADO KANSAS

NEW MEXICO

COUNTRY



MAP  
OF

# OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Compiled from the Official Records of the General Land Office and  
from data on file in the Executive Office of the Territory,  
to accompany the Annual Report of the  
GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY,  
1903.

Compiled from the official Records of the General Land Office and other sources  
under the direction of  
**FRANK BOND,**  
Chief of Drafting Division G.L.O.

Scale: 1 Inch = 12 Miles.

## LEGEND.

- U.S. Land Offices
- Rail Roads constructed
- - - as proposed
- ~ Roads and Trails

26° 25° 24° 23° 22° Longitude West from Washington 21° 20° 19°







20°

19°

# REPORT

## OF THE

# GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA.

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TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
*Guthrie, Okla., September 15, 1903.*

SIR: In compliance with your communication dated June 27, 1903, I take pleasure in transmitting to you herewith my report of the affairs, progress, and development of the Territory of Oklahoma for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Very respectfully,

T. B. FERGUSON,  
*Governor.*

Hon. E. A. HITCHCOCK,  
*Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.*

---

A perusal of the following pages will disclose the fact that the Territory of Oklahoma has an area of 38,830 square miles, is subdivided into 26 counties, and has an aggregate population of 650,000. She has 178,964 school children and 2,192 district schoolhouses valued at \$1,347,257; also 7 higher institutions of learning, having a total enrollment of 2,818 last year; a school fund arising from the leasing of school land amounting to \$181,828.88, which was apportioned during the year.

Oklahoma leads in railway building, having completed over 1,000 miles of new railroad, and on March 1 had over 2,500 miles of main track and grade completed. The assessed value of the eight lines of railway is \$7,851,187. The Territorial tax levy was  $6\frac{1}{4}$  mills and the assessed value of taxable property was \$84,134,472, as returned by the assessors, which was on a basis of about one-fourth actual value. The Territorial indebtedness is only \$461,766.43. There were 7,451,918 acres of land returned for taxation.

Oklahoma has 232 Territorial banks having a combined capitalization of \$2,026,330, with deposits of over \$7,000,000, and an average reserve of 52 per cent, being nearly four times the legal requirement. There are 79 national banks, whose combined capital amounts to \$2,792,500; the deposits therein are over \$10,000,000, and they have an average reserve of 30 per cent.

There are 193 licensed dentists, 403 registered pharmacists, and 1,200 practicing physicians.

Oklahoma has 326 prisoners kept under contract in the Kansas Penitentiary, at a cost to the Territory of \$45,742.62. There were 409

insane cared for under contract, at a cost of \$74,909.17 last year. Also 64 deaf mutes cared for and educated, at a cost of \$15,548.53.

There are 243 weekly newspapers published in the Territory. The public law library located at Guthrie is valued at \$50,000. The Oklahoma National Guard is composed of 945 enlisted men. There is a church membership of nearly 100,000. There are 60 flouring mills whose combined capacity is over 10,000 barrels per day; 280 grain elevators having a combined capacity of 3,525,000 bushels. This year's wheat crop was 36,000,000 bushels, and the corn is estimated about the same as last year—65,000,000 bushels.

Oklahoma's commerce amounted to over 27,000 carloads of various commodities shipped into and over 35,600 carloads shipped out of the Territory.

There has been a phenomenal growth of all cities and towns, as indicated by statistics given.

There are undeveloped resources in the immense gypsum deposits, which are estimated to be over 125,000,000,000 tons; also in mountains of red granite and limestone beds.

There are yet over 3,000,000 acres of vacant land subject to homestead.

#### OKLAHOMA.

The portion of country now called Oklahoma was included in the Louisiana purchase and embraces some 24,000,000 acres of as fertile and productive land as can be found in any country.

Oklahoma is situated between the thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh parallels north latitude and principally between 96° 30' and 100° west longitude. Kansas bounds it on the north, Indian Territory on the east, and Texas on the south and west. That portion of the Territory called Beaver County was once known as "No Man's Land," and while only 32 miles wide extends westward 160 miles from the boundary of original Oklahoma, along the south lines of Kansas and Colorado, to New Mexico.

By comparison Oklahoma is as large as the combined area of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Jersey. It is larger than either Indiana, Maine, or West Virginia, and nearly the size of Ohio. Its extreme length from north to south is 210 miles and extreme width from east to west 365 miles.

According to the United States census of 1900 the population of Oklahoma was greater in proportion to area than that of 12 other States. Since the census was taken the population has nearly doubled in number.

The climate of Oklahoma is similar to that of other States in this latitude, as northern Texas, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Portions of the Territory have been opened to settlement on six different occasions, one county added from the State of Texas and one made from No Man's Land. The altitude ranges from 3,900 feet in Beaver County, in the extreme northwest, to 776 feet in Payne County, in the east. The country as a whole is well watered, there being many small streams and rivers, the general course of which is to the southeast. Certain portions of the Territory are heavily timbered, and some 30 varieties of wood are found.

The wonderful progress made by our citizens is due not only to their energy and activity, but to the great fertility of soil, favorable cli-



mate, abundance of rainfall, and the resultant bounteous crops of fruits and cereals. Oklahoma's natural resources are many and varied, and as yet have been but little developed. In the space of fourteen years the wealth of the inhabitants has steadily increased, until at the present time it approximates \$400,000,000.

In intelligence, energy, industry, and general progressiveness our inhabitants are the equals of any other Commonwealth. Oklahoma, for fourteen years under a Territorial form of government, with her 650,000 inhabitants, seven Territorial educational institutions, industrial achievements, railway mileage, growing cities, extensive commerce, and fertile soil, compares favorably with States that were admitted into the Union fifty years ago.

#### OPENING OF OKLAHOMA TO SETTLEMENT.

What is now known as Oklahoma was not all opened to the homesteader at one time, but on six different occasions portions were, by act of Congress, thrown open to settlement. The first lands to be occupied were some 3,000,000 acres lying in the center of the Territory, opened April 22, 1889. The Sac and Fox and Pottawatomie reservations, containing 1,282,434 acres, were opened in September, 1891. The Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations, comprising 4,297,771 acres, were opened in April, 1892. The Cherokee Strip, containing 6,014,239 acres, was opened on September 16, 1893. The Kickapoo Reservation, comprising 206,662 acres, was opened in 1895. The Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita reservations, comprising about 4,000,000 acres, were opened on August 6, 1901. There was also added in 1890 that portion of country known as No Man's Land, containing 3,681,000 acres, and now called Beaver County.

In 1896 Greer County was acquired from Texas by decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and added to the Territory of Oklahoma.

#### STATEHOOD.

Oklahoma is entitled to statehood—entitled to it now. There are in the Territory 650,000 intelligent American citizens who are deprived of the right of self-government. A conservative estimate of the wealth of Oklahoma places it at \$400,000,000. There are seven educational institutions of higher learning under the control of the Territory, besides numerous high schools and colleges under the control of religious denominations. Our people are in every respect entitled to that which is dear to the heart of every progressive American—the right to govern themselves.

Against this proposition there can be no logical objection. Oklahoma has the intellect, the wealth, the moral force, the energy, the natural resources, the development already achieved, and the promise of a splendid future sufficient to justly entitle her to careful consideration and Congressional action. No logical reason can be urged against her early admission into the sisterhood of States.

#### POPULATION.

Commencing back in 1890, when the population of Oklahoma was only 60,000, it is interesting to note the successive increase in biennial

enumerations. From 1890 to 1892 the population more than doubled. The census taken during the following years, 1894 and 1896, showed a gain of from 60,000 to 80,000 people at each enumeration. The census of 1898 shows an addition of over 35,000, although at that time the attention of the American people was directed to affairs in Cuba and the Philippines. To this excitement may be attributed the temporary falling off of immigration. Since 1898 our growth has been most remarkable. It reached its maximum during the past two or three years, but, as is shown by the table arranged below, the increase during any two-year period has not been less than 35,000, while in one instance (1900-1902) it has attained more than 143,000.

The enumeration this year is incomplete, owing somewhat to the change from county to township assessors when the former were half through with their assessment, and to the fact that annual enumeration is not mandatory and no penalty follows when not taken. The above-mentioned change was occasioned by an act of the recent legislature, which became operative from and after its passage. The gain in population shown in those counties and townships from which returns have been received evidences a growth of about 25 per cent during the past year. Hence I feel that a conservative estimate of the present population of Oklahoma is 650,000.

The immigration to the Territory during the past five years is, no doubt, unprecedented in the history of any commonwealth covering a similar period of time. Immigration to Oklahoma has been largely from the States lying to the east and north. Indomitable energy has characterized our inhabitants from the start. Success in accomplishing things and acquiring a home, and not infrequently a competence in a few years, has encouraged immigration to Oklahoma. This element of "push and get there" is evidenced in our numerous successful manufacturing enterprises, our cities, as well as the high state of our agricultural development.

The number of foreign born in the Territory is exceedingly small, being not over 5 per cent. The percentage of illiteracy is still less, but this need not be surprising when it is stated that we have 180,000 enrolled school children, and the money to maintain our common schools and higher educational institutions fully eight months in the year.

*Growth in population.*

Year.	Census.	Growth.	Per cent of gain over preceding enumeration.
1890.....	60,416		
1892.....	133,100	72,684	a 120
1894.....	212,635	79,535	a 60
1896.....	275,587	62,952	a 30
1898.....	311,400	35,813	a 13
1900.....	398,331	86,931	a 28
1902.....	541,480	143,149	a 36

a Nearly.

Our Indian population is very small and is gradually decreasing. Of all tribes there are now only about 12,000, including children. Many have become self-supporting and are making good citizens. Agriculture is the pursuit usually followed.

The colored population of the Territory is most numerous in the southern and eastern portion, having immigrated from neighboring States. In some counties, as in Kiowa, Woods, and Greer, there are few, if any, representatives of the race.

The atmosphere of hospitality and good-fellowship that pervades our Commonwealth is peculiarly western. It is most noticeable to the stranger, and induces a cordiality of feeling and results in a unanimity of purpose where the good of all is concerned, such as the preparation and upbuilding of a new State. Because of this spirit and owing to the friendships which are its outgrowth, enterprises of considerable magnitude have been fostered, and institutions which speak well for the intellectuality of our future State have developed and prospered.

The character of our citizenship is of the highest, and crime and lawlessness, as evidenced by the dockets of our courts, is much less than in many of our older sister States.

#### TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The sum of \$84,134,472 is returned by the assessors for the year 1903. This represents a gain of \$11,457,049 over last year's assessment.

When the fact is taken into consideration that property is assessed at not over one-fourth its actual value, and often some of it is overlooked entirely, these figures become all the more gratifying. The actual value of our taxable property is not far short of \$400,000,000 to-day.

The following table of comparison shows the steady growth of values of certain classes of property during the past three years:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Farm lands.....	\$17,279,809	\$22,614,650	\$27,204,160
Town property.....	8,062,567	11,629,199	14,397,329
Railroads.....	4,538,375	6,339,462	7,851,187
Moneys and credit.....	2,552,932	3,068,273	3,612,131
Other property.....	28,031,013	29,025,839	31,069,665

The Territorial tax levy being  $6\frac{1}{4}$  mills will produce the sum of \$525,839. This is a decrease of \$41,111.90 over 1902.

Below is given a comparative table of the assessment of each of the counties for the past four years.

#### *Taxable valuation for four years past.*

County.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Beaver.....	\$1,573,563	\$1,614,072	\$2,006,128	\$1,843,148
Blaine.....	633,775	996,096	1,689,512	2,161,518
Caddo.....			1,679,335	2,541,944
Canadian.....	5,591,056	4,971,229	3,274,929	3,341,445
Cleveland.....	1,844,744	2,177,522	2,137,309	2,320,879
Comanche.....			1,735,739	4,088,702
Custer.....	1,278,194	1,651,724	2,025,795	2,473,304
Day.....	435,012	477,913	407,514	519,756
Dewey.....	674,200	810,725	826,826	979,067
Garfield.....	2,325,294	3,105,801	3,759,453	4,545,039
Grant.....	1,864,393	2,725,624	3,302,209	3,423,855
Greer.....	2,049,585	3,363,101	3,853,541	4,165,534
Kay.....	2,647,044	3,404,931	3,775,955	4,414,011



*Taxable valuation for four years past—Continued.*

County.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Kingfisher .....	\$2,576,510	\$3,261,709	\$3,448,792	\$3,369,469
Kiowa .....			1,451,270	2,275,211
Lincoln .....	1,967,596	2,626,587	3,217,845	3,611,497
Logan .....	4,432,980	4,690,417	4,928,450	4,911,079
Noble .....	1,647,120	2,029,942	2,290,011	2,782,907
Oklahoma .....	4,386,337	4,738,133	5,683,067	7,062,444
Pawnee .....	1,920,093	1,674,296	1,652,590	2,742,974
Payne .....	2,277,618	3,215,641	3,214,212	3,473,388
Pottawatomie .....	1,933,734	2,951,073	3,366,895	3,670,103
Roger Mills .....	738,150	913,713	1,333,691	1,514,375
Washita .....	1,124,241	1,433,309	1,821,742	2,269,957
Woods .....	3,030,963	4,848,204	6,553,761	6,881,022
Woodward .....	2,386,459	2,079,114	2,279,910	2,801,844
Total .....	49,338,661	60,464,696	71,707,918	84,134,472
Kaw Reservation .....			211,738	
Osage Reservation .....			757,767	
Total .....			72,677,423	

NOTE.—The assessment of 1903 in the Kaw, Ponca, and Osage reservations has been apportioned among the counties of Kay, Noble, and Pawnee, and is included in the above valuations of said counties.

## TAXES.

Taxes in Oklahoma are not high. This year the Territorial board of equalization has lowered the levy from that of the two preceding years. The levy for 1903 is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  mills. The bond interest fund has so increased, as the result of last year's levy, as to give assurance that the entire sum of \$48,000 will be in the treasury by the end of the present year. Over four-fifths of this sum is now in the hands of the treasurer, and the Territory will soon have paid the first and only bonds it has ever issued.

*Territorial tax levy, 1903.*

	Mills.
General Territorial tax .....	3
University, Norman, support .....	.45
University, Norman, equipment fund .....	.4
University Preparatory School, Tonkawa, support .....	.2
Territorial Normal School, Edmond, support .....	.4
Territorial Normal School, Edmond, building fund .....	.3
Territorial Normal School, Alva, support .....	.4
Liquidation of certificates of indebtedness of the Northwestern Normal School Building at Alva .....	.25
Southwestern Normal School, Weatherford, fund .....	.2
Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, support .....	.2
Agricultural and Normal University, Langston, fund .....	.15
School for the Deaf and Dumb, support .....	.25
Bond interest fund .....	.05
Total levy, 1903 .....	6.25

## COUNTY INCOME FROM TAXATION.

Whenever tax valuations are one-fourth or less than actual values, it necessarily follows that the levy will be proportionately high in order to raise the necessary revenue. To one not familiar with the customary values fixed by the assessors our tax rate seems very high. Had the assessments been made on actual values the same amount of revenue would have been raised with a levy of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mills instead of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  mills, which is the rate now fixed by the Territorial board of



equalization. With valuations of live stock as follows—horses \$16.95; cattle, \$9.62; hogs, \$2.28; sheep, \$1.17—it will be readily seen that the rate is very moderate.

The table below shows the amount of income this levy will produce in each county:

Beaver .....	\$11,520	Kiowa .....	\$14,220
Blaine .....	13,509	Lincoln .....	22,572
Caddo .....	15,887	Logan .....	30,694
Canadian .....	20,884	Noble .....	17,393
Cleveland .....	14,505	Oklahoma .....	44,140
Comanche .....	25,554	Pawnee .....	17,144
Custer .....	15,458	Payne .....	21,709
Day .....	3,248	Pottawatomie .....	22,938
Dewey .....	6,119	Roger Mills .....	9,465
Garfield .....	28,406	Washita .....	14,187
Grant .....	21,339	Woods .....	42,694
Greer .....	26,035	Woodward .....	17,512
Kay .....	27,588		
Kingsfisher .....	21,059	Total .....	525,839

#### TERRITORIAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The Territorial indebtedness on June 30, 1903, as shown by the report of the Territorial treasurer, was \$461,766.43.

To offset the bonds issued for educational purposes some years ago, amounting to \$48,000, there is now in the bond interest fund the sum of \$43,738. Thus it will be observed that the total indebtedness of the Territory has decreased during the past year.

The condition of each of the several funds and the amount of cash in the Territorial treasury is shown below in the statement of the Territorial treasurer dated June 30, 1903. The funds belonging to the Territory are deposited in banks under bond equal to or exceeding the deposit, and which pay into the treasury 3 per cent on daily balances.

#### GENERAL REVENUE FUND.

Warrants outstanding November 30, 1902 .....	\$462,440.23
Warrants registered from November 30, 1902, to June 30, 1903.....	163,089.25
	625,529.48
Warrants redeemed from November 30, 1902, to June 30, 1903.....	143,930.98
	481,598.50
Cash in fund for redemption on June 30, 1903 .....	19,832.07
Net general revenue fund indebtedness .....	461,766.43

#### NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1903 .....	\$27,415.51
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1903 .....	3.33
Available cash balance June 30, 1903 .....	27,412.18

#### NORTHWESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1903 .....	\$17,424.00
Warrants outstanding .....	5,634.73
Available cash balance June 30, 1903 .....	11,789.27

## AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1903 .....	\$325. 57
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1903 .....	47. 59
Balance on hand .....	277. 98

## COLORED AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1903 .....	\$2, 783. 33
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1903 .....	1, 033. 46
Balance on hand .....	1, 749. 87

## COLORED AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY LEASE FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1903 .....	\$4, 579. 46
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## DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1903 .....	\$15, 254. 19
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## BOARD OF EDUCATION FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1903 .....	\$2, 521. 61
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## LIBRARY FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1903 .....	\$1, 439. 04
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## UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL FUND.

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1903 .....	\$7, 914. 37
Cash on hand for redemption .....	3, 870. 83
Balance outstanding June 30, 1903 .....	4, 043. 54

## UNIVERSITY FUND.

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1903 .....	\$2, 828. 28
Cash on hand for redemption .....	1, 851. 43
Balance outstanding .....	976. 85

## UNIVERSITY BUILDING FUND.

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1903 .....	\$14, 477. 05
Cash on hand for redemption .....	4, 537. 18
Balance outstanding .....	9, 939. 87

## COLORED AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY BUILDING FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1903 .....	\$1, 731. 72
Warrants outstanding .....	700. 00
Balance on hand .....	1, 031. 72

## NORTHWESTERN NORMAL BUILDING FUND.

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1903 .....	\$100, 056. 87
Cash on hand for redemption .....	24, 119. 69
Balance outstanding .....	75, 937. 18

## AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE BUILDING FUND.

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1903 .....	\$11, 427. 92
Cash on hand for redemption .....	7, 176. 54
Balance outstanding .....	4, 251. 38

*Statement showing amount of cash at close of business June 30, 1903, and amount to credit of the several funds named.*

General revenue fund .....	\$19,832.07
Northwestern Normal School fund .....	17,424.00
Normal School fund .....	27,415.51
University fund .....	1,851.43
Colored Agricultural and Normal University fund .....	2,783.33
Common school fund .....	17,400.63
Public building fund .....	254,406.69
Common school indemnity fund .....	5,889.52
University Preparatory School fund .....	3,870.83
University, Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Normal School fund .....	1,525.89
University building fund .....	4,537.18
Agricultural and Mechanical College levy fund .....	325.57
Agricultural and Mechanical College bond .....	1.73
Northwestern Normal building fund .....	24,119.69
Southwestern Normal building fund .....	37,087.51
Agricultural and Mechanical College building fund .....	4,176.54
Colored Agricultural and Normal University lease fund .....	4,579.46
Colored Agricultural and Normal University building fund .....	1,731.72
Deaf and Dumb School fund .....	15,254.19
Blind School fund .....	7,199.27
Board of education fund .....	2,521.61
Condemnation school lands fund .....	13,190.35
Greer County sections 13 fund .....	8,968.19
Greer County sections 33 fund .....	8,221.34
Library fund .....	1,439.04
Bond interest fund .....	43,738.00
Interest land lease fund .....	1,818.53
Statutes and session laws fund .....	117.00
Permanent school fund .....	100.00
Condemnation sections 13 fund .....	962.70
Condemnation sections 33 fund .....	2,136.83
Beautifying fund for Southwestern Normal School .....	4,642.82
University insurance indemnity fund .....	35,000.00
	<hr/>
	574,269.17
	<hr/>
Balance on hand June 1, 1903 .....	571,198.98
Amount received from all sources from June 1 to June 30, 1903 .....	17,771.44
	<hr/>
	588,970.42
	<hr/>
Amount paid out from June 1 to June 30, 1903 .....	14,701.25
Balance on hand at close of business June 30, 1903 .....	574,269.17
	<hr/>
	588,970.42
The above funds are deposited as follows:	
In Capitol National Bank, Guthrie, Okla .....	\$286,897.33
In Guthrie National Bank, Guthrie, Okla .....	186,563.71
In Bank of Indian Territory, Guthrie, Okla .....	50,462.66
In Logan County Bank, Guthrie, Okla .....	50,345.47
	<hr/>
Total .....	574,269.17

#### SETTLEMENT OF LANDS.

The number of acres appropriated by the homesteader during the past year was considerably less than that of some former years. This may be accounted for by the fact that much of the land unappropriated in Beaver and Woodward counties, where the bulk of vacant land is located, is not as suitable for agriculture as stock raising. They are what is termed grass lands and are most valuable for grazing, being watered by numerous rivers, creeks, and running springs. The altitude is higher than that of Dewey, Day, or Roger Mills, where consid-

erable land is yet unoccupied. Occasional tracts of good farming land can yet be found. While this land has in the past been mostly used by the cattlemen, during the past three or four years the people of the Territory have been so prosperous and have raised such immense crops, that the vacant land is now being settled up and the cattlemen driven to other parts.

The climate is mild in winter and hot in summer, yet the heat of summer is tempered and most of the days made delightful by a steady Gulf breeze. The nights are cool and refreshing.

Railroads are rapidly pushing forward into these newer counties, and will soon furnish transportation for the newcomer and his necessary supplies, and also bring him in touch with the best markets of the country for his products.

The following table indicates the number of acres filed on during the past year, in the respective counties, and the amount of land still vacant:

County.	Filed on during year.	Still vacant.	County.	Filed on during year.	Still vacant.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Beaver .....	293,699	2,738,709	Greer .....	120,000	34,000
Blaine .....	1,589	395	Kingfisher .....	372	.....
Caddo .....	.....	2,867	Kiowa .....	3,226	5,081
Canadian .....	.....	882	Roger Mills .....	86,882	16,218
Comanche .....	3,004	14,610	Washita .....	400	.....
Custer .....	974	1,703	Woods .....	67,273	43,916
Day .....	92,198	109,402	Woodward .....	234,349	114,985
Dewey .....	12,000	7,000			
Grant .....	70	.....	Total .....	916,036	3,089,768

#### PUBLIC LANDS.

The Government land of the Territory is divided into eight districts, viz, Alva, El Reno, Guthrie, Lawton, Kingfisher, Mangum, Oklahoma City, and Woodward, the registers and receivers of which have kindly furnished me with the following statistics concerning their respective districts:

##### ALVA.

Woods County alone comprises this district.

Total area of land in district .....	1,732,000
Number acres filed on during year .....	67,273
Number acres vacant .....	43,916
Number acres Saline Reservation .....	17,263
Number homestead entries made during year .....	509

##### EL RENO.

This district is composed of the public lands in six counties. Total area of district is 2,781,000 acres.

County.	Unappropriated.	Reserved.	Appropriated.	Total area.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Blaine .....	22	.....	71,978	72,000
Caddo .....	2,867	27,547	948,586	979,000
Canadian .....	882	26,080	257,038	284,000
Custer .....	37	.....	339,963	340,000
Kiowa .....	3,010	21,600	434,390	459,000
Washita .....	.....	1,560	645,440	647,000
Total .....	6,818	76,787	2,697,395	2,781,000

The character of the unoccupied land in the above counties is either mountainous or sandy.



## GUTHRIE.

In the seven counties which compose this district there are but 90 acres of vacant land, and all figures remain the same as last year.

County.	Area un- appropriated.	Area re- served.	Area ap- propriated.	Total area.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Key.....	46,579	425,421	472,000	
Lincoln.....	32	56,622	333,346	390,000
Logan.....		16,894	343,106	360,000
Noble.....		30,345	468,655	499,000
Oklahoma.....		3,840	88,160	92,000
Pawnee.....	58	30,949	301,993	333,000
Payne.....		66,836	417,164	484,000
Total.....	90	252,065	2,377,845	2,630,000

## KINGFISHER.

This district is next to the largest in size, and embraces lands in eleven counties. Total area of land surface in district, 4,421,000 acres.

County.	Area un- appropriated.	Area ap- propriated.	Area reserved.	Total area.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Blaine.....	373	290,587	228,040	519,000
Canadian.....		100,280	38,720	139,000
Custer.....	1,666	265,274	43,060	310,000
Dewey.....	7,000	521,680	108,320	637,000
Day.....	109,402	518,198	38,400	666,000
Grant.....		596,665	75,335	672,000
Garfield.....		565,538	74,462	640,000
Kingfisher.....		498,760	74,240	568,000
Logan.....		105,600	6,400	112,000
Oklahoma.....		21,720	1,280	23,000
Roger Mills.....	8,218	114,622	12,160	135,000
Total.....	126,659	3,593,924	700,417	4,421,000

## LAWTON.

There are 2,120,000 acres embraced in this district, which is composed of Comanche County and a portion of Kiowa.

County.	Area un- appropriated.	Area ap- propriated.	Area reserved.	Total area.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Comanche.....	14,610	1,238,670	591,720	1,845,000
Kiowa.....	2,071	271,609	1,320	275,000
Total.....	16,681	1,510,279	593,040	2,120,000

There was cancelled or relinquished in Comanche County, 128,157 acres. There was cancelled or relinquished in Kiowa County, 44,860 acres. Total land filed on during year ending June 30, 1903, 176,604 acres. Number of homestead entries, 1,223.

## MANGUM.

There are but two counties in this district, which covers an area of 2,133,575 acres.

County.	Area vacant.	Filed on during year 1903.	Total area.	Area cancelled.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Greer .....	34,000	120,000	1,511,575	75,000
Roger Mills .....	8,000	80,000	622,000	60,000
Total .....	42,000	200,000	2,133,575	135,000

The above is given in round numbers. There were about 550 final proofs made during the year, and about the same number of homesteads commuted to cash. The receipts of the office amounted to over \$76,000.

## OKLAHOMA CITY.

There is no vacant land in this district, it being composed of five of the older counties. Total area is 1,581,630 acres.

County.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Canadian .....	8,375	147,255	155,630
Cleveland .....	80,000	268,000	348,000
Lincoln .....	118,000	111,000	229,000
Oklahoma .....	32,000	316,000	348,000
Pottawatomie .....	273,380	227,620	501,000
Total .....	511,755	1,069,875	1,581,630

## WOODWARD.

This is the largest land district, comprising 5,805,000 acres, and covers two counties.

County.	Total vacant land.	Total area of appropriated lands.	Total area of land surface of the county.	Character of unappropriated lands.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Beaver .....	2,738,709	942,291	3,681,000	} Grazing and farming lands
Woodward .....	114,985	2,007,335	2,124,000	

During the past year the total area filed on in Beaver County was 328,711 acres, and in Woodward County 364,956 acres. Total number of entries for the year in the two counties, 4,390.

## SCHOOL AND OTHER RESERVED LANDS.

The total amount of land reserved for the future State of Oklahoma under the provisions of the various acts opening the portions of Oklahoma to settlement aggregates 2,055,000 acres, practically all of which is leased for agricultural and grazing purposes, and the income from same for the year 1903 will amount to probably \$375,000, or an average of over \$1,000 a day.

When the privilege of renting the school lands was first granted to the Territory it was considered a matter of little moment, but the caring and looking after these lands, providing for their leasing, and the collection of the rentals has now come to be one of the most important functions of the Territorial government. The responsibility of directing the carrying on of this work imposed by Congress upon the governor, secretary, and superintendent of public instruction has become quite a burden when added to their other official duties, and requires much time and attention. The school-land department, as administered by a secretary working under the direction of the board, is now one of the most important parts of the Territorial government, handling large sums of money, dealing with nearly 8,000 lessees, and entailing constant supervision and watchfulness to prevent the abuse of the lands and the robbing of the future State by the illegal cutting of timber, quarrying of stone, and removing of mineral and other valuable deposits.

While in a few instances lands have been leased for townsite and manufacturing purposes, the board has maintained as a rule that the intent was to lease these lands only for agricultural and grazing purposes, and have insisted that the timber, stone, clay, cement, and mineral was a part of the land, and consequently intended to be reserved for the future State of Oklahoma and not subject to removal at this time.

Speculators and prospectors have harassed many of the lessees in Kiowa, Comanche, and Caddo counties by prospecting for mineral, cutting timber and attempting to locate mining claims on school lands, but, believing that it was the intention of Congress to reserve all the mineral on these lands for the State, the board has uniformly refused to recognize that the mining laws applied to these reserved lands and have treated all prospectors and locators as intruders.

The present system of leasing the land for a term of three years, with the privilege of renewal for another and succeeding terms at the appraised rental, gives general satisfaction. In the past there has been some difficulty in securing an equitable and uniform appraisement in all parts of the Territory, so it has been decided for this year to have a force of viewers go upon the lands whereon the lease is about to expire, obtain a complete description of same, and file it with the department, together with a plat of the land. These descriptions and plats will be taken up and passed upon by a board of five practical farmers and business men, to be selected by the board for leasing school lands, and they will classify the lands and fix the rentals for the entire Territory. The care a man takes of his land and the manner in which he farms it will be taken into consideration in fixing the rental, and it is believed that this will result in satisfying all reasonable objections that may have been raised to any of the rentals in the past.

Owing to a tendency to speculate in these lands, the board has amended its rules to prevent the hypothecating of leases as security for loans and the transferring of same in blank, and has required that in the future all leases and transfers shall be executed before a notary public or other officer empowered to take acknowledgments in the same manner as required for a transfer of real estate.

Lessees residing within the Territory will be allowed to rent for a single season such portion of their land as is deemed advisable by the board, upon application.

The question of timber cutting has always been a troublesome one,

but there has been less of it the last year than heretofore, owing to the policy of careful supervision of all the timber lands. In every case where any timber is cut lessees are compelled to pay full value for same, and no land is allowed to be cleared except upon application to the board and a showing that it is desirable to remove the timber in order to put the land under cultivation, and that the land would be more valuable when so cultivated. Even when permit is given to clear timber land for cultivation the lessee is required to pay for all timber taken off, and every application is thoroughly investigated by a special agent of the department. There has been less trouble in relation to the cutting of walnut and other valuable timber the past year, but it requires constant watching over and caring for the timber lands to prevent this, and even then some of the valuable trees will occasionally be cut and the logs stolen. Whenever a person not a lessee of school land has entered upon the land and cut any timber, action has been brought against him in the courts, and the aid of the Government has been asked in carrying these prosecutions to a successful termination.

The unprecedented building of railways in the Territory in the last year has in many cases damaged school land to considerable extent, but on the other hand the development of the country, the opening of markets contiguous to the land, and the general rise in values brought about has resulted in benefit much greater than the damage. In every case where railways cross or touch upon school land they have been compelled to comply with the provision of the Territorial statute relating to "eminent domain," and to pay into the permanent fund in the treasury the damages assessed. This fund now aggregates the sum of \$19,601.28.

The rapid development of the western portion of the Territory has resulted in the dividing up of the leases originally made there for grazing purposes into smaller tracts. Whenever this is done the rental has been fixed on the basis of agricultural land, and the revenue for the Territory is constantly growing larger in the west.

The legislature at its session the past winter provided for a special distribution from the school-land fund to the school children of the new counties who were missed in the distribution last year, owing to a technical failure to comply with the law. The amount so distributed aggregated \$36,363.23, which will cut down the per capita distribution to be made to the entire Territory this month considerably, but it is a matter of justice that this should be done, and there is no cause for complaint from the other districts who had the benefit of the distribution of the large cash rental collected from these new counties last year.

I present herewith itemized statement of the receipts for the past year, and for every year since the leasing of the lands began, also tables of other figures of general interest.

*Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1903.*

On hand June 30, 1902 .....	\$3,737. 10
Received from June 30, 1902, to June 30, 1903.....	345,269. 41
Total .....	349,006. 51
Expenses for the year .....	22,023. 81
To treasurer .....	321,962. 07
Returned to applicants.....	365. 06
Balance on hand .....	4,655. 57
Total .....	349,006. 51



*Receipts and expenditures of each fund for the year ending June 30, 1903.*

## COMMON SCHOOL.

Cash received.....		\$208, 298. 57
Expenses.....	\$13, 507. 59	
Returned to applicants .....	167. 31	
Net proceeds.....	194, 623. 67	
		<hr/> 208, 298. 57

## COLLEGE.

Cash received.....		\$50, 834. 73
Expenses.....	\$2, 988. 16	
Money returned.....	197. 75	
Net proceeds.....	47, 648. 82	
		<hr/> 50, 834. 73

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Cash received.....		\$51, 203. 14
Expenses.....	\$2, 988. 16	
Net proceeds.....	48, 214. 98	
		<hr/> 51, 203. 14

## COMMON SCHOOL INDEMNITY.

Cash received.....		\$30, 040. 89
Expenses.....	\$2, 116. 92	
Net proceeds.....	27, 923. 97	
		<hr/> 30, 040. 89

## GREER COUNTY.

Section 13:		
Cash received.....		\$2, 509. 93
Expenses.....	\$211. 49	
Net proceeds.....	2, 298. 44	
		<hr/> 2, 509. 93

Section 33:		
Cash received.....		2, 382. 15
Expenses.....	211. 49	
Net proceeds.....	2, 170. 66	
		<hr/> 2, 382. 15

*Net proceeds from leasing lands.*

Fiscal year ending June 30—

1891.....	\$4, 536. 82
1892.....	21, 346. 13
1893.....	19, 164. 67
1894.....	45, 989. 98
1895.....	88, 627. 97
1896.....	71, 740. 68
1897.....	98, 467. 81
1898.....	173, 442. 83
1899.....	133, 047. 19
1900.....	177, 190. 24
1901.....	213, 303. 67
1902.....	435, 915. 85
1903.....	322, 880. 54

Total.....	<hr/> 1, 805, 654. 38
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*Total receipts and expenditures of each fund to June 30, 1903.*

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

Cash received.....		\$1, 337, 626. 39
Expenses.....	\$96, 580. 87	
Money returned to applicants .....	5, 770. 56	
Net receipts.....	1, 235, 274. 96	
		<hr/> 1, 337, 626. 39

## COLLEGES.

Cash received .....		\$271, 124. 29
Expenses .....	\$17, 567. 66	
Money returned to applicants .....	1, 747. 16	
Net receipts .....	251, 809. 47	
		271, 124. 29

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Cash received .....		\$268, 965. 75
Expenses .....	\$17, 559. 30	
Money returned to applicants .....	1, 176. 09	
Net receipts .....	250, 230. 36	
		268, 965. 75

## COMMON-SCHOOL INDEMNITY.

Cash received .....		\$53, 898. 09
Expenses .....	\$3, 092. 87	
Money returned .....	2. 50	
Net receipts .....	50, 802. 72	
		53, 898. 09

## GREER COUNTY.

Section 13:		
Cash received .....		\$10, 122. 30
Expenses .....	\$997. 61	
Money returned .....	16. 50	
Net receipts .....	9, 108. 19	
		10, 122. 30

Section 33:		
Cash received .....		9, 426. 29
Expenses .....	997. 61	
Net receipts .....	8, 428. 68	
		9, 426. 29

## GRAND TOTAL OF ALL FUNDS.

Cash receipts .....		\$1, 951, 163. 11
Expenses .....	\$136, 795. 92	
Money returned to applicants .....	8, 712. 81	
Net receipts .....	1, 805, 654. 38	
		1, 951, 163. 11

*Notes on hand.*

	Number.	Amount.
Common-school fund .....	10, 774	\$568, 177. 96
College .....	2, 169	102, 705. 36
Public building .....	2, 302	108, 579. 68
Common-school indemnity .....	2, 064	77, 020. 80
Greer County:		
Section 13 .....	144	5, 543. 00
Section 33 .....	159	6, 169. 05
Total .....	17, 612	\$68, 195. 85

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools have enjoyed a year of unexampled prosperity. Many new and more commodious schoolhouses have been erected, more thorough equipment provided, the curriculum systematized, maintenance was more liberal, teachers more efficient, the attendance more prompt and regular, and a healthier educational spirit developed.

The last annual reports of the counties show that there are 2,192 schoolhouses in Oklahoma, valued at \$1,347,257.15. The 303 new

schoolhouses erected the current year cost \$190,861.44. The same reports show 2,857 organized school districts in which 2,290 schools were taught.

The sources of income for the common schools are three: Direct district tax, county tax, and the rent from the leasing of the school lands. During the last biennium this office apportioned from the income of leasing school lands \$417,754.58, or \$3.04 per capita.

The total expenditures for teachers' salaries, sites, buildings, rents, repairs, library, and apparatus was \$1,116,230.77.

The enumeration of children of school age was 178,964, of which 131,959 were enrolled in the public schools. The salaries paid teachers for the year ending June 30, 1902, were as follows: For first grade, \$45; for second grade, \$37; for third grade, \$32. The salaries for the year ending June 30, 1903, are higher by 10 per cent. The prospects for the coming year promise an increase of 20 per cent over those of 1903.

The course of study for common schools was introduced in 1896. In the eight years 2,973 students have graduated. In 1903 there were 1,162 common school graduates.

The year 1902 was the first in the Territory that every county held a normal institute. These institutes encourage the teachers and greatly assist in equipping them for their important work. The institutes are in session from two to six weeks. In addition to the regular instruction formerly given, much is gained by social contact and the free exchange of ideas. The institute stimulates and encourages to more thorough equipment and better effort, and develops a splendid professional spirit.

The Territorial, county, and district teachers' associations are of great value. During the year 1902 the various county superintendents attended 162 such meetings. The official work of the county superintendents shows 2,098 schools visited in 1902 and 5,209 consultations with school boards. The various offices were kept open 5,832 days. The majority of the superintendents keep their records in good condition, and perform their labors with not only zeal and enthusiasm, but also with a spirit consecrated to the work.

The Territorial board of education dictates the educational policy and controls to a greater or less extent the educational system. This work is done gratuitously and well. During the biennium just closing the board held 25 meetings and has prepared questions for 25 teachers' examinations. It has revised the plans of examinations for county, city, Territorial, and normal institute certificates, and also the course of study for normal institutes and for the common school, and has many plans in view for the future improvement of the school system.

The present educational tendency is toward centralized schools, through consolidation of school districts and transportation of children. In our Territory very many school districts are too small to yield sufficient revenue for even a three-months' school. Our law permits the merging of several districts into one large one, and some counties are taking advantage of the law.

The union graded school and county high school laws have not been taken advantage of generally. There are now organizing in Washita, Logan, and Greer counties union graded schools, and we expect much from them.

The proposition to vote a county high school has not met with favor

where tried except in Logan County. In Kay, Cleveland, and Garfield counties the proposition was defeated. The defeat, however, was occasioned by local conditions. In Logan County, at the last general election, the proposition carried with about 600 majority. Within a year Logan County will have established and running a county high school at Guthrie.

The separate school law is working very satisfactorily. Last year there was some misunderstanding of the law and a misinterpretation of its provisions. It takes some time for a law to become operative. This year the county superintendents' reports show the erection of many separate school buildings and the creation of equal school facilities for both races. Better feeling prevails more generally than ever before in the history of the Territory.

The statute enacted by the legislature of 1901, returning 15 per cent of the rentals received from the leasing of the indemnity school lands to the districts in which they are situated, while a great burden upon the Territorial treasurer, has been a great relief to these people and has materially benefited the schools.

In conclusion, allow me to state that I believe that our general educational system is the best yet known to man. Our people have very great cause for encouragement. The public school is the university of the masses. Upon it depends the education of the future man, the citizen. That our people realize its immense importance is plainly demonstrated by their generous financial support and personal interest in this institution. So long as the public school accomplishes its purpose, so long will the Territory continue to grow.

The school is not merely a preparation for life, "it is life itself." It develops the intellect, inspires higher ideals, greater ambitions, and loftier conceptions of life, thus building character and fitting individuals for complete living.

*Graduates from common schools in Oklahoma.*

County.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Total.
Beaver .....	5				1			9	15
Blaine .....			6	10	14	9	32	36	107
Caddo .....							4	58	62
Canadian .....			3		7	6	1	18	35
Cleveland .....	27	10	17	12	35	4	39	62	206
Comanche .....							3	33	36
Custer .....			2		4	12	1	15	34
Day .....						1			1
Dewey .....				9		2	10	20	41
Garfield .....				9	19	12	25	57	122
Grant .....			13		26	45	34	65	183
Greer .....			5	17	26	5	10	25	88
Kay .....	46	6	12	42	13	53	41	82	297
Kingfisher .....	27	14	3		50	23	42	73	232
Kiowa .....							9	2	11
Lincoln .....				7	3	5	50	96	161
Logan .....	8	27	43		11	18	138	187	432
Noble .....	8	16		10	20	10	16	12	92
Oklahoma .....		25		10	10	20	30	44	139
Pawnee .....				28	23	25	7	34	117
Payne .....	6		5	11	13	25	22	45	127
Pottawatomie .....		4		9	33	4	16	23	89
Roger Mills .....				2	12	6	18	36	75
Washita .....		2		9	2	4	7	36	60
Woods .....			34	8	17	10	12	69	150
Woodward .....				6	6	4	20	25	61
Total .....	129	104	143	199	345	303	588	1,262	2,972



*Schools taught during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.*

County.	Number of organized districts.	Number in which schools were taught.	Schools taught.	Days schools were taught.	Average length school in days.
Beaver .....	52	45	45	4,365	97
Blaine .....	88	82	82	7,590	93
Caddo .....	155	20	28	2,693	134
Canadian .....	96	85	85	11,500	134
Cleveland .....	69	69	75	7,840	105
Comanche .....	185	8	8		
Custer .....	112	80	80	7,800	97
Day .....	44	28	28	2,020	73
Dewey .....	89	75	75	6,440	86
Garfield .....	128	126	161	15,480	96
Grant .....	124	124	127	15,842	124
Greer .....	109	107	111	10,260	93
Kay .....	89	88	88	12,285	138
Kingfisher .....	117	117	119	14,020	118
Kiowa .....	94	44	44	2,120	50
Lincoln .....	135	135	146	13,220	90
Logan .....	110	110	162	22,160	136
Noble .....	67	59	59	7,490	126
Oklahoma .....	105	105	172	10,840	63
Pawnee .....	80	65	65	6,860	106
Payne .....	100	100	132	12,240	93
Pottawatomie .....	112	112	121	10,470	88
Roger Mills .....	49	46	46	4,040	88
Washita .....	89	89	89	7,780	87
Woods .....	260	258	258	24,310	94
Woodward .....	182	113	113	8,860	78
Total .....	2,840	2,290	2,519	248,525	95½

*Enrollment of persons between the ages of 6 and 21 for the year 1902.*

County.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Beaver .....	622	526	1,148				1,148
Blaine .....	1,814	2,433	4,247	164	153	317	4,564
Caddo .....	2,710	2,878	5,588	40	50	90	5,678
Canadian .....	2,913	2,832	5,745	65	90	155	5,900
Cleveland .....	3,582	3,185	6,767	101	83	184	6,951
Comanche .....	3,286	2,968	7,257	46	36	82	7,339
Custer .....	2,661	2,378	5,039	38	47	85	5,124
Day .....	880	771	1,651				1,651
Dewey .....	2,990	1,825	3,815	16	17	33	3,848
Garfield .....	3,993	3,817	7,810	42	49	91	7,901
Grant .....	3,355	3,106	6,461	9	27	36	6,497
Greer .....	5,749	5,371	11,120				11,120
Kay .....	3,878	3,624	7,502	25	32	57	7,559
Kingfisher .....	3,169	2,926	6,095	457	433	890	6,985
Kiowa .....	2,624	2,424	5,048	4		4	5,052
Lincoln .....	4,977	4,654	9,631	434	412	846	10,477
Logan .....	3,335	3,180	6,515	1,027	1,106	2,133	8,648
Noble .....	1,941	1,807	3,748	56	58	114	3,862
Oklahoma .....	4,496	4,743	9,239	505	622	1,127	10,366
Pawnee .....	2,472	2,317	4,789	62	55	117	4,906
Payne .....	4,228	2,914	8,142	143	119	262	8,404
Pottawatomie .....	5,935	5,425	11,360	184	172	356	11,716
Roger Mills .....	2,140	2,000	4,140				4,140
Washita .....	3,897	3,479	7,376				7,376
Woods .....	7,788	7,058	14,846	34	28	62	14,908
Woodward .....	6,644		6,644				6,644
Total .....	88,982	82,941	171,923	3,452	3,589	7,041	178,964

*Enrollment in public schools, 1902.*

County.	White.			Colored.			Total male.	Total female.	Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Beaver .....	379	364	743				379	364	743
Blaine .....	1,492	1,522	3,014	133	132	265	1,625	1,654	3,279
Canadian .....	471	585	1,056	8	10	18	479	595	1,074
Caddo .....	2,422	2,408	4,830	54	74	128	2,476	2,482	4,958
Cleveland .....	2,789	2,801	5,590	88	83	171	2,877	2,884	5,761
Comanche .....									
Custer .....	1,945	1,916	3,861	26	32	58	1,971	1,948	3,919
Day .....	518	433	951				518	433	951
Dewey .....	1,514	1,369	2,883	12	13	25	1,526	1,382	2,908
Garfield .....	3,697	3,532	7,229	33	45	78	3,730	3,577	7,307
Grant .....	2,427	2,159	4,586	4	19	23	2,431	2,178	4,609
Greer .....	4,205	3,866	8,071				4,205	3,866	8,071
Kay .....	3,385	3,194	6,579	18	21	39	3,403	3,215	6,618
Kingfisher .....	3,086	2,750	5,836	371	375	746	3,457	3,125	6,582
Kiowa .....	704	843	1,547				704	843	1,547
Lincoln .....	4,227	4,127	8,354	347	355	702	4,574	4,482	9,056
Logan .....	2,821	2,684	5,505	739	884	1,623	3,560	3,568	7,128
Noble .....	1,669	1,576	3,245	54	59	113	1,723	1,635	3,358
Oklahoma .....	3,729	3,607	7,336	416	499	915	4,145	4,106	8,251
Pawnee .....	2,091	1,967	4,058	32	25	57	2,123	1,992	4,115
Payne .....	3,458	3,238	6,696	81	69	150	3,539	3,307	6,846
Pottawatomie .....	5,757	5,477	11,234	175	158	333	5,932	5,635	11,567
Roger Mills .....	1,477	1,280	2,757				1,477	1,280	2,757
Washita .....	2,637	2,752	5,389				5,637	2,752	5,389
Woods .....	5,790	5,217	11,007	25	17	42	5,815	5,234	11,049
Woodward .....	1,974	1,774	3,748				1,974	1,774	3,748
Total .....	64,664	61,441	126,105	2,616	2,870	5,486	67,281	64,311	131,591

*Average daily attendance for the year ending June 30, 1902.*

County.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Beaver .....	258	263	521
Blaine .....	1,156	1,024	2,180
Caddo .....	278	328	606
Canadian .....	1,600	1,591	3,191
Cleveland .....	1,739	1,702	3,441
Custer .....	1,118	1,165	2,283
Day .....	390	317	707
Dewey .....	957	893	1,850
Garfield .....	2,505	2,583	5,088
Grant .....	1,720	1,515	3,235
Greer .....	2,798	2,511	5,309
Kay .....	2,280	2,240	4,520
Kingfisher .....	2,183	2,085	4,268
Kiowa .....	435	580	1,015
Lincoln .....	2,563	2,606	5,169
Logan .....	2,322	2,357	4,679
Noble .....	949	992	1,941
Oklahoma .....	2,489	2,603	5,092
Pawnee .....	1,298	1,265	2,563
Payne .....	1,956	1,931	3,887
Pottawatomie .....	3,415	3,360	6,775
Roger Mills .....	1,019	842	1,861
Washita .....	1,629	1,521	3,150
Woods .....	3,778	3,497	7,275
Woodward .....	1,152	1,280	2,432
Total .....	41,987	41,052	83,039

*Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1902.*

County.	Balance on hand June 30, 1902.	From apportionment of Territorial and county school fund.	District tax.	Sale of bonds.	Other sources.	Total receipts.
Beaver .....	\$3,083.00	\$2,432.20	\$5,802.16	\$1,500.00	\$421.04	\$13,241.70
Blaine .....	2,393.05	2,625.63	12,395.06	1,757.00	167.67	16,845.36
Caddo .....						
Canadian .....	11,718.19	8,409.30	35,336.36	1,476.00	1,215.17	58,155.02
Cleveland .....	8,269.39	12,367.48	25,638.88			46,276.75
Comanche .....						
Custer .....	5,939.31	5,382.10	21,624.24	6,054.00		32,945.65
Day .....	1,722.70	1,778.58	2,976.06	650.00	53.16	7,130.48
Dewey .....	3,109.45	3,544.50	10,450.66	6,747.65	275.42	24,127.68
Garfield .....	11,048.18	9,654.76	37,211.26	20,106.00	893.26	71,142.88
Grant .....	1,389.16	14,868.89	40,490.22	1,443.95	388.66	58,580.88
Greer .....	4,629.31	16,953.46	25,552.06	1,907.93	1,453.91	50,496.67
Kay .....		12,374.00				69,467.32
Kingfisher .....	14,287.57	7,555.94	49,551.44	6,528.00	1,023.46	78,946.41
Kiowa .....						
Lincoln .....	4,883.00	12,305.97	40,590.46	3,314.68	5,904.55	66,998.66
Logan .....	17,253.88	9,691.75	41,568.43	1,850.00	585.73	70,949.79
Noble .....	3,903.00	8,243.31	21,433.85	470.00	3,945.25	40,995.41
Oklahoma .....	22,698.98	10,538.33	52,722.76	1,100.00	24,382.96	111,438.03
Pawnee .....	1,642.83	5,955.09	21,937.41	7,694.04	2,039.02	39,268.39
Payne .....	19,681.77	10,976.71	34,966.14	4,485.00	1,390.38	71,500.00
Pottawatomie .....	11,465.83	14,191.00	37,632.69	11,768.00	1,150.25	76,207.77
Roger Mills .....	297.44	6,475.04	7,243.57	834.00		14,950.84
Washita .....	59.33	8,305.04	15,559.69	4,779.00	47.00	28,690.78
Woods .....	17,383.19	22,573.06	57,625.96	22,388.00	75.00	114,045.21
Woodward .....	6,562.20	14,358.58	18,703.98	5,319.00	50.18	44,993.94
Total .....	173,420.76	231,555.72	620,013.64	112,172.25	45,465.07	1,207,395.62

*Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1902.*

County.	Teachers' salaries.	Sites, buildings, and grounds.	Rents, repairs, and incidentals.	Library and apparatus.	Other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Balance on hand June 30, 1902.	Warrant indebtedness.
Beaver .....	\$7,155.89	\$3,144.17	\$991.07	\$124.55	\$91.28	\$12,148.41	\$1,785.06	\$691.80
Blaine .....	10,024.11	2,098.91	2,648.98	98.95	315.74	15,186.69	1,658.67	844.65
Caddo .....	6,035.00					6,035.00		
Canadian .....	34,576.64	2,743.27	6,010.47	217.75	2,981.60	48,345.43	11,196.75	1,387.16
Cleveland .....	34,678.10				2,849.30	37,527.40	8,749.35	
Comanche .....	2,641.17	48,473.28	937.51	87.35	812.06	52,951.37		90,731.39
Custer .....						29,156.15	3,786.50	
Day .....	3,456.65	747.82	654.86		494.50	6,320.05	1,613.50	790.92
Dewey .....	10,371.30	7,140.02	205.43	255.38	361.99	19,838.05	4,289.63	
Garfield .....	40,837.95	18,823.82	10,348.49	341.02	1,809.80	67,523.45	3,619.43	9,294.56
Grant .....	33,795.33	6,417.78	7,375.43	9,986.15	3,740.11	52,375.80	6,255.08	5,109.86
Greer .....	31,264.51	7,791.87	4,438.12	1,406.83	938.07	45,839.40	6,574.24	1,916.97
Kay .....	42,234.25					42,234.25		
Kingfisher .....	40,983.16	7,892.89	8,336.10	510.49	1,479.37	59,202.01	19,744.40	13,017.16
Kiowa .....	5,652.16	13,326.00	150.00	100.00	1,540.00	210,778.16	15,128.52	
Lincoln .....	34,231.60	10,650.73	5,359.91	265.10	7,773.68	58,281.02	8,730.07	23,916.56
Logan .....	42,213.82	4,115.54	11,976.27	317.72	164.15	78,190.59	7,691.67	13,549.97
Noble .....	20,491.66	2,499.35	4,768.09	361.82	2,437.30	30,558.22	10,437.19	6,019.68
Oklahoma .....	50,498.56	18,038.68	13,730.71	692.60	3,004.00	85,964.55	25,473.48	4,852.12
Pawnee .....	15,951.41	11,305.25	3,303.62	533.23	1,730.65	33,031.17	6,287.22	22,657.93
Payne .....	18,329.77	16,734.58	4,908.24	398.11	3,613.65	58,924.32	12,575.68	18,674.35
Pottawatomie .....	37,658.80	9,487.07	5,023.29	117.10	15,377.53	67,663.79	9,889.96	5,843.73
Roger Mills .....	8,799.13	3,483.95	713.45			21,098.70	4,319.58	10,420.57
Washita .....	13,869.85	4,113.54	2,542.32	115.41	412.91	28,801.25	3,654.84	3,314.23
Woods .....	51,296.16	25,754.99	11,562.03	460.20	8,486.07	97,559.25	16,485.96	
Woodward .....	23,901.07	10,754.99	3,556.65	987.75	1,995.80	41,196.26	6,639.57	10,566.17
Total .....	260,948.08	235,538.48	109,741.04	17,387.51	62,409.56	1,116,230.77	181,607.33	260,728.30

*Schoolhouses for the year ending June 30, 1902.*

County.	School-houses.	Value.	Erected during year.	Cost.	Total valuation of all other property belonging to district.
Beaver .....	42	\$11,590.44	7	\$3,281.64	\$895.00
Blaine .....	90	19,656.44	7	3,376.00	6,212.00
Caddo .....	10	5,000.00	10	5,000.00	.....
Canadian .....	89	60,250.60	4	2,450.75	9,583.00
Cleveland .....	75	47,215.00	6	3,025.00	9,294.00
Comanche .....	.....	.....	25	.....	5,939.31
Custer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day .....	25	8,000.00	11	1,550.00	.....
Dewey .....	62	15,549.50	14	4,906.55	4,154.27
Garfield .....	131	82,596.00	12	37,529.00	9,154.00
Grant .....	125	74,050.00	6	3,690.00	18,931.00
Greer .....	108	43,459.00	14	5,700.00	19,964.50
Kay .....	94	56,440.00	1	300.00	.....
Kingfisher .....	122	73,151.00	10	5,116.00	22,645.00
Kiowa .....	28	13,326.00	28	13,326.00	.....
Lincoln .....	155	56,797.00	20	12,712.00	19,720.00
Logan .....	111	117,350.00	4	2,917.65	30,454.00
Noble .....	62	49,989.00	2	1,200.00	8,275.00
Oklahoma .....	110	197,817.00	10	10,000.00	40,502.00
Pawnee .....	65	48,819.50	4	5,836.50	16,407.00
Payne .....	106	62,193.00	12	15,007.00	11,699.00
Pottawatomie .....	117	112,546.82	12	3,658.90	12,480.53
Roger Mills .....	45	18,070.00	7	6,250.00	8,175.00
Washita .....	85	33,435.50	10	12,206.45	500.00
Woods .....	241	111,550.00	48	25,524.00	.....
Woodward .....	94	28,406.00	18	6,298.00	16,608.00
Total .....	2,192	1,347,257.15	302	190,861.44	271,592.61

*Teachers employed and the average salaries paid for the year ending June 30, 1902.*

County.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Average salaries paid.		
				First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.
Beaver .....	10	35	45	\$35.50	\$32.00	\$30.00
Blaine .....	27	73	100	43.00	30.00	27.00
Caddo .....	14	13	27	48.00	36.00	.....
Canadian .....	40	75	115	46.00	38.00	36.00
Cleveland .....	50	50	100	49.00	40.00	35.00
Comanche .....	12	17	29	35.00	35.00	35.00
Custer .....	39	52	91	40.00	32.00	30.00
Day .....	18	10	28	38.00	31.00	34.00
Dewey .....	35	45	80	55.00	40.00	31.00
Garfield .....	71	96	167	55.00	40.00	37.00
Grant .....	56	79	135	49.00	40.00	38.00
Greer .....	78	64	142	48.00	40.00	35.00
Kay .....	50	87	137	50.00	42.00	40.00
Kingfisher .....	69	91	160	52.00	40.00	34.00
Kiowa .....	14	30	44	48.00	41.00	40.00
Lincoln .....	95	75	170	41.00	38.00	34.00
Logan .....	50	112	162	40.00	35.00	30.00
Noble .....	26	50	76	46.00	39.00	33.00
Oklahoma .....	60	116	176	50.00	37.00	32.00
Pawnee .....	32	51	83	48.00	36.00	31.00
Payne .....	49	98	147	43.00	37.00	32.00
Pottawatomie .....	72	88	160	49.00	40.00	36.00
Roger Mills .....	29	26	55	40.00	37.00	30.00
Washita .....	57	44	101	45.00	39.00	32.00
Woods .....	108	156	264	40.00	37.50	35.00
Woodward .....	51	70	121	50.00	38.00	35.00
Total .....	1,212	1,703	2,915	45.00	37.00	32.00



*Teachers' certificates issued during the year ending June 30, 1902.*

County.	First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Temporary.	Total.
Beaver .....	15	10	20	29	74
Blaine .....	7	46	31	17	101
Caddo .....	2	15	6	40	63
Canadian .....	3	21	62	5	91
Cleveland .....	10	46	48	10	114
Comanche .....	6	5	21	30	62
Custer .....	2	30	15	.....	47
Day .....	6	10	9	28	53
Dewey .....	7	16	42	30	88
Garfield .....	7	72	68	30	177
Grant .....	14	55	54	22	145
Greer .....	28	49	41	25	143
Kay .....	5	44	65	23	137
Kingfisher .....	2	33	36	32	103
Kiowa .....	12	48	60	.....	120
Lincoln .....	15	63	73	25	166
Logan .....	8	22	19	10	59
Noble .....	6	16	35	6	63
Oklahoma .....	20	48	66	9	143
Pawnee .....	10	28	30	16	84
Payne .....	3	24	48	11	86
Pottawatomie .....	6	32	16	22	76
Roger Mills .....	17	27	28	24	96
Washita .....	4	35	18	20	77
Woods .....	12	108	112	49	281
Woodward .....	21	27	29	28	105
Total .....	241	940	1,052	521	2,754

*School fund apportionment, 1903.*

County.	Enumeration.	0.94 per capita January.	0.08 per capita July.	Total apportionment for year.
Beaver .....	1,148	\$1,079.12	\$91.84	\$1,170.96
Blaine .....	4,564	4,290.16	365.12	4,655.28
Caddo .....	5,678	5,337.32	454.24	5,791.56
Canadian .....	5,900	5,546.00	472.00	6,018.00
Cleveland .....	6,951	6,533.94	556.08	7,090.02
Comanche .....	7,539	6,372.26	603.12	6,975.38
Custer .....	5,124	4,816.56	409.92	5,226.48
Day .....	1,651	1,551.94	132.08	1,684.02
Dewey .....	3,848	3,617.12	307.84	3,924.96
Garfield .....	7,901	7,426.94	632.08	8,059.02
Grant .....	6,497	6,107.18	519.76	6,626.94
Greer .....	11,120	10,452.80	889.60	11,342.40
Kay .....	7,559	7,105.46	604.72	7,710.18
Kingfisher .....	6,985	6,565.90	558.80	7,124.70
Kiowa .....	5,052	4,748.88	404.16	5,153.04
Lincoln .....	10,477	9,848.38	838.16	10,686.54
Logan .....	8,648	8,129.12	691.84	8,820.96
Noble .....	3,862	3,630.28	308.96	3,939.24
Oklahoma .....	10,366	9,744.04	829.28	10,573.32
Pawnee .....	4,906	4,611.64	392.48	5,004.12
Payne .....	8,404	7,899.76	672.32	8,572.08
Pottawatomie .....	11,716	11,013.04	937.28	11,950.32
Roger Mills .....	4,140	3,891.60	331.20	4,222.80
Washita .....	7,376	6,933.44	590.08	7,523.52
Woods .....	14,908	14,013.52	1,192.64	15,206.16
Woodward .....	6,644	6,245.36	531.52	6,776.88
Total .....	178,964	167,511.76	14,317.12	181,828.88

The amount apportioned in July, 1903, was considerably less than last year and somewhat lower than other years. This is explained by the fact that a large amount was derived last year from premiums or excess rentals of school land due to the opening of three new counties to settlement. The apportionment of July, 1902, was thus increased from 16 cents in 1901 to 91 cents in 1902.

The apportionment of July, 1903, is less than in years prior to 1902.

because the scholastic population has increased 56 per cent in the past three years.

#### HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

There are seven institutions of learning under Territorial supervision, viz: The University of Oklahoma, located at Norman; the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater; Edmond Normal; Northwestern Normal at Alva; Southwestern Normal at Weatherford; the Colored Agricultural and Normal at Langston, and the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa. Oklahomans are justly proud of the excellent facilities with which they are enabled to educate the youth of the Territory. Each of these institutions is well equipped in every way for teaching by the most modern and approved methods. The total enrollment during the past year was 2,818.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA.

The university is founded by authority of an act of the legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma entitled "An act to locate and establish the University of Oklahoma." The act provides that when \$10,000 and 40 acres of land should be donated to the Territory by the city of Norman, the institution should be located at that place. These requirements having been met, the university was established at Norman in 1892.

The object of the institution is given in the following section of the law:

(6787) Sec. 9. The object of the University of Oklahoma shall be to provide the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of learning connected with scientific, industrial, and professional pursuits, in the instruction and training of persons in the theory and art of teaching, and also the fundamental laws of the United States and this Territory in what regards the rights and duties of citizens.

*Location.*—Norman, the county seat of Cleveland County, is a growing town of 3,500 inhabitants. It is situated 18 miles south of Oklahoma City, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, on high ground sloping to the Canadian River. It is preeminently healthful. The citizens are from all parts of the United States and are united in their hearty sympathy with the work of the university.

*Grounds.*—The university campus comprises 60 acres, 20 of which, lying just east of the old campus, were lately donated to the university by the citizens of Norman. It lies at a good elevation 1 mile south of the business portion of town. The campus and approaching boulevard have been set out in trees, which have already obtained a size to render the spot one of the most pleasing in Oklahoma.

*Buildings.*—By the opening of the second semester, February 8, 1904, the university will have seven buildings ready for use.

*University Hall.*—By an act of the legislature approved March 8, 1901, the university was granted the income for two years from the tax of seven-tenths of a mill on the dollar on all taxable property of the Territory: the amount to be spent, however, not to exceed \$90,000. As a result of that appropriation, University Hall was built. It is built of buff brick with terra-cotta trimmings and basement of planed limestone, in the renaissance style of architecture. It contains ample office room for the president, secretary, registrar, and regents, together

with suites of recitation rooms and private offices, society halls, etc. The west wing as planned was not built under the present appropriation. The formal entrance into University Hall took place on March 15, 1903.

*Science Hall.*—Work on this building has been delayed by the failure of the first contractors to complete their bond. At a meeting of the board of regents held in July the contract was relet to a reliable contractor and the work is now being pushed forward rapidly. The building is to be ready for use by February, 1904. It is Romanesque in design, and will be built of gray brick with limestone trimmings. It will be 64 by 125 feet, with a basement and two floors. The department of chemistry will occupy the basement, the department of biology the first floor, and the department of geology the second floor.

*Carnegie Library.*—The university has lately received from Mr. Carnegie a gift of \$30,000, to be used in erecting a library building. Provisional plans for the building were accepted by the board of regents in July, and they are now being matured by the architect.

*Heating plant.*—In accordance with the bill above referred to, a suitable heating plant has been put in at a cost of about \$10,000.

*Gymnasium.*—This building is now inclosed and will be ready for use by the opening of school, September 15. It is 100 by 55 feet. The large apparatus room is 40 by 80. In front of it, facing the athletic field on the east, are the directors' offices, each 15 by 20 feet, with a 5-foot hall between. On the south is the locker room, 52 by 15. On the southwest are the bathrooms, a shower bath, 12 by 15, and a tub bath, 11 by 15.

*Anatomical laboratory.*—The anatomical laboratory occupies a separate building, designed and constructed for the purpose. It contains the dissecting room, a class room and library, and a workroom for the preparation and storage of material. It is a frame building 50 by 24.

*Engineering building.*—This building is 80 by 46, frame, one story, located adjacent to the heating and power plant. At present it is occupied by the chemical, biological, and geological laboratories, which will be removed to Science Hall as soon as it is completed.

*Organization.*—The university organization consists of the following schools: College of arts and sciences, school of pharmacy, preparatory course in medicine, preparatory school, school of fine arts.

The college of arts and sciences embraces an undergraduate course, in the main elective; a combined course in collegiate and medical studies; combined courses in collegiate and engineering studies: (a) civil engineering, (b) mining engineering.

The school of pharmacy covers two years' work, and leads to the degree of pharmaceutical chemist.

The medical course includes the first two years' work.

The preparatory school covers a three years' course, leading to the freshman class.

The school of fine arts embraces (a) a preparatory course in vocal and instrumental music, (b) an advanced course in music.

*Support.*—The university is supported by appropriations made by the legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma and by the income from certain lands reserved for university, normal school, and agricultural school purposes, the aggregate from all sources being about \$40,000 per annum.

*Faculty.*—The faculty consists of 33 members. The instructors are

specialists in their work, chosen from such schools as Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, etc. At the annual meeting of the board of regents, held in June, an instructor in economics, an instructor in mathematics, and an assistant in English were added. There are no student teachers.

*Enrollment.*—The following is a summary of the enrollment for 1902-3, as shown by the catalogue for 1903-4:

College of arts and sciences:	
Graduate students .....	2
Seniors .....	12
Juniors .....	11
Sophomores .....	13
Freshmen .....	36
Specials .....	41
Medical course .....	8
	<hr/> 123
School of pharmacy:	
Second year .....	2
First year .....	17
	<hr/> 19
School of fine arts:	
Junior .....	1
Sophomore .....	1
Freshmen .....	13
Preparatory course—	
Third year .....	7
Second year .....	2
First year .....	6
Specials .....	46
	<hr/> 76
Preparatory school:	
Third year .....	19
Second year .....	76
First year .....	154
	<hr/> 249
Business school .....	39
	<hr/>
Total .....	506
Repetitions .....	41
	<hr/>
Total enrollment to May 11 .....	465
Enrollment of last year .....	359
	<hr/>
Gain over last year .....	106

#### UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

The University Preparatory School for Oklahoma was created by the legislature of 1901 and was located at Tonkawa, a rapidly growing town of 1,500 in the Salt Fork Valley. The town of Tonkawa donated 20 acres of land for a school site. The building, a brick and stone structure 54 by 96, having four floors, was erected and equipped just in time for the opening of the school on the scheduled date, September 8, 1902, at which time the school opened with a faculty of 7 instructors and an enrollment of 227 students. The building was erected and the school maintained the first year by means of a tax of one-fifth mill on all the taxable property of Oklahoma. The legislature of 1903 changed the method of support and gave the institution, annually for two years, a direct appropriation of \$12,000 and one-seventh of the rentals from section 13, reserved for higher education by Presidential proclamation of 1893, and subsequent similar proclamations.



During the year four additional instructors were added, and the enrollment increased to 315 students. At the close of the year the board of regents added three more instructors, thus giving the school a faculty of 14 teachers for the opening of the second year. The faculty are men and women of special fitness, chosen on account of their training, energy, and successful experience as teachers in the public schools of the North and West.

Early in the spring of 1903 the grounds were accurately surveyed and the campus platted, and over 1,600 trees (elms, locusts, maples, North Carolina poplars, and evergreens) were set out and are in a thriving condition. During the summer vacation (1903) the fourth floor of the building was finished and equipped, at a cost of about \$1,000, for music and society halls.

There were no regular graduates at the close of the year, but a class of 11 young men and women completed courses in the commercial department.

The purpose of the University Preparatory School is, primarily, to prepare young men and women for freshman standing in the Territorial University at Norman. The school aims to meet the wants and needs of all classes of secondary students. That this may be accomplished, the school is organized as follows:

- (1) The regular preparatory school, with three courses of study of three years each, the Latin, the modern languages, and the scientific.
- (2) The school of commerce, with two courses of one year each.
- (3) The school of music, offering courses in piano, voice, violin, mandolin, guitar, and reed and valve instruments.
- (4) The school of oratory and physical culture, providing a course of two years.
- (5) The school of art, which offers a two year course.
- (6) A year of subpreparatory work in the common branches for those who are not qualified to take up the regular first year work.
- (7) A teachers' review course during the spring term.

Tuition is free in all departments, the only restriction being that in order to obtain free instruction in music students must take at least three regular studies.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College was established and located at Stillwater by an act of the Territorial legislature, which took effect December 25, 1890, accepting the provisions of the Federal statutes in aid of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The town of Stillwater was required to vote bonds in the sum of \$10,000, and to provide not less than 80 acres of land. The bonds were voted and 200 acres of land provided.

The past year has been one of satisfactory growth and development. Owing to the advancing of the age limit of entrance to the preparatory department to 16 years, and to more stringent requirements for entrance to the collegiate department, the attendance was not materially greater than during the preceding year—the enrollment standing at 435. The departments of mechanical engineering, of domestic economy, and of botany and entomology were able to move into new and commodious quarters, greatly contributing to the effectiveness of the work. For the first time in the history of the institution, also, ade-

quate auditorium and chapel room has been provided. Twenty-three students—twelve young men and eleven young women—received the degree of bachelor of science. This is the largest class graduated to this time. Seven of these students graduated in the general science and literature course, ten in the chemistry course, and six in the mechanical engineering course.

New features of importance have been determined upon. A two years' course in agriculture and domestic science has been established, to be known as the school of agriculture and domestic economy. It purposes to give to young men such theoretical and practical instruction in agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry as every man on the farm should have; and to young women, theoretical and practical training in cooking, sewing, sanitation, hygiene, and home management. In connection with this work instruction in the common school branches is given to those who desire or need it. This course begins October 15 and closes March 15 of each year, to accommodate those who are doing work on the farm. It does not in any manner take the place of the regular agricultural course or the short courses in agriculture and mechanic arts.

The preparatory department will be discontinued, except as work in the common school branches will be given in the school of agriculture and domestic science. A subfreshman class has been instituted, taking largely the work heretofore given in the freshman class. This is regarded as a collegiate class under the laws of the Territory, and extends the regular courses over five years. It will result in noticeably raising the standard of work in the college.

The resources of the college now amount to about \$59,500 per year. Of this \$37,500 comes from the Government to the college and experiment station (Morrill and Hatch funds, respectively), and the greater portion of the remainder from the Territory. Of the Government fund of \$37,500 above mentioned, however, \$15,000 (the Hatch fund), goes exclusively to the experiment station, and is used solely for purposes of experimentation and the publication of results. This leaves about \$44,500 per year applicable to purposes of maintenance, equipment, and instruction. The equipment for instruction now represents a valuation of about \$80,000, and the building equipment about \$100,000.

Three regular courses, each leading to the degree of bachelor of science, are given—the general science course, the agricultural course, and the mechanical engineering course. In the course first mentioned opportunity is given for specialization in chosen sciences. Special courses are given in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, and printing, and a special short course (eight weeks) is given during the winter term in agriculture and mechanic arts. During the last winter a similar short course was given in domestic economy, for which there were more applicants than could be accommodated.

The agricultural experiment station is connected with this institution and a department of it. While its work, as above stated, is devoted solely to experimentation and the publication of results, incidentally it is a valuable source of illustration, and affords a stimulus to students in every branch of science. Its bulletins now go to 20,000 farmers of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Tuition is free, except to students outside of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. An incidental fee of \$1 per term is charged. Text-books

cost from \$3 to \$4 per term. Board with room in private families can be obtained from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week. Furnished rooms from \$3 to \$6 per month. A considerable number of the students board in students' clubs, thus reducing expenses in that line to \$2 to \$2.25 per week. Very many of the students are practically self-supporting, making their way by work done during the summer vacation and by labor during the academic year in the town, about the college, and in connection with the operations of the college farm.

The athletic interests of the college were favorably affected during the past year by the fitting up of a comfortable gymnasium in the basement of the library building.

#### THE TERRITORIAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School of Oklahoma was located and established at Edmond by legislative enactment in 1890, upon the conditions—which were promptly met—that Oklahoma County donate \$5,000 in bonds and the town of Edmond donate 40 acres of land for a school site. Two thousand dollars additional in bonds was donated by the town.

Edmond is a thriving town of about 2,000 inhabitants, situated about midway between Guthrie and Oklahoma City, on the highest point on the Santa Fe Railway, and is preeminently distinguished for its healthfulness and for the beauty of its surroundings. It is distinctively a college town, its citizens having established homes here largely because the town is free from many of the vices commonly prevalent in county-seat towns.

The main building of the normal school, built of brick, was completed in 1893; the wings, built of stone, were erected in 1894 and 1895. The entire building contains fifteen class rooms and an assembly hall of 500 seating capacity. The unprecedented growth of the institution in the two years just past has made additional room imperative. Accordingly, the legislative assembly made an appropriation of \$40,000 for the erection of a new building which is now under construction. This building will contain an assembly hall of 800 seating capacity, offices, cloakrooms, library, and reading rooms, chemical and physical laboratories, together with fourteen recitation rooms. The plans of the building are in accordance with the highest attainments possible in modern educational facilities.

In addition to the new building mentioned above, a power house and central heating building will be erected this summer. Both the old and the new normal school building will be supplied with heat and water from the central building. Such changes will be made in the old building as to render possible its equipment with the most approved modern conveniences and appliances.

The library and the reading room are furnished with the best books and current magazines that the market affords. These are open to all students every day except Sunday. The laboratories—chemical, physical, physiological, and biological—are well supplied with modern appliances for scientific experimentation and investigation. A new telescope has been added recently to the department of astronomy.

The normal school is maintained by a Territorial tax levy and a seventh part of the rentals obtained from sections numbered 13 in the so-called Cherokee Outlet, and similar sections in the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita lands opened to settlement on August 6, 1901.



The special function of the normal school is to prepare young men and young women for the work of teaching. This result is accomplished, first, through thorough and liberal academic work; second, through the study of the child; third, through studying the philosophy of teaching, and, fourth, through practice and training in the model school.

The diploma given to the student upon graduation is a five-year Territorial certificate and is renewable by the Territorial superintendent of public instruction upon evidence of satisfactory work done in teaching. The diploma is therefore practically a life certificate.

Eighty-eight students have within the past eight years completed the normal-school course of study and hundreds of others are now teaching in the Territory who have received a partial training in this school. About one-half the students who attended this institution the past year expect to teach in some of the schools of the Territory next year. More than 300 schools will be directly benefited, therefore, through the efforts of the normal school the past year. It will be seen from these facts that the institution is subserving the ends for which it was established.

The aggregate enrollment of the school for the first decade of its history is a little more than 2,000, making an average attendance of 200 a year. The entire enrollment last year was 484; the enrollment for this year is 758. This is an increase of about 60 per cent over the preceding year. The growth of the school will be seen by considering the number of students enrolled by years. The enrollment was:

1891-92.....	62
1892-93.....	101
1893-94.....	116
1894-95.....	161
1895-96.....	156
1896-97.....	174
1897-98.....	251
1898-99.....	250
1899-1900.....	322
1900-1901.....	337
1901-2.....	484
1902-3.....	758

There is a fair prospect that the attendance for the ensuing year will be greater than in any former year. But a large attendance of students is not the object sought; it is excellence of work done, rather.

A large number of the students attending this institution earn the money necessary to pay their way through school by teaching a part of the year; they then attend school the remaining part. Tuition is free in all departments, except that of instrumental music.

The faculty consists of 24 members, all of whom are men and women of special training, education, and teaching ability, who take a sympathetic interest in the welfare of the student.

#### THE NORTHWESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Northwestern Normal School, of Alva, was the second normal to be established in Oklahoma. The law establishing it was enacted by the legislative assembly of 1897, and the purpose of its founding was for the instruction of persons in the art of teaching and in all the various branches pertaining to the public schools of Oklahoma Territory. The faculty was at first composed of a president and two



teachers, and it has grown from year to year until now the faculty is composed of a president and 23 teachers. The enrollment has increased from year to year until it reached 610 for the past school year. The Northwestern Normal School is located in the beautiful city of Alva, the county seat of Woods County, the most populous county in Oklahoma. The site of this school is one of the finest in the West, being situated on an eminence one-half mile south of the center of town.

The sanitary history of the school and the city has demonstrated beyond any reasonable doubt that no more healthful place can be found than Alva and its immediate surroundings. The purest of spring water is furnished the school and city, which largely assists in maintaining a high degree of healthfulness.

The city has a population of about 3,500 people, made up of people from all parts of the Union. Many fine homes have been built during the past year, and there is an effort on the part of all residents to make Alva a beautiful and refined town, one that by its outward appearance would indicate culture and refinement to the most casual observer upon first visitation. The school is the pride of all citizens, and to it they give most loyal support.

During the past year many permanent improvements have been made, which add largely to the better equipment of the building. The cost of these improvements amount to \$8,515.51. Besides these improvements, \$2,800 of past indebtedness has been canceled. The seventh legislative assembly appropriated \$2,200 and the literary societies paid the balance. The commercial department that was organized one year ago, and thoroughly equipped with all modern conveniences, has proven to be one of the popular departments, having enrolled between 40 and 50 pupils during the past year. A biological workshop with all modern tools and a museum of more than 100 specimens, in a fine cabinet, have been a part of the improvements along scientific lines. New steel cases for the library and about \$1,200 worth of books have been added to this part of the institution. The interior of the building has been much improved by the addition of an electric-light system throughout.

The seventh legislative assembly made it mandatory upon the normal schools of Oklahoma Territory to establish kindergarten departments within one year after the passage of the bill. The Northwestern Normal School has established such a department to carry out the provisions of the act.

The course of study has been much extended and improved and is now equal to the best normal school in the West.

One of the contemplated improvements for the coming year is to enlarge the seating capacity of the assembly hall. The hall is now seated with desks, and it is the purpose to have the hall seated with 600 opera chairs, thus improving the seating accommodations.

There are now six courses maintained in the institution—English-scientific, Latin, modern language, commercial, kindergarten, and music. Graduates of the first three courses receive diplomas, which are equal to five-year certificates, and may be renewed at the end of each five years by the Territorial superintendent.

Teachers of Oklahoma holding first-grade certificates are admitted to the freshman year of the normal department without examination. Students from accredited high schools, other normal schools, university, agricultural college, and the preparatory university are admitted to

the normal department without examination and are given credits commensurate with the progress made in the other schools. Owing to the very satisfactory work done in all the departments during the past year, but little change was made in the membership of the faculty for the coming year.

The Northwestern Normal School is taking a very creditable rank with the very best institutions in the Territory. With its magnificent building, thoroughly equipped, and with a faculty of 23 able and experienced teachers, and a student body of six or seven hundred zealous pupils, this institution is bound to have an excellent influence on Oklahoma and her institutions.

#### THE SOUTHWESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Southwestern Normal School was established by an act of the legislature of 1901. This act provided for a normal school to be located in the southwestern part of Oklahoma. A committee appointed by the governor located the school in the city of Weatherford, in Custer County. This is one of the newest and most promising districts of the Territory. The citizens of Weatherford are filled with the progressive spirit, which is characteristic of their district. They are proud of the normal school and will spare no pains in seeing that the wants of the normal and of the student body are readily supplied, so far as lies within their power. The city is at an altitude of over 1,700 feet above sea level, and is one of the most healthful of the Southwest. It is on the main line of the Choctaw Railroad which makes connections on the east at Geary and El Reno with the Rock Island system from the north and south, and on the west at Clinton with the Frisco and Orient roads.

The building when equipped will cost about \$52,000. It is a modern structure of pressed brick, heated by steam, lighted by either gas or electricity, and when completed will have both hot and cold water distributed throughout the building. It contains 18 class rooms, a library and reading room, offices, physical, chemical, and biological laboratories, a chapel, music rooms, cloakrooms, toilet rooms, lavatories, and a number of shower baths. The building will be ready for occupancy by November 1. The normal will open up in temporary quarters in buildings which have been carefully fitted for the purpose.

A campus of 40 acres of land was donated by the city of Weatherford as a normal site. The city has also expended \$5,000 in fitting up and beautifying the grounds. The campus has been carefully graded, drives and walks have been laid out, and several hundred trees have been set out and are growing nicely. The drainage is perfect and the most sanitary conditions prevail.

The legislature of 1903 appropriated \$12,500 for the support of the school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and a like amount for the year ending June 30, 1905.

The course of study for the Southwestern Normal School is as complete in every particular as that of normal schools generally. In many respects the courses offered are more advanced than those of ordinary normals. It is the aim of the administration to offer ample opportunity for professional work, but along with it a thorough academic training. A subnormal course of three years is offered preparatory to the four years' normal course. Students coming with

diplomas from approved high schools are admitted to the normal with the standing of juniors in the regular course. Those students coming with public school diplomas issued by the Territorial superintendent of public instruction are admitted to the second year of the subnormal course without examination.

The course of study is arranged with particular regard to specialization. Sufficient work is required in each department to warrant a certain degree of breadth and general culture. Then the course is made flexible enough to allow a student to elect branches of work along the line for which he seems specially fitted or adapted. The head of the department under which the student elects his work becomes his patron and with the president constitutes a committee to plan and arrange his work thereafter. Thus students will have the advantage of an all-round course in the fundamentals of education and also special preparation in a particular field of related subjects. In this way special teachers of English, of mathematics, of science, of languages, of kindergarten, or of any other branch are trained for the city or public schools. They are trained with special reference to that which they can do best. This puts experts in place of teachers with a general training and can not help but raise the standard of teaching.

A special course in kindergarten is offered, arranged with regard to the preparation of teachers for kindergarten and primary grades. This is considered one of the advanced semiprofessional courses and is open only to those having the standing of juniors in the regular normal course.

The normal offers also a commercial course embracing two years of work. Students are admitted to this course who have standings equivalent to those of public school graduates. The department of music offers six years of work in instrumental and four years of work in vocal music. The department is well equipped with pianos and everything necessary for efficient work and thorough training.

Since the Southwestern Normal School is so advantageously located, the prospects are good for a full attendance from the very first. Judging from the number of applications and communications already received, the first year's enrollment will far exceed the estimates of the most hopeful and optimistic observers. The board of regents has selected a faculty of 15 members to have charge of the work of the school, but the prospects are that this number will be far inadequate for the vast amount of work which will be required of them.

#### THE COLORED AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

This institution was established by an act of the legislature in 1897 for "the instruction of both male and female colored persons in the art of teaching, and in the various branches which pertain to a common school education; also, in such higher education as may be deemed advisable by such board, in the fundamental laws of the United States, in the rights and duties of citizens, and in the agricultural, mechanical, and industrial arts." Forty acres of land were donated for building and agricultural purposes by the citizens of Langston and its immediate vicinity, and the regents of the institution soon after took steps to erect a building with the appropriation which had been made by the legislature. School was opened in the fall of 1898 with four teachers and an enrollment of 40 students. By having night as well as day ses-



sions during the greater part of the first year, the enrollment by the close of the year had reached 181. Owing to the fact that the regents were not able to employ a sufficient number of teachers, the night sessions were not continued after the first year. The enrollment at the close of the second year was 187; at the close of the third, 192; at the close of the fourth, 211; at the close of the fifth, 237.

The faculty at present consists of 13 teachers, 5 of whom give their entire time to instructing students in the various industrial arts. The 40 acres of land have increased to 160. There are now five commodious buildings—the main building, the mechanical building, two dormitories, and the president's residence. These buildings are all two stories in height. The main building, the mechanical building, and the boys' dormitory are stone structures, while the girls' dormitory and the president's residence are frame. The main building has an auditorium with a seating capacity of 500, a fine society hall, an office for the president, and 10 recitation rooms. The mechanical building has a drawing room, a large machine shop, and a carpenter shop. Connected with this building is a large blacksmith shop built of corrugated iron. Each one of the dormitories has a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate over 60 students. The library has over 900 volumes, the reading room is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals, the laboratory and museum are well equipped, and the departments of agriculture, mechanic arts, and domestic economy are supplied with tools, implements, stock, machinery, and apparatus worth not less than \$10,000.

That the investment made by the Territory in the establishment and equipment of this institution was wisely made is shown by the record of its teachers and students. During the past five years much good work has been done in the various departments. Besides the usual exercises which are conducted for the purpose of training the mental powers of the students, considerable stress has been placed upon the training of their moral powers. The effect of this training is seen in the fact that the conduct of the students from year to year has been of such a character as to reflect no discredit upon the school, and has been the means of raising among the colored people of the Territory a higher standard of citizenship. While proper attention has been given by the management to mental and moral training, manual training has not been neglected. In addition to the work which is done from day to day under instructors in agriculture, domestic economy, machine work, carpentry, and blacksmithing the students do all the work which is necessary to keep their dormitories in proper condition, conduct the laundry, perform all labor in connection with the boarding department, and see to it that the grounds about the buildings in which they live are kept clean. In this way industrial education is given a prominent place in the university, and the students are taught the importance and dignity of labor from the time they enter until they leave the institution.

Judging from the efforts which are now being made to create a greater interest among the colored people of the Territory in the work of this institution, and from the success which it has had in the past, I am satisfied that the attendance next year will be the largest in its history.



## OTHER SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

There are several sectarian educational institutions located in various parts of the Territory. Among these may be mentioned the Kingfisher College (Congregational), located at Kingfisher, which occupies three large buildings costing, together with their equipment, \$75,000. This institution enjoys a large endowment, and has an annually increasing enrollment.

The Epworth University located at Oklahoma City will open this year under peculiarly auspicious circumstances, having a magnificent building costing \$50,000 and equipment \$25,000 more. The institution has an endowment of \$40,000 at present. The enrollment will be about 250.

The Baptist College is located at Blackwell. Their new building which is very commodious, was completed in 1901.

The Presbyterians have an academy at Newkirk, the Congregationalists at Jennings, the Friends at Stella, and the Catholics a college for boys at Ponca and one for girls at Guthrie.

## UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO.

The Chilocco Indian Industrial School was established by the Hon. James M. Haworth, the first superintendent of Indian schools. The school was opened in January, 1884, in what is now known as the boys' home. From this small beginning has grown the large institution known at present as the Chilocco Agricultural School. The school plant now consists of some thirty-five buildings, principally of stone, mostly heated by steam or hot water and lighted with electricity by the school plant, and has many other modern conveniences. Chilocco is a money-order post-office; it has telephone connections north and south, and flag stations on the Santa Fe and Frisco railway systems, both railroads running through the school lands.

The Chilocco Agricultural School is endeavoring to do for the Indian what the State agricultural colleges and experimental stations are doing for the white man, i. e., teach agriculture, dairying, and stock and poultry raising in all their branches both scientifically and practically, at the same time striving to instill in the Indian youth a love and desire for such pursuits. It is the ambition of the present management to bring the Chilocco Agricultural School up to the standard and pace set by the older institutions in the various States; hence every effort is concentrated along these lines, everything else taking a secondary place. Only such trades and shopwork are taught as are necessary for keeping up the repairs of the school plant and equipment thereof. High school education is not attempted, while football and kindred sports do not receive the best attention or energy of the pupils. The superintendent has endeavored to secure a high class of instructors experienced along the various lines of agricultural tutelage, and in a measure has been quite successful.

A more magnificent tract of land has never been set aside for educational purposes than has been provided for Chilocco, consisting of thirteen and one-half sections of land. The area in cultivation has been largely increased the last two years, over 2,000 acres now being in crop or ready for planting this coming fall. A wheat crop of 700 acres has just been harvested.

It is the desire to still further increase the cultivated area, but large tracts will be reserved for pasturage and hay land. It is hoped in the near future to inaugurate a colonization scheme, which provides for the leasing to worthy graduates small farms for a series of years, thus enabling them to apply lessons learned, as well as to acquire a small capital for further farming operations elsewhere. Many other improvements in the way of buildings, machinery and other equipments of a general and special nature are contemplated.

#### INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The Government maintains several boarding schools for Indian pupils. The following shows the attendance at each:

##### Boarding schools:

Absentee .....	60
Cheyenne .....	140
Fort Sill .....	170
Kaw .....	43
Osage .....	163
Otoe .....	82
Pawnee .....	182
Ponca .....	111
Rainy Mountain .....	100
Cantonment .....	105
Red Moon .....	43
Riverside .....	175
Sac and Fox .....	94
Seger .....	109

#### MISSION SCHOOLS.

Several religious denominations are maintaining industrial schools and academies at the locations mentioned below:

Friends Mission .....	Tecumseh.
St. Louis Catholic .....	Pawhuska.
St. Johns Catholic .....	Pawhuska.
South Methodist .....	Anadarko.
Roman Catholic .....	Anadarko.
Presbyterian (two) .....	Anadarko.
St. Benedicts Industrial for boys .....	Sacred Heart.
St. Marys Academy for Girls .....	Sacred Heart.

The institutions located at Sacred Heart were established twenty-five years ago by the Jesuit fathers.

#### RAILWAYS.

Oklahoma is well supplied with railroads, the principal trunk lines of the Southwest being represented. To the old lines of railway which were the pioneers have been added many extensions reaching out into new territory and acting as feeders for the main lines. New trunk lines are building into the principal cities, and scarcely a town of importance or county seat is not now in touch with the markets of cities of other States and the Gulf or seaboard by some more or less direct line of railroad. Every county in the Territory has some railway mileage.

Railroad building has been an important factor in the rapid development of our Western prairies. Builders' materials and agricultural

machinery are thus early at hand to supply the requirements of the homesteader.

The Galveston branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe covers the eastern portion of the Territory from north to south, from which are built connecting branches leaving the main line at Newkirk, Guthrie, and Pauls Valley, which furnish transportation to those counties lying to the east. Direct communication is thus afforded to the Gulf ports as well as the eastern markets, Kansas City and Chicago. This road also has a line running through Woods and Woodward counties, in the northwest portion of the Territory.

The Chicago and Rock Island parallels the Santa Fe from north to south, being about 35 miles distant at the nearest point. A branch from the main line runs west through the counties of Caddo, Kiowa, and Greer. At Enid another branch leaves the main line which it parallels in its southerly course, passing through several counties and joining the main line at Waurika. Another branch passes through Beaver County, in the extreme northwest portion of the Territory.

The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway passes across the Territory from east to west, crossing several other railways in its course. It transports a large quantity of the coal consumed in the Territory, coming direct through the coal fields on the east. It is a direct line to Memphis and points in northern Texas.

The St. Louis and San Francisco runs diagonally through the Territory from St. Louis to Quannah, Tex. Another line traverses the Territory from north to south in the western portion.

The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient is now completed about halfway through the Territory and runs in a southwesterly direction through some of the western counties. Eventually this line will afford direct communication with Pacific ports and open up new markets for Oklahoma products.

The Fort Smith and Western enters the Territory from the southeast, and has several important cities on its line. Fort Smith, Ark., being its eastern terminus. This new line will cross the Frisco four times, the Rock Island three times, the Katy twice, the Santa Fe four times, the Kansas City and Southern once, and the Orient once when completed to Pueblo.

The Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma enters from the northeast and crosses a fertile and productive country. It is practically all graded, and steel is being laid as fast as they can. The connecting line from Wybark on the north and south line in the eastern part of the Territory is practically completed, as nearly all the steel has been laid and train service established.

The Denver, Enid and Gulf is just completed between Guthrie and Enid, but is pushing on to the northwest.

The Arkansas Valley and Western enters from the east and crosses several lines of railway in its course to the northwest.

The following lines are under construction: Guthrie, Shawnee and Colgate; Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas; St. Louis, Oklahoma and Western; Oklahoma City and Northwestern.

There is also under construction an electric line connecting the cities of Guthrie and Oklahoma City. Other lines are projected between Norman, Lexington, Tecumseh, and Shawnee.

*Railway mileage by counties.*

County.	Main track.	Side track.
Beaver.....	55.57	3.41
Blaine.....	114.10	9.56
Caddo.....	128.26	11.02
Canadian.....	71.96	13.48
Cleveland.....	21.63	3.57
Comanche.....	149.71	13.40
Custer.....	70.38	8.95
Day.....	3.78	.....
Dewey.....	2.48	.....95
Garfield.....	129.36	13.11
Grant.....	81.66	7.12
Greer.....	103.53	3.82
Kay.....	118.64	19.05
Kingfisher.....	46.51	5.79
Kiowa.....	116.83	9.71
Lincoln.....	177.43	4.79
Logan.....	149.63	14.17
Noble.....	39.86	4.02
Oklahoma.....	128.64	21.48
Pawnee.....	62.24	4.97
Payne.....	89.76	8.42
Pottawatomie.....	95.07	11.31
Roger Mills.....	21.36	7.13
Washita.....	39.67	4.23
Woods.....	223.06	14.25
Woodward.....	65.72	7.76
Total.....	2,306.84	225.47

*Mileage of the railroads in Oklahoma Territory.*

Railway.	Main track.	Side track.	Grade.	Total.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	586.37	71.06	.....	657.43
St. Louis and San Francisco.....	417.40	43.13	49.99	510.52
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	509.34	53.59	.....	562.93
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf.....	374.63	54.24	30.00	458.87
Kansas City, Mexico and Orient.....	14.47	.49	88.58	103.54
Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	121.42	121.42
Fort Smith and Western.....	.....	.....	61.10	61.10
Denver, Enid and Gulf.....	26.85	2.96	27.69	57.50
Total.....	1,929.06	225.47	378.78	2,533.31

The figures above given were taken from assessors' returns and indicates the status of railway building March 1, 1903. A report of new mileage at this time would show an increase of over 200 miles built since March 1.

*Assessment of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company in Oklahoma Territory in 1903.*

County.	Main track.		Side track.		Value of build-ings.	Total.
	Miles.	Value.	Miles.	Value.		
Cleveland.....	21.63	\$134,171	3.57	\$7,140	\$1,545	\$142,856
Day.....	3.78	14,561	.....	.....	.....	14,561
Grant.....	36.88	120,856	1.97	3,940	1,260	126,056
Kay.....	89.16	355,734	16.27	32,740	3,460	392,564
Logan.....	65.55	317,509	13.17	26,340	85,110	352,359
Lincoln.....	37.36	63,797	1.67	3,340	285	67,422
Noble.....	37.25	231,062	7.42	14,840	3,950	249,852
Oklahoma.....	25.41	157,618	6.43	12,860	3,855	174,333
Payne.....	70.96	251,390	8.42	16,840	5,510	273,740
Pawnee.....	42.85	109,196	4.97	9,940	2,570	115,998
Pottawatomie.....	43.11	17,244	.....	.....	.....	17,244
Woods.....	46.80	180,274	3.41	6,820	1,275	188,369
Woodward.....	65.72	253,153	7.76	15,520	7,425	276,098
Total.....	586.46	2,206,565	75.06	150,320	116,245	2,391,452



*Assessment of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company in Oklahoma Territory in 1903.*

County.	Main track.		Side track.		Value of build-ings.	Total.
	Miles.	Value.	Miles.	Value.		
Beaver.....	55.57	\$180,936	3.41	\$6,820	\$3,000	\$190,756
Blaine.....	44.89	106,315	2.80	5,600	2,205	119,336
Caddo.....	92.98	338,962	8.88	17,760	6,080	362,802
Canadian.....	25.98	150,865	6.74	13,480	2,720	167,065
Comanche.....	78.85	257,295	8.08	16,160	5,545	279,000
Greer.....	12.26	49,763	1.95	3,900	2,520	56,183
Grant.....	30.26	175,720	4.32	8,640	3,060	187,520
Garfield.....	66.22	294,287	7.30	14,600	8,645	317,532
Kiowa.....	41.94	170,235	2.72	5,440	4,515	180,190
Kingfisher.....	46.51	233,293	5.79	11,580	6,060	250,833
Noble.....	2.70	8,964	.70	1,400	1,105	11,469
Woods.....	24.68	82,382	.90	1,800	1,510	85,692
Total.....	522.84	2,049,017	53.59	107,180	46,965	2,208,378

*Assessment of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company in Oklahoma Territory in 1903.*

County.	Main track.		Side track.		Value of build-ings.	Total.
	Miles.	Value.	Miles.	Value.		
Blaine.....	48.87	\$189,711	5.13	\$100,260	\$4,120	\$204,091
Caddo.....	13.99	81,665	1.07	2,140	1,550	85,355
Canadian.....	39.52	230,255	6.14	12,280	5,500	248,035
Custer.....	35.68	163,715	5.25	10,500	3,850	178,065
Greer.....	21.25	92,170	1.87	3,740	1,880	97,790
Logan.....	15.25	30,500	.....	.....	.....	30,500
Oklahoma.....	31.15	182,147	6.28	12,560	6,450	201,157
Pottawaromie.....	51.96	238,109	11.31	22,620	36,425	297,154
Roger Mills.....	21.36	92,647	7.13	14,260	4,550	111,457
Washita.....	13.81	59,900	1.31	2,620	1,600	64,120
Woods.....	81.01	280,457	8.75	17,500	8,315	306,272
Total.....	373.85	1,641,276	54.24	198,480	74,240	1,823,996

*Assessment of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company in Oklahoma Territory in 1903.*

County.	Main track.		Side track.		Value of build-ings.	Total.
	Miles.	Value.	Miles.	Value.		
Kay.....	18.55	\$80,840	1.98	\$3,960	\$2,335	\$87,135
Lincoln.....	35.18	206,084	3.12	6,240	4,227	216,551
Oklahoma.....	32	187,436	5.23	10,460	9,805	207,721
Total.....	85.73	474,380	10.33	20,660	16,367	511,407

*Assessment of the Oklahoma City and Southwestern Railway Company in Oklahoma Territory in 1903.*

County.	Main track.		Side track.		Value of build-ings.	Total.
	Miles.	Value.	Miles.	Value.		
Caddo.....	21.29	\$60,868	1.07	\$2,140	\$1,955	\$64,963
Canadian.....	6.92	19,784	.60	1,200	1,155	22,139
Comanche.....	48.86	129,315	3.28	6,560	4,485	140,360
Greer.....	41.34	16,536	.....	.....	.....	16,536
Kiowa.....	15.41	19,406	2.71	5,420	2,950	27,776
Oklahoma.....	9.81	28,046	.74	1,480	555	30,081
Total.....	143.63	273,955	8.40	16,800	11,100	301,855

*Assessment of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway Company in Oklahoma Territory in 1903.*

County.	Main track.		Side track.		Value of build-ings.	Total.
	Miles.	Value.	Miles.	Value.		
Woods .....	43.01	\$10,540	.....	.....	.....	\$10,540

*Assessment of the Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern Railway Company in Oklahoma Territory in 1903.*

County.	Main track.		Side track.		Value of build-ings.	Total.
	Miles.	Value.	Miles.	Value.		
Blaine .....	32.34	\$75,658	1.63	\$3,260	\$675	\$79,593
Comanche .....	22	48,686	2.04	4,080	750	53,516
Custer .....	34.70	76,791	3.70	7,400	825	85,016
Dewey .....	2.48	5,488	.95	1,900	150	7,538
Grant .....	14.52	39,392	.83	1,660	700	41,752
Garfield .....	37.48	101,683	3.85	7,700	3,075	112,458
Kay .....	10.93	29,653	.70	1,400	300	31,353
Kiowa .....	44.62	98,744	4.28	8,560	1,775	109,079
Washita .....	25.86	57,228	2.92	5,840	1,325	64,393
Woods .....	13.10	35,540	.70	1,400	650	37,590
Total.....	238.03	568,863	21.60	43,200	10,225	622,288

*Assessed valuation of railroad property.*

Beaver .....	\$190,956	Kiowa .....	\$320,761
Blaine .....	403,280	Lincoln .....	320,178
Caddo .....	513,120	Logan .....	442,499
Canadian .....	333,597	Noble .....	261,321
Cleveland .....	142,856	Oklahoma .....	645,997
Comanche .....	371,877	Pawnee .....	129,462
Custer .....	263,081	Payne .....	281,260
Day .....	14,561	Pottawatomie .....	314,398
Dewey .....	7,538	Roger Mills .....	111,457
Garfield .....	483,230	Washita .....	110,763
Grant .....	355,329	Woods .....	617,923
Greer .....	177,759	Woodward .....	276,098
Kay .....	511,053		
Kingfisher .....	250,833	Total .....	7,851,187

## RAILWAY BUILDING.

The large amount of railway mileage completed and now under construction in the Territory is particularly noteworthy. Fully 1,000 miles of main track, besides about 250 miles of side track, has been completed. Much more will be finished and opened for traffic before the end of the year. In many localities new territory has been opened up, and its future development will doubtless soon equal that of the older settled communities. According to the Railway Age, Oklahoma Territory leads all other States and Territories in railway building, Texas being second, and Indian Territory third.

## ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE.

Through the kindness of Mr. H. A. Tice, superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, I am enabled to

give the following information relative to the improvements made on this line during the past year:

The depots at Shawnee will be of a substantial character, probably comparing very favorably with those at Guthrie. There are three gaps in the line which are yet to be closed, namely: Between Fairfax and Kaw, 19 miles; between Truesdale and Tecumseh, 17 miles; and between Quay and Maramec, 8 miles, making a total of 44 miles which had not been completed on June 30. The grading work, however, is virtually finished, with the exception of some finishing work through the Osage Nation. As to improvements during the coming year, it is proposed to close up the three remaining gaps mentioned above and complete the station structures. Up to June 30 we had laid about 145 miles of main track between Newkirk and Pauls Valley; also the branch line between Ripley and Cushing and between Pawnee and Esau Junction, approximating 16 miles.

I am unable to give the sidings, from the fact that a great number of them are as yet incomplete and some of them are only temporary.

In addition to the above, we have about completed the passenger depot at Guthrie, at an approximate expense of \$40,000, and during the coming year expect to erect freight and passenger stations at Oklahoma City of about the same character as those at Guthrie.

#### CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC.

Mr. John F. Stevens, chief engineer of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, furnishes the following information relative to this line:

Enid and Anadarko, from Lawton to Waurika, 41.08 miles; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, from Lawton to Chattanooga, 21.50 miles; Enid and Anadarko, from Watonga to Anadarko, 46.79 miles; Total new mileage, 109.37 miles. Two thousand seven hundred and eighty-one feet of additional sidetracks were laid on existing lines.

New structures were erected as follows: Overhead bridge at Caddo Cut; new sidewalks and platforms at Anadarko, Gotebo, Lahoma, and Kingfisher; new section tool houses at Anadarko, Hobart, and Mountain View; coal platform at Mountain View; new stock yards at North Enid and Komalty; new steel standpipe, 20 feet diameter by 60 feet high, and new wooden water tank at Enid.

#### DENVER, ENID AND GULF.

Mr. Ed L. Peckham, general manager of the Denver, Enid and Gulf Railroad Company, furnishes the following information relative to his line:

Relative to additions and improvements contemplated now will state that it is our intention to build northwest from Enid up through Kansas by way of Kiowa to some point on the Union Pacific, probably Hayes, and to build southeast from Guthrie to probably Texarkana, and connect with the Texas and Pacific, making a direct and short Denver-New Orleans through line.

#### IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY THE DENVER, ENID AND GULF RAILROAD IN OKLAHOMA DURING YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1903.

Fifty-six miles main line; 4.34 miles sidetrack; 3 No. 2 frame depots; 1 No. 3 frame depot; 4 frame section houses built, one to be built; 1 frame storehouse, 24 by 60 feet; 1 coach and engine shed, 28 by 220 feet; 1 frame blacksmith shop, 16 by 20 feet; 1 frame car repair shop, 16 by 20 feet. Joint use terminals Santa Fe at Guthrie, Frisco at Enid. Three water tanks 16 by 20 feet; 3 stock pens, No. 2, one in contemplation; two 8-wheel passenger engines; two 10-wheel freight engines; 1 baggage car; 1 combination mail and coach; 1 chair car; 1 office car; 22 flat cars; 6 camp cars; 2 cabooses; 25 box cars.

#### CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA AND GULF.

Mr. W. W. Wentz, Jr., general superintendent of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, makes the following statement

relative to the improvements and extensions of his line during the past year:

There was laid 14.56 miles of main track on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Western Railway from Guthrie toward the Indian Territory, and 3.31 miles of siding. During the same period we erected a new station building at Geary to replace one destroyed, and made some minor changes in the Geary yard tracks.

About the only important piece of work in prospect for the Territory at this time is the rearrangement of the El Reno yards, which will constitute a cut-off from the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific tracks, together with various sidings.

#### FORT SMITH AND WESTERN.

Mr. Frank Dale, solicitor for the Fort Smith and Western Railroad, furnishes the following information relative to this line, under date of September 11:

Relative to the Fort Smith and Western Railroad, I have to advise you that their road is now practically completed and trains will be in operation before the 1st day of October upon their line of railway from Fort Smith, Ark., to the city of Guthrie, Logan County, Okla.

The road enters the east line of the Territory in township 13 north, running thence in a northwesterly direction along Deep Fork, crossing the Santa Fe road at Sparks; thence in a northwesterly direction, crossing the Frisco at Warwick, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas at Fallis, and from thence up along Bear Creek to the city of Guthrie.

The entire length of the line of road is 212 miles, 62 thereof being within Oklahoma Territory. The road is primarily built as a coal road and is built upon a low grade, being one-half of 1 per cent to the mile, and runs through the coal fields in eastern Indian Territory. The coal fields in question being semianthracite in character and almost smokeless, with an excess of carbon above that usually carried by soft coal, makes it very desirable for all purposes for which coal is used.

The company are now operating trains from Fort Smith to Sparks, in Lincoln County, and will have complete service between Fort Smith and Guthrie by October 1 of this year. At the city of Guthrie they will connect with a large number of roads and can distribute the coal over such lines to most parts of the Territory.

They are constructing depots at each station as the road is being built, and by reason of the building of this road the towns along the line thereof will be enabled to procure coal for manufacturing purposes at a low rate, and it is confidently predicted that the Fort Smith and Western Railway will be an important factor in the rapid development of the business interests of Oklahoma Territory.

#### ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. B. L. Winchell, vice-president and general manager of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, furnishes the following information relative to the extensions of this line:

The line from Okeene to Yexowa was opened February 9, 1903; from Chickasha to Lawton, October 1, 1902; from Lawton to Snyder, February 9, 1903, and from Snyder to Olustee, March 29, 1903.

#### MISSOURI, KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA.

Mr. John Devereaux, general attorney for the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad Company, states, under date of June 30, that there were 32 miles completed on the Oklahoma line northwest from Oklahoma City, with side tracks at Oklahoma City, Witcher, Arcadia, and Luther. Depots are in course of construction at Guthrie, Oklahoma City, Witcher, and Arcadia. The entire grade in Oklahoma is completed.

#### KANSAS CITY AND ORIENT.

This line is completed and is running trains as far as Fairview, Woods County. The grade is also completed into Texas. Steel is



rapidly being laid from the south northward, and it is expected that before the end of the year trains will be running from Kansas City over the entire line as far as Texas.

#### RAILWAYS CHARTERED.

The following is a list of the railways chartered within the Territory during the past year:

The Chickasha Warehouse and Terminal Association. Place of business, Oklahoma City, Okla. Capital stock, \$250,000. Incorporators, D. D. Sayer, M. M. Beavers, L. D. Stone, A. B. Snow, Wallace Hendricks, all of Chickasha, Ind. T.; Ed. B. Johnson, Norman, Okla.; C. H. Everest and John E. Duquars, Oklahoma City, Okla.; John A. McClure, Marlow, Ind. T.

The Oklahoma Traction Company. Place of business, Oklahoma City. Capital stock, \$2,000,000. Incorporators, John W. Shartel, Selwyn Douglas, M. L. Spittler, Oklahoma City, Okla.; George S. Green and U. C. Guss, Guthrie, Okla.

Cheyenne and Washita Valley Railway Company. Place of business, Cheyenne, Okla. Capital stock, \$250,000. Incorporators, John B. Harrison, H. D. Cox, A. S. McKinny, A. L. Thurmond, Milo Burlingham, G. W. Hodges, J. W. McMurty, W. A. Beaty, A. O. Miller, L. L. Collin, and J. P. Johnson, all of Cheyenne, Okla.

The Metropolitan Railway Company, Enid, Okla. Place of business, Enid, Okla. Capital stock, \$600,000. Incorporators, P. J. Goulding, H. B. Decker, J. A. Hill, Enid, Okla.; L. C. West, Kingfisher, Okla.; C. J. West and Arthur Hess, Enid, Okla.; B. L. Arbican, New York City, N. Y.

The Muskogee Union Railway Company. Place of business, Guthrie, Okla. Capital stock, \$500,000. Incorporators, C. N. Haskell, Ottawa, Ohio; W. R. Eaton, Ruel Haskell, William T. Hutchings, Muskogee, Ind. T.; Horace Speed, Thomas J. Lowe, and Charles E. Billingsley, Guthrie, Okla.

The Fort Smith, Blackwell, Wellington and Northwestern Railroad Company. Place of business, Blackwell, Okla.; branch office at Wellington, Kans. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Incorporators, George H. Hunter, S. P. Kramer, W. A. Wren, A. Graff, Wellington, Kans.; D. S. Rose, J. L. Waite, J. W. Randal, and George R. Willett, Blackwell, Okla.

The Lawton and Chickasaw Central Railway Company. Place of business, Lawton, Okla. Capital stock, \$2,000,000. Incorporators, J. W. Martin, H. T. Sims, O. L. Abney, George M. Paschall, H. W. Hanna, James H. Wolverton, Lawton, Okla.

Oklahoma and Southwestern Railroad. Place of business, Elk City, Okla. Capital stock, \$600,000. Incorporators, W. L. Mahoney, Calvin M. Rosser, M. G. Robinson, J. N. Cook, J. A. Mays, J. G. Queenan, R. E. Echols, Elk City, Okla.; Martin A. Lally, Little Rock, Ark.; John Overholt, Enid, Okla.

The Missouri, Oklahoma and Western Railroad Company. Place of business, Guthrie, Okla. Capital stock, \$5,000,000. Incorporators, Adelbert Hughes, N. D. McGinley, C. R. Brooks, W. H. Kaylor, and George Anderson, Guthrie, Okla.

The Oklahoma City and Northwestern Railroad Company. Place of business, Oklahoma City, Okla. Capital stock, \$15,000,000. Incorporators, C. G. Jones, R. J. Edwards, J. E. Carson, George W. Carrio, and Warren K. Snyder, Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Blackwell Northeastern Railway Company. Place of business, Blackwell, Okla. Capital stock, \$50,000. Incorporators, Ed. L. Peckham, George F. Corwin, W. C. Rogers, G. J. Blanchard, Blackwell, Okla.; Don C. Smith, A. G. C. Bierer, Frank Dale, Guthrie, Okla.

The Denver, El Reno and New Orleans Railway Company. Place of business, El Reno, Okla. Capital stock, \$5,000,000. Incorporators, Dick T. Morgan, H. K. Ricker, J. A. LaBryer, John A. Masters, A. F. Newell, H. Lassen, L. Rardin, J. E. Bonebrake, George W. Bellamy, S. G. Humphreys, W. I. Goff, J. T. Allison, El Reno, Okla.

The Lawton, Wichita and Gulf Railway Company. Place of business, Lawton, Okla. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Incorporators, Robert E. Huff, Wichita, Kans.; Hansford E. Julien, Frank M. English, Joseph W. Yoeman, and George W. Crosby, Lawton, Okla.

Mountain Park Electric Railway Company. Place of business, Mountain Park, Okla. Capital stock, \$150,000. Incorporators, W. G. Woodward, J. C. Brown, Mark Roberts, R. D. Simpson, R. J. Helena, Mountain Park, Okla.

El Paso, Mountain Park and Oklahoma Central Railway Company. Place of business, Mountain Park, Okla. Capital stock, \$6,000,000. Incorporators, R. K. Kelly, Mark Roberts, B. Hillyer, W. P. Bryan, George Cales, Mountain Park, Okla.

Central Oklahoma Union Depot and Terminal Railroad Company. Place of business, Guthrie, Okla. Capital stock, \$5,000,000. Incorporators, W. S. McCaull, J. G. Trimble, George F. Riehl, L. Underwood, J. J. Collister, W. H. McHattie, Kansas City, Mo.; L. M. Thompson, George M. Thompson, Oklahoma City, Okla.; J. C. Robb, Kingfisher, Okla.

Oklahoma Central and St. Louis Railroad Company. Place of business, El Reno, Okla. Capital stock, \$15,000,000. Incorporators, J. M. Carter, H. E. Hopkins, El Reno, Okla.; F. F. Ferguson, Union City, Okla.; Louis Underwood, W. S. McCaull, E. M. Line, C. B. Kelsea, J. J. Collister, W. H. McHattie, W. W. Davis, N. E. Douglass, Kansas City, Mo.

Chickasaw and Northeastern Railway Company. Place of business, Shawnee, Okla. Capital stock, \$5,000,000. Incorporators, Charles T. Reichert, Asher, Okla.; W. S. Search, Wanette, Okla.; J. H. Maxey, Jr., C. J. Benson, R. A. Timmons, B. F. Mann, R. E. Wood, Shawnee, Okla.; John Laracy, Sacred Heart, Okla.

Arkansas Valley and Gulf Railway Company. Place of business, Medford, Okla. Capital stock, \$4,000,000. Incorporators, A. A. Richards, Wellington, Kans.; T. T. Godfrey, Medford, Okla.; A. H. Derington, Milan, Kans.; L. H. Simmons, Billings, Okla.; F. E. Barnhill, Nardin, Okla.

Texas, Mountain Park and Northwestern Railroad Company. Place of business, Mountain Park, Okla. Capital stock, \$4,000,000. Incorporators, R. K. Kelley, Mark Robberts, A. J. Robinson, Burl Hillyer, Mountain Park, Okla.

Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas Railway Company. Place of business, Hobart, Okla. Capital stock, \$2,500,000. Incorporators, J. Cranmer, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Colby, Springfield, Mo.; G. A. Brown, Vernon, Tex.; R. E. Echols, Elk City, Okla.; George Sturgeon, Hobart, Okla.; Wallace Hendricks, Chickasha, Ind. T.

Union Electric Railway Company. Place of business, Shawnee, Okla. Capital stock, \$200,000. Incorporators, C. J. Benson, W. S. Pendleton, H. T. Douglas, H. G. Beard, C. W. Kerfoot, Shawnee, Okla.; S. P. Larsh, W. J. Lewis, W. A. Ruggles, W. J. Dickerson, A. G. Caldwell, Tecumseh, Okla.

The Texarkana, Oklahoma and Northwestern Railway Company. Place of business, Oklahoma City, Okla. Capital stock, \$15,000,000. Incorporators, John Threadgill, C. Porter Johnson, Oklahoma City, Okla.; William Grimes, J. P. Cummins, Kingfisher, Okla.; C. E. Tool, Geo. H. Klein, Edmond, Okla.; Thos. P. Braidwood, Beaver, Okla.; Chas. R. Alexander, Woodward, Okla.; B. F. Nisbett, Aurora, Okla.

The Cherryvale, Oklahoma and Texas Railway Company. Place of business, Perry, Okla., branch office at Independence, Kans. Capital stock, \$18,000,000. Incorporators, R. E. Wade, Geo. A. Masters, Perry, Okla.; S. M. Porter, Caney, Kans.; J. H. Brewster, T. H. Stanford, A. W. Shulthis, Independence, Kans.

Oklahoma and Texas Railroad Company. Place of business, Sterling, Okla. Capital stock, \$10,000,000. Incorporators, James G. Depenbrink, A. P. Sanford, Chas. B. Selby, Frank G. Prouty, Edward Casey, Emil C. Knappe, Sterling, Okla.

Guthrie, Shawnee and Colgate Railway Company. Place of business, Shawnee, Okla. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Incorporators, Frank P. Stearns, H. T. Douglas, M. J. Bentley, C. J. Bocher, D. N. Kennedy, Geo. E. McKinnis, W. A. Havener, J. M. Aydelotte, C. M. Cade, Shawnee, Okla.

Oklahoma Central Railroad Company. Place of business, Asher, Okla. Capital stock, \$5,000,000. Incorporators, J. N. Cook, Elk City, Okla.; L. W. Van Horne, Salt Lake City, Utah; Graham Burnham, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Geo. G. Boggs and Chas. T. Reichert, Asher, Okla.; M. L. Mosier, Norman, Okla.

Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railroad Company. Place of business, Stillwater, Okla. Capital stock, \$11,500,000. Incorporators, Geo. W. Hall, S. F. Swinford, O. M. Eyler, Dale Lytton, C. F. Jonnston, J. E. Sater, Stillwater, Okla., J. T. Perryman, Morrison, Okla.

Choctaw and Chickasaw Railroad Company. Place of business, Shawnee, Okla. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Incorporators, C. M. Cade, Willard Johnston, Shawnee, Okla.; J. W. McLoud, F. A. Molitor, Little Rock, Ark.; H. H. Hagan, C. M. Barnes, A. G. Brier, Guthrie, Okla.

Muskogee Southern Railway Company. Place of business, Guthrie, Okla. Capital stock, \$2,000,000. Incorporators, C. N. Haskell, Ottawa, Ohio; W. R. Eaton, Wm. T. Hutchings, Muskogee, Ind. T.; Thomas J. Lowe, Horace Speed, M. Luther West, Guthrie, Okla.

The Lawton Street Railway Company. Place of business, Lawton, Okla. Capital stock, \$600,000. Incorporators, J. W. Martin, Geo. D. Key, F. M. English, A. R. McLeman, J. S. McDuffie, W. E. Hudson, S. O. Crutcher, Lawton, Okla.; W. J. Pearson, New York, N. Y.

## COMMERCE.

Oklahoma ships annually thousands of cattle, sheep, and hogs. During the months succeeding harvest the deluge of wheat to be sent by rail to the Gulf and eastern markets completely congests the arteries of traffic. The remarkable production of potatoes, peaches, and melons often taxes to the utmost the facilities of the railroads for moving them. Of her other crops, such as corn, oats, castor beans, cotton, and cotton seed, Oklahoma ships thousands of tons to the markets beyond her borders.

The great development along agricultural lines makes an increasing demand for farm machinery and implements.

Continued immigration to the Territory brings hundreds of cars of household goods and other belongings of new settlers on our vacant lands. Upwards of 20,000 carloads of coal have been shipped into the Territory during the past year.

The following statistical information relative to shipments in and out of the Territory has been furnished me by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Choctaw and Gulf, and St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad companies.

## ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY.

*Statement showing number of carloads of freight received and forwarded from points on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, in Oklahoma Territory, for the year ending June 30, 1903.*

Forwarded:	Carloads.
Cattle .....	3, 310
Hogs .....	1, 321
Sheep .....	44
Horses .....	122
Wheat .....	4, 735
Corn .....	1, 211
Oats .....	359
Castor beans .....	22
Cotton seed .....	128
Hay .....	347
Melons .....	10
Cotton (number of bales, 46,740) .....	901
Other mill stuffs .....	498
Flour .....	652
Total .....	13, 660
Received:	
Farm machinery and implements .....	572
Vehicles .....	166
Immigrant movables .....	630
Coal .....	3, 284
Flour .....	987
Total .....	5, 639

## CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

*Statement showing number of carloads of freight forwarded and received from points on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, in Oklahoma Territory, for the year ending June 30, 1903.*

Forwarded:	Carloads.
Cattle .....	2, 901
Hogs .....	758
Sheep .....	4
Horses .....	303



## Forwarded—Continued.

	Carloads.
Wheat.....	3,661
Corn.....	326
Oats.....	197
Castor beans.....	1
Cotton seed.....	78
Hay.....	290
Melons.....	12
Flour.....	1,448
Other mill stuffs.....	455
Cotton (number of bales).....	29,062

## Received:

Farm machinery and implements.....	528
Vehicles.....	116
Flour.....	265
Immigrant movables.....	974
Coal.....	2,967

## ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.

*Statement showing number of carloads of freight forwarded from stations on line in Oklahoma Territory.*

Station.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Cotton seed.	Hay.	Melons.	Flour.	Other mill stuff.	Total.	Cotton, bales.
Middleton.....	6				58	39	30						133	
Peckham.....	26	14		1	81	11	16		1		1		151	
Blackwell.....	38	5		8	167	35	32				240	23	548	
Eddy.....	18	7			53	28	4					1	111	
Lamont.....	39	52		2	113	14	9				1		230	
Salt Fork.....	2	10		9	76	26	17						140	
Hunter.....	28	23		1	131	2	17		1				203	
Breckinridge.....	16				89		1						106	
Enid.....	100	1		37	93	11	19		1		178	111	551	
Drummond.....	9	4			104	10	5		1		8	26	167	
Ames.....	19	9			46	56		2		1			133	
Okeene.....	63	31		7	123	8	9		14		25	22	302	
Carleton.....	1	4			6								11	
Eagle City.....	3	6		1	10	34	4	1					59	
Fay.....					2	5							10	50
Custer.....		15		1	12	42	3	3				14	94	416
Thomas.....	8	14			11	34	1	4				6	78	244
Arapahoe.....	21	17		1	3	47	1						90	19
Washita Junction.....					6	19					13	10	48	
Stout.....					9	3		1	1				14	
Cordell.....	5	1		1	4	1	1	6	2		12	7	39	262
Rocky.....					2			1					3	
Hobart.....				1	3		1	12	1		8	4	30	552
Mountain Park.....								1	1				1	45
Snyder.....				2			1	14	1				18	875
Siboney.....				1				4				1	6	
Frederick.....	10					4		3	5				22	340
Roosevelt.....									1				1	
Stroud.....	77	32		3	42	5	10	41	27			3	240	8,721
Doggett.....													100	
Chandler.....	15	24		7	2			41		5			94	17,059
Warwick.....													53	
Wellston.....	6	17		1				150		2			176	9,133
Luther.....	3	11		2	31			102			9	2	160	5,043
Jones City.....	1	12			57		1	36				1	108	887
Munger.....	4	3			58							3	68	588
Oklahoma.....	107	4		13	16	3	21	20	6	1	469	101	761	6,978
Wheatland.....	13	6			70	44	30		4			1	168	
Mustang.....	2	4			6	61	11	2		1			87	90
LaVerty.....									2				2	
Cement.....	16			3				2	50				71	141
Cyril.....	13												13	
Elgin.....						5		2	51			3	61	
Lawton.....	1			10		2		1	1				15	519
Cache.....	1		1	1									3	
Hendrick.....								10					10	28
Leger.....	9			1	2		12	13					37	210
Ohlstece.....	1				2			4				4	11	
Total.....	681	326	1	114	1,488	548	256	483	170	10	964	343	5,384	33,109



*Statement showing number of carloads of freight received at stations on line in Oklahoma Territory.*

Station.	Farm machinery and imple- ments.	Vehicles.	Immi- grant goods.	Coal.	Flour.	Total.
Peckham .....	4	3	7	76	.....	90
Blackwell .....	20	15	19	143	.....	197
Eddy .....	1	.....	4	24	.....	29
Lamont .....	5	2	2	52	9	70
Hunter .....	6	3	3	64	1	77
Breckinridge .....	2	.....	3	16	.....	21
Enid .....	46	21	25	233	2	327
Drummond .....	4	.....	1	15	3	23
Ames .....	1	2	5	2	4	14
Okeene .....	25	5	14	74	12	130
Carleton .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Eagle City .....	1	.....	.....	3	1	5
Thomas .....	6	1	2	6	4	19
Custer City .....	18	2	5	16	4	45
Arapahoe .....	8	2	4	7	3	24
Washita Junction .....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	6
Stout .....	3	1	1	4	4	13
Cordell .....	9	3	1	32	3	53
Rocky .....	5	3	2	4	1	15
Hobart .....	2	.....	7	24	4	44
Roosevelt .....	2	.....	11	2	6	21
Mountain Park .....	3	.....	3	.....	6	14
Snyder .....	7	1	14	43	10	75
Siboney .....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4
Frederick .....	6	1	8	8	11	34
Stroud .....	19	22	37	92	80	250
Chandler .....	17	35	32	119	92	295
Wellston .....	5	6	7	6	40	64
Luther .....	3	1	2	10	7	23
Jones City .....	1	1	3	5	4	14
Munger .....	.....	.....	1	4	2	7
Oklahoma .....	124	19	94	437	4	678
Wheatland .....	2	.....	3	10	.....	15
Mustang .....	.....	.....	4	29	4	37
Laverty .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Cement .....	1	4	10	.....	12	27
Elgin .....	2	.....	10	8	6	26
Fort Sill .....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4
Lawton .....	24	4	37	112	6	183
Cache .....	1	.....	1	1	1	4
Indianoma .....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	8
Headrick .....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
Leger .....	8	2	1	19	13	43
Olustee .....	4	.....	2	8	3	17
Eldorado .....	5	.....	2	12	10	29
Total .....	409	159	404	1,727	387	3,086

## CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY.

*Statement showing number of carloads of freight forwarded from stations on line in Oklahoma Territory.*

Station.	Immigrant outfit.	Horses.	Flour.	Other mill products.	Cotton.	Farm imple- ments.	Potatoes.	Cattle.	Wheat.	Oats.	Coal.	Cotton seed.	Corn.	Hogs.
Earlboro .....	2	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
Shawnee .....	18	.....	.....	25	826	17	6	.....	10	.....	40	28	.....	.....
McLoud .....	4	2	.....	.....	174	.....	.....	12	6	.....	.....	117	1	.....
Harrah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
Choctaw .....	2	1	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	25	4	.....
Oklahoma .....	11	15	720	33	165	32	6	43	25	5	13	.....	.....	.....
Yukon .....	6	.....	301	17	.....	.....	.....	27	67	62	.....	1	131	2
El Reno .....	3	.....	303	5	69	2	1	5	15	.....	2	.....	20	.....
Calumet .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	63	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geary .....	4	.....	191	9	.....	.....	.....	13	124	1	.....	.....	31	.....
Bridgeport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Hydro .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Weatherford .....	10	2	132	45	.....	.....	.....	44	134	5	.....	62	14	.....
Washita .....	4	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	14	3	.....	.....	7	1	1
Parkersburg .....	2	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	57	15	.....	.....	5	4	.....

*Statements showing number of carloads of freight forwarded from stations on line in Oklahoma Territory.*

Station.	Immigrant outfit.	Horses.	Flour.	Other mill products.	Cotton.	Farm imple-ments.	Potatoes.	Cattle.	Wheat.	Cats.	Coal.	Cotton seed.	Corn.	Hogs.
Foss.....	4			4	188			19	6			90	11	5
Elk City.....	1	2			105			29	3			52	5	1
Doxey.....					29							18		
Sayre.....					61			23	4			23	2	
Romulus.....					51							37		
Tecumseh.....	2				125							30		
Asher.....					125							66		
Watonga.....	3				45			3	16			24	4	
Ferguson.....									6					
Homestead.....	1		5					7	30	3		2	3	
Rusk.....			4	1				27	34	3				1
Cleo.....	1		4					14	12				9	
Aline.....	3							10	36				26	
Augusta.....	2	4	6	4	22				104	1				
Lambert.....	1							15	96	2			26	
Ingersoll.....								21	88				2	
Driftwood.....		1						7	27				1	
Amorita.....	1	2						1	34				4	
Alva.....			70						21					
Erick.....	2			5	62			65				33		
Texola.....	1	1			18			11						

*Statement showing number of carloads of freight received at stations on line in Oklahoma Territory.*

Station.	Coal.	Horses.	Immigrant outfit.	Wheat.	Cotton seed.	Cotton.	Corn.	Oats.	Flour.	Vehicles and machinery.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Implements.	Other mill products.	Hay.
Earlboro.....		3	19		7				15			1			
Shawnee.....	440	45	64	3	297	47	6	12	103	12	32	6	29	67	
McLoud.....	6		8						38	1			2	3	
Harrah.....	1								6					1	
Choctaw.....	4		1						1	1					
Oklahoma City.....	2,250	12	58		275	3	91	16	49	36	73	2	9	13	19
Yukon.....	76	1	6	14			2		9	5	2		5	1	6
El Reno.....	6,941	2	13	48		5	36	2	3	3	3		3		
Fort Reno.....	23	1							2	1					
Calumet.....	5			3	1				2	2	2		2		
Geary.....	109		6	122	1		22			2	2		1		
Bridgeport.....	9		12		1		2	1	17		5		3	9	
Hydro.....	5	1	22						19		2		4		
Weatherford.....	148	2	16	19		13			10	12			12		
Washita.....	93		8			15			18	8	1		4	6	
Parkersburg.....	6		7				3		1	1	1		1	1	
Foss.....	80	1	9		1				19	4	4		8		2
Elk City.....	120	2	48		1			1	54	3	9		11	3	
Doxey.....	9		1						11						
Sayre.....	90		18					1	23	5	2		8		
Tecumseh.....	61		6		45			2	37	2			2	1	4
Romulus.....	2							1	13				2	1	1
Asher.....	2		3				2	2	38				2	3	
Watonga.....	32		1						5	2					
Ferguson.....	12									1					
Homestead.....	1								1						
Rusk.....	8		5						9		6		2		
Cleo.....	2								6	1					
Aline.....	15		2						4						
Augusta.....	55		6						14	3			2		
Lambert.....	36		1						3						
Ingersoll.....	7		9						3		1		3		
Driftwood.....	7								2					1	
Amorita.....	10		3							7					
Ashley.....	14														
Alva.....	106		4	16			2			1			2	2	1
Erick.....	27	1	13						18		16			1	
Texola.....	52		2						8					1	4

## TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

In addition to the Western Union Telegraph system, that has so long given its excellent service to all portions of the Territory, there will soon be in operation the Postal system, which will add its facilities for the rapid transmission of messages.

There are several telephone companies doing business in the Territory, among which may be mentioned the Pioneer Telephone Company, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Telephone Company, and Southwestern Telephone Company.

During the past year several extensions have been made by the management of the Pioneer Company. New lines, with two metallic circuits, have been completed between the following-named cities and towns:

Oklahoma City and El Reno; Oklahoma City and Shawnee; Oklahoma City and Guthrie; Chandler and Wellston; Brame to South Haven, Kans.; Guthrie and Sparks; Cushing to Avery and Kendrick; Guthrie to Agra; Blackwell to Perry; Chandler and Shawnee.

The exchange in Oklahoma City has been practically rebuilt. About \$75,000 has been expended in construction and betterment of the toll lines and exchanges.

The Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company have nearly 2,500 miles of wire distributed among the following-named counties:

Blaine, Canadian, Cleveland, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, Oklahoma, Noble, Payne, and Pottawatomie.

They have installed excellent exchanges in Guthrie, Oklahoma City, El Reno, Shawnee, and Ponca City, and have just finished a new line from Oklahoma City to Shawnee.

## AGRICULTURE.

Oklahoma is primarily an agricultural region. Distant from tide water and devoid of navigable rivers, it has never possessed the advantages of commercial waterways. Coal deposits, if such exist, have not been discovered, and water power, while not lacking, has been very difficult to develop. The agricultural possibilities of Oklahoma, however, have never been open to question. The fertile soil, the sunny skies, the equable climatic conditions, the indigenous flora and fauna, all betokened the possibilities of which men dreamed before Oklahoma was opened to settlement and which have now become living realities. Originally Oklahoma was a vast pasture ground, upon which buffalo, elk, deer, and antelope grazed in countless thousands. It was not strange, therefore, that when these had passed away the ranchman was quick to see and seize the opportunity and drive in herds of cattle from the ranges of Texas. But, as the huntsman of the roving aboriginal tribes had to give way to the herdsman, even so the herdsman had in time to give place to the husbandman, and a single generation was permitted to witness this most remarkable transformation.

The soils of Oklahoma are variable in character, the color, texture, and composition often presenting marked differences within the limits of relatively small areas, conditions that can be readily accounted for by the geologist. Among the soils that may be found in one part of Oklahoma or another are limestone or calcareous soils, sandstone or siliceous soils, gypsum soils, granitic soils, and even lava soil, the latter only occurring in the western part of Beaver County. This vari-



ation in the character and composition of the soil accounts not only for the large measure of natural fertility, but also for the extent and variety of native flora and the ready adaptability of these soils to the support of vegetation which has been introduced by civilization with the certainty that it will find conditions peculiarly suited to successful culture somewhere in Oklahoma.

Situated as it is, in the latitude of North Carolina and Tennessee, Oklahoma's climate might be classed as being distinctively southern, and yet, at the same time, its maximum summer temperature is seldom, if ever, greater than that of Nebraska or the Dakotas. But, while this be true, it has a much longer growing season than any of the States to the north and its minimum winter temperature is much higher, seldom reaching the zero point, and then only for a few hours. Lying west of the region of extreme humidity in the Mississippi Valley, for the most part it is east of the semiarid region of the Great Plains, and usually has sufficient precipitation of moisture to mature the ordinary field, garden, and orchard crops of the Temperate Zone.

Wheat, oats, and corn are the staple crops in the northern part of Oklahoma, supplemented by cotton in the central and southern counties, and Kafir corn and the other nonsaccharine sorghums in the western part of the Territory. Other important crops are cultivated successfully, but not so extensively.

#### WHEAT.

The wheat product of Oklahoma has been gradually increasing since the settlement of the country, subject, of course, to the fluctuations incident to more or less unfavorable seasons. Within the past six years, however, the wheat-growing industry of Oklahoma has become a recognized factor in the grain supply of the nation. According to the Federal census the total yield of wheat in Oklahoma in 1899 was 18,124,520 bushels, an average of 14.16 bushels per acre. Since then the acreage of wheat has been increased in the older-settled portions of the Territory, while the thousands of new farms which have been opened up in the western and southwestern counties have augmented the acreage to almost double that of 1899, while the aggregate yield for 1903 is believed to be more than twice that of four years ago. Estimates range from 36,000,000 bushels to 40,000,000 bushels.

Comparatively little soft wheat is produced in Oklahoma, and the acreage of spring wheat is insignificant in comparison with that of winter wheat. Macaroni wheat has been introduced in the western part of Oklahoma, and, because of its hardness and drought-resisting qualities, it bids fair to become a staple crop there as elsewhere in the region of the Great Plains.

In addition to the amount of grain produced, wheat is utilized by the farmers of Oklahoma as a winter pasture, thus effecting a great saving in the matter of winter feed. Many, if not most, of the wheat fields of Oklahoma are thus pastured every winter, and that too, apparently without an appreciable reduction of the yield.

The local milling interests furnish a home market for about 10,000,000 bushels of Oklahoma's wheat product.

#### CORN.

The yield of corn in Oklahoma in 1899 was 38,239,880 bushels, an average of 29.03 bushels per acre. Since that time the relative acre-



age of corn has decreased in several of the wheat-growing counties of central and northern Oklahoma, but with the acreage of the new farms which have been opened up in the western and southwestern parts of the Territory added, the aggregate area devoted to corn culture has been increased during the years that have elapsed since the census was taken. The estimate of the crop for 1903 is 60,000,000 bushels.

Comparatively little of Oklahoma's corn crop is shipped beyond the borders of the Territory, the home demand for stock-feeding purposes generally equaling the available supply and insuring fair prices.

#### OATS.

The Federal census report places the total acreage of oats grown in the Territory in 1899 at 156,619, with an aggregate yield of 5,087,930 bushels. The acreage and aggregate product are more than double those amounts this year.

#### KAFFIR CORN.

Kaffir corn has become recognized as a staple forage and grain crop throughout the drier regions of the Central West, and even where the rainfall is sufficient to readily mature Indian corn it is steadily growing in popularity as a forage crop. In 1899 Oklahoma produced more Kaffir corn than any other State or Territory—Kansas alone excepted—the total acreage for grain being 63,145, the yield being 1,110,473 bushels, while there were nearly 200,000 acres of Kaffir corn planted for fodder which yielded close to 3 tons of feed per acre. The culture of Kaffir corn for fodder and grain has greatly increased in Oklahoma since its hardiness, productiveness, and feeding value have become more generally known and appreciated, the figures for the present year probably aggregating not less than three times those of four years ago.

#### SORGHUM.

Sorghum is quite generally planted as a forage crop and, in some infrequent instances, for the purpose of making syrup. It yields a heavy crop of nutritious forage, and, like its near relative, the Kaffir corn, is distinguished for its hardiness under extreme conditions.

#### BROOM CORN.

In 1899 only the States of Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri outranked Oklahoma in the acreage of broom corn and amount of brush produced. In that year the acreage of broom corn grown in Oklahoma was 12,366, and the product was 3,418,490 pounds. The present acreage is believed to be at least double that of four years ago.

#### COTTON.

Cotton culture in Oklahoma dates from 1890, and despite the depression in prices during the five years between 1893 and 1898 the industry gradually increased until, in 1899, the total yield was 72,012 bales, of an average weight of 500 pounds, being the product of 240,678 acres. Since then the aggregate acreage has been greatly increased, the total yield for 1902 being placed at 218,390 bales.

Cotton growing is largely confined to the counties of the central and

southern parts of the Territory. The industry is one that entails great care and patience, but as a rule it has been found a remunerative one in Oklahoma.

The by-products of cotton consist of the articles obtained by milling the seed—namely, cotton-seed oil, cotton-seed meal, and cotton-seed hulls, the last two being used extensively in the local feeding yards for fattening cattle. Cotton-seed oil, from having been used quite largely as an adulterant in many food products, such as oleomargarine, lard, olive oil, etc., is becoming recognized as a standard food product of itself, and one that is worthy of a place on the market because of its own merits. When properly refined it is not inferior to the best grade of olive oil, for which, for all practical purposes, both in culinary operations and in medicine, it can be substituted with satisfactory results. A cotton-oil refinery is being erected for this purpose at Oklahoma City.

#### ALFALFA.

Alfalfa has come to be regarded as the greatest hay crop throughout Oklahoma, as it is quite generally over the greater part of the trans-Mississippi region. A leguminous plant of relatively high nutritive value, yielding, as it does in Oklahoma, three and four crops of hay each year, and standing, when once thoroughly established, for many years without reseedling, it approaches very nearly to the ideal of economic hay production. There were only a little over 15,000 acres of alfalfa reported as growing in Oklahoma in 1899 by the census. This has been increased at such a rate that, while complete data is not available, there is reason to believe the acreage is now three times as great. Interest in the culture of alfalfa is growing, and the increase in acreage in the future promises to be even greater, as there are hundreds of thousands of acres of land in Oklahoma which are peculiarly adapted to the production of this staple hay crop.

#### MILLET AND HUNGARIAN.

Millet and Hungarian grass are extensively grown and some heavy yields are recorded, the average for the Territory some years being nearly 2 tons per acre.

#### POTATOES.

Within the past few years the farmers of eastern Oklahoma, especially those of the North Canadian Valley in Pottawatomie County, have made a specialty of potato growing, and with very satisfactory results. The yield is ordinarily from 100 to 200 bushels per acre. Two crops are frequently grown from the same ground in one season. The prices realized during the past three or four seasons, since the local growers have organized a shippers' association, have ranged from 60 cents to \$1 per bushel on the cars. The area that is especially adapted to the production of potatoes is a large one, and this particular industry seems destined to spread over a large part of several adjoining counties.

#### SWEET POTATOES.

The sandstone soils of eastern Oklahoma, when cleared of timber, furnish ideal conditions for the production of the best grade of sweet potatoes. As yet there has been but little effort made to grow sweet potatoes on a commercial scale, but when the possibilities of this special

line are once recognized and developed Oklahoma grown sweet potatoes will be in active demand in the northern markets.

#### CASTOR BEANS AND PEANUTS.

Considerable attention has been given to the production of castor beans and peanuts in some of the eastern counties of Oklahoma, notably in Lincoln and Payne counties. The results, so far as yields are concerned, have been gratifying, but the distance from market and the lack of anything in the way of a plant to work up the product has rendered prices very unsatisfactory at times and has had a strong tendency to discourage the further development of these industries. With proper effort on the part of the promoters, a plant for the extraction of oil from castor beans and one for cleaning and sorting peanuts should prove profitable investments in Oklahoma.

#### TRUCK GARDENING.

The truck gardening industry is one that has not been developed to any extent whatever in Oklahoma, though it is known that there are wonderful possibilities for the specialist along that line. Onions, cabbage, tomatoes, beans, peas, sweet corn, and, in fact, all kinds of vegetables can be grown to perfection in large quantities for shipment. Experienced truck gardeners can not find a better location, land values, local markets, climate, and other things considered, than may be found in Oklahoma to-day.

#### DAIRYING.

The dairy industry is not nearly so well developed in Oklahoma as it should be. While the natural conditions are highly favorable for the profitable production of butter and cheese, the opportunity for specialists in these lines seems to be neglected, or at least overlooked. Thousands of pounds of butter are shipped into the Territory nearly every month in the year, while cheese actually comes in by the carload, practically all of the last-mentioned commodity which is consumed in Oklahoma being the product of dairies in the Northern and Eastern States. Creameries and cheese factories would find a steady demand for their products right at home if properly conducted, and, under good management, could not fail to prove profitable as investments.

#### POULTRY.

That the ideal conditions for the profitable production of poultry existed in Oklahoma was a fact that might be said to have been demonstrated in advance of its settlement by the variety and quantity of its feathered fauna. Wild turkeys, prairie chickens, grouse, quail, and partridges fairly swarmed upon its prairies and its wooded hills and valleys. Domesticated birds seem to thrive equally as well, and poultry raising has been found to be a profitable industry from the first. The steady demand for live and dressed poultry, as well as for eggs, the remunerative prices, and the comparative ease with which poultry is raised in this climate, combine to render the poultry yard one of the most profitable adjuncts of the Oklahoma farm. Eggs and dressed poultry are shipped from various points in Oklahoma in carload lots.



Cold-storage facilities for the handling of such products are becoming more numerous, but there is still room for the investment of more capital in such enterprises.

#### HORTICULTURE.

Oklahoma is peculiarly adapted to fruit growing. In a state of nature, among its indigenous trees, vines, shrubs, and bushes, the first settlers found more than fifteen species of edible fruits, including grapes, plums, blackberries, dewberries, currants, and others. Under these circumstances it was not strange that the pioneer planters quickly decided that cultivated fruits in even greater profusion and variety would be found to readily adapt themselves to the climate and soil of Oklahoma. The first orchards were necessarily small, being planted on newly broken ground in the fall of 1889 and the spring of 1890. Many of these have now been in full bearing for nearly or quite ten years and have far surpassed the expectations of the planters.

While, in the very nature of things, all orchard planting was necessarily experimental so far as the selection of varieties was concerned, yet in all cases where good judgment has been used in the selection of site and varieties and proper care exercised in the way of cultivation, pruning, thinning, etc., orchardists have met with nearly uniform success in Oklahoma. Attempts at orchard planting on a commercial scale have been more recent and, as yet, comparatively few in number. Indeed, the latter are only now beginning to come into full bearing. Several commercial orchards of from 500 to 2,000 acres each are being projected now, to consist principally of Elberta peach trees, so that the fruit-growing industry seems destined to be considerably expanded within the next few years in Oklahoma.

#### APPLES.

Apples have been grown successfully throughout the greater part of the Territory. In size, color, and flavor Oklahoma apples are not inferior to those grown in regions which are exploited as being peculiarly adapted to the production of apples on a commercial scale.

#### PEARS.

Pears have not been planted very largely in Oklahoma, but several of the varieties which have been thoroughly tested have produced large crops of fruit of very fine quality, thus evidencing the possibility of profit for the specialist.

#### PEACHES.

The peach seems to find an ideal habitat in the warm, sandy soils of central and eastern Oklahoma, where it reaches a state of perfect development. While this fruit has long been the pride of Oklahoma fruit growers, it was not until August, 1902, that peaches were shipped out of the Territory in carload lots to the large markets of the North and East, about 20 cars being billed out in all. This year it is estimated that there will be from 50 to 60 cars of fancy peaches shipped out of Oklahoma, besides large quantities that will be sent in small packages



by express. With large orchards now coming into bearing, and others still larger being planted, this special industry will in the near future become a very important one. Arrangements have been made, through the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture, to place a trial shipment of Oklahoma-grown Elberta peaches on the London, England, market during the present season.

#### APRICOTS AND PLUMS.

Apricots grow successfully in all parts of the Territory, though never in quantity to equal the local demand. In its variety and profusion of wild plums Oklahoma is perhaps not equaled by any State in the Union. Nearly all kinds of cultivated plums are known to succeed in cultivation here, but plum culture has not received the attention which it deserves at the hands of fruit growers in Oklahoma.

#### CHERRIES.

Cherries have proved to be a profitable orchard crop, especially in the northern and eastern sections of the Territory. The fruit is of excellent quality and for several years past has been in active demand not only in the local markets but also for shipment.

#### GRAPES.

Grape culture has proven to be profitable in Oklahoma and a number of commercial vineyards have been planted. While the larger plantations generally consist of two or three standard varieties, yet it has been demonstrated that practically all of the finest varieties can be grown successfully in Oklahoma. The local markets are supplied with home-grown grapes continuously from the 1st of July to the 10th of October without resorting to cold storage.

#### SMALL FRUITS.

Nearly all of the small fruits can be grown successfully in Oklahoma, yet, strange to say, small-fruit specialists are so few in number that a large part of the demand for this class of stuff in local markets is of necessity supplied by shipment from adjoining States. Blackberries and dewberries, being indigenous, can be grown in large quantities and of the finest quality. Oklahoma strawberries are fully equal to the best grown elsewhere and the present acreage could be multiplied many times with profit.

#### HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

In discussing the possible development of the gardening and fruit-growing industries of Oklahoma it is well to call attention to the field for profitable investment of capital in enterprises which are closely related thereto, namely, the erection and operation of cold-storage plants, canning and preserving factories, etc. It has been conservatively estimated that the people of Oklahoma contribute not less than \$100,000 annually to the payment of freight charges alone on canned fruit and vegetables that could be readily produced at home. Like-

wise, large quantities of fresh fruit and garden truck are shipped in from surrounding States which the home producer could easily supply if afforded the proper facilities and opportunities for cold storage. But with the multiplying evidences of enterprise on the part of those who are most interested, these advantages and conveniences will soon be supplied.

#### SALE OF FARM LANDS.

The registers of deeds in the various counties have reported upward of 1,300 transfers of farm properties during the month of April, at prices ranging for good land from \$10 to \$40 per acre. The prices generally obtained have ranged higher than in former years.

Oklahoma farm land has shown its universal productivity, and, being adapted to such a diversity of crops and often producing more than one crop during a season, it has become known abroad as a land of prosperity. Improved farm property at the present figures is cheap when compared with the older States. Markets are just as good for all farm products as in the East. They are raised on every hand much easier, with less labor, and in quantities nearly double those produced on older soils which have long been under cultivation.

The table below shows the number of transfers recorded and prices per acre in each county, as returned by the register of deeds for one month:

County.	Number of sales.	Total acres transferred.	Total price paid.	Price per acre.		
				Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Beaver .....	.....	2, 200	\$13, 670	\$2. 18	\$28. 12	\$6. 21
Blaine .....	19	2, 647	31, 081	6. 25	28. 00	11. 74
Caddo .....	5	804	16, 647	10. 35	53. 18	20. 70
Canadian .....	.....	8, 800	22, 000	12. 50	37. 50	25. 00
Cleveland .....	34	4, 200	79, 800	5. 00	43. 75	19. 00
Comanche .....	58	7, 988	40, 960	7. 75	23. 50	13. 95
Custer .....	15	1, 980	31, 481	5. 00	175. 00	16. 00
Day .....	3	480	3, 650	5. 31	11. 25	7. 60
Dewey .....	14	1, 990	20, 175	3. 12	18. 75	9. 05
Garfield .....	45	6, 988	159, 160	13. 13	33. 75	22. 77
Grant .....	22	3, 234	70, 450	6. 25	37. 50	21. 75
Greer .....	160	7, 920	95, 042	4. 00	30. 00	12. 00
Kay .....	338	12, 396	594, 008	38. 00	63. 00	45. 00
Kingfisher .....	29	3, 175	59, 106	1. 00	250. 00	18. 61
Kiowa .....	20	3, 040	46, 550	6. 50	25. 70	15. 31
Lincoln .....	200	20, 000	400, 000	10. 00	35. 00	20. 00
Logan .....	47	6, 121	134, 275	5. 00	42. 57	21. 93
Noble .....	14	1, 560	38, 000	12. 50	200. 00	24. 00
Oklahoma .....	85	8, 965	119, 622	3. 12	833. 00	25. 50
Pawnee .....	13	1, 451	20, 679	3. 12	91. 75	20. 97
Payne .....	36	4, 592	75, 950	7. 00	40. 00	16. 50
Pottawatomie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roger Mills .....	16	2, 085	24, 206	2. 10	125. 00	11. 11
Washita .....	18	2, 601	55, 000	12. 50	50. 00	20. 37
Woods .....	94	12, 237	187, 864	6. 00	54. 00	15. 00
Woodward .....	.....	3, 219	19, 584	2. 50	18. 60	5. 77

Below is given a comparative table showing the land taxed in each county of the Territory in the years 1901, 1902, and 1903:

*Land returned for taxation.*

County.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Beaver .....	132,967	149,199	168,908
Blaine .....	82,500	188,304	224,894
Caddo .....			21,319
Canadian .....	300,702	345,257	358,770
Cleveland .....	253,946	254,547	276,401
Comanche .....			100,736
Custer .....	66,243	157,724	221,919
Day .....	13,957	20,715	30,950
Dewey .....	49,483	78,627	93,118
Garfield .....	291,630	445,811	490,434
Grant .....	267,203	442,994	466,894
Greer .....	191,832	300,000	404,821
Kay .....	214,268	319,693	340,030
Kingfisher .....	396,600	459,436	472,435
Kiowa .....			34,764
Lincoln .....	263,514	384,085	427,648
Logan .....	403,899	418,900	438,894
Noble .....	110,454	173,886	306,190
Oklahoma .....	340,790	366,876	387,606
Pawnee .....	98,165	138,238	158,523
Payne .....	295,193	346,177	364,068
Pottawatomie .....	186,449	241,675	265,607
Roger Mills .....	23,822	42,014	77,654
Washita .....	21,117	140,223	230,405
Woods .....	425,380	753,322	864,596
Woodward .....	121,734	176,960	224,334
Total .....	4,551,847	6,344,662	7,451,918

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

No material changes in the direction of the activities of the station have been made during the past year. The results of an experiment in feeding corn, Kaffir corn, alfalfa hay, and Kaffir stover to steers, covering three years, are being prepared for publication. Further experiments in feeding cotton-seed meal, wheat, and shorts to hogs have been completed. Three years' work with forage crops and grasses has resulted in extensive additions to our knowledge of these important sources of farm revenue. The planting of trees for posts, fuel, and windbreaks by farmers is being investigated, and the results of this study, together with six years of experience along this line on the station grounds, will be summarized and published as soon as practicable.

The purchase of 160 additional acres of land has given an opportunity for more extended work with pasture and forage crops, and has provided better facilities for pasture experiments with steers.

The manufacture and free distribution of vaccine for the prevention of blackleg in cattle has been continued and has resulted in greatly diminishing losses from this disease.

Experiments in the growing of the more important field crops are in progress. Ten acres of bottom land have been leased for the purpose of making experiments with alfalfa and other crops on better soil than that afforded by the station upland farm. Small fruits are being investigated and variety studies are being made both on the station grounds and in widely scattered commercial plantings. The influence of stock on cion, the pollination of fruits, tomato growing, and vari-



eties, and various methods of combating insects and fungus diseases are receiving attention.

Animal parasites, hog cholera, swine plague, and other diseases of animals are being studied. The first definite appearance of the Hessian fly in Oklahoma has been noted, and active efforts are being made to obtain the data necessary for successfully combating this pest. The melon louse, which was very destructive last season, and the boll weevil, which is just beginning to appear in the Territory, are being studied with the hope of minimizing the damage from them. Experiments with castor beans, looking toward the improvement of the yield, oil content, and habit of growth, are being continued, and preliminary studies of cotton varieties have been instituted. Necessary chemical control of all experiments is maintained, and a study of the chemical composition of red and white Kaffir corn is in progress.

Bulletins on Bermuda grass, garden vegetables, directions for the use of vaccine for the prevention of blackleg in cattle, and fattening steers, and the eleventh annual report have been published and sent to all of the addresses on the mailing list, which on June 1 contained 19,410 names.

Seven farmers' institutes were attended by members of the station staff during the year, and it is now planned to send a representative of the station to each annual meeting of the chartered county farmers' institutes. Valuable aid is being rendered by farmers of the Territory, who supply the station with information concerning the adaptability of crops to different regions; results of trials of different varieties of fruits; the extent, character, and area of forest-tree plantings; insect ravages and fungus diseases, and general matters of agricultural interest.

The large number of new settlers has added to the work of answering inquiries, which is believed to equal in importance any other line of station work. Many farmers have visited the station during the past year, and have thus come into closer touch with its work and gained a better understanding of the manner in which experiments are conducted and the general application of the results which are secured.

#### WEATHER AND CROPS.

Through the courtesy of Section Director C. M. Strong, of the United States Weather Bureau, I am enabled to give the following information relative to temperature, precipitation, and prevailing winds during the past year, together with climate and crop conditions, by months, and a general summary for the year.

#### THE WEATHER BUREAU.

Valuable service is rendered by the system of issuing daily bulletins forecasting the weather conditions in various portions of the Territory by the United States Weather Bureau. Particular benefit is derived from this service throughout the cotton-growing region, where the daily bulletin shows the amount of rainfall and maximum and minimum temperature at the selected stations.

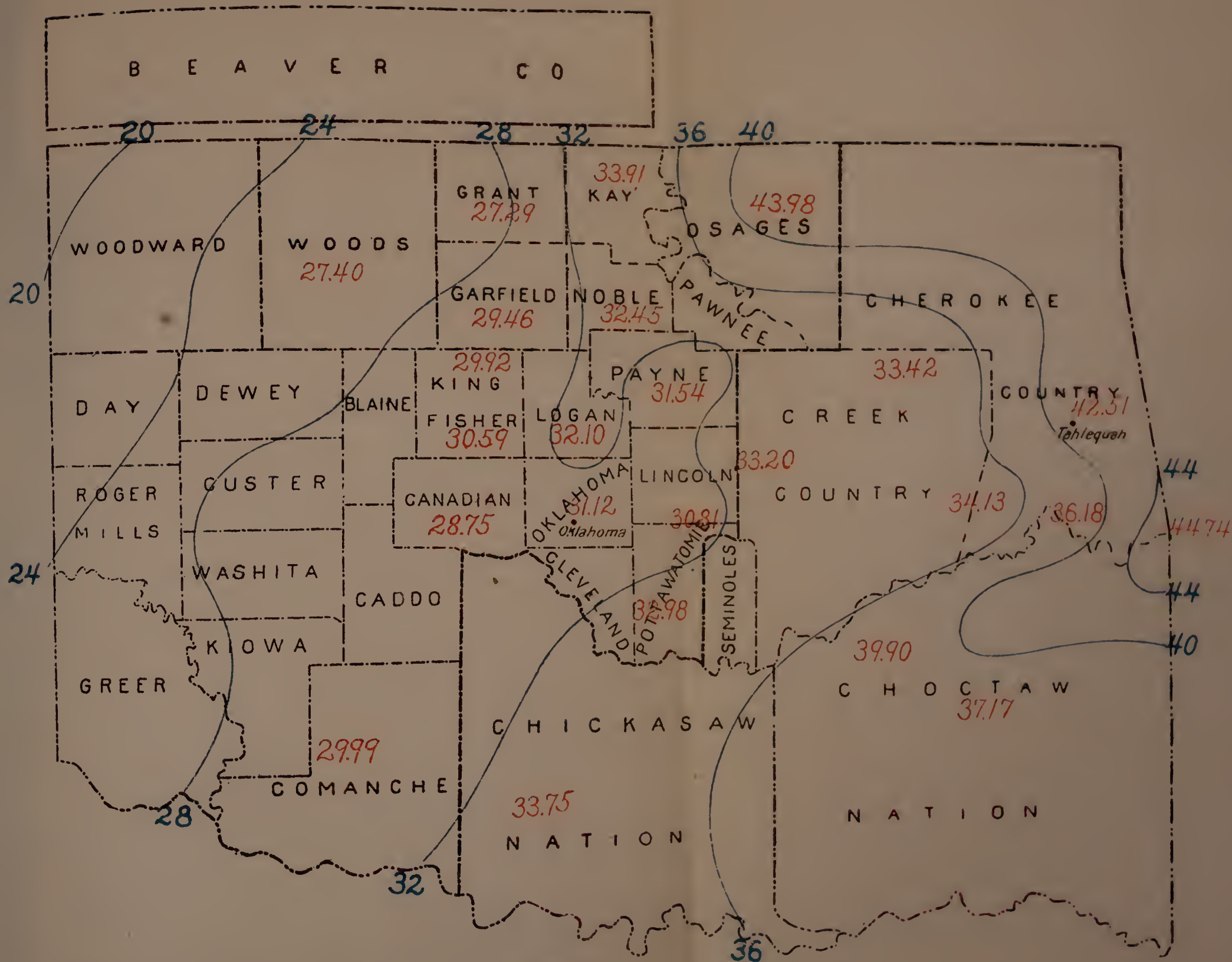
#### SYNOPSIS OF WEATHER CONDITIONS FOR THE OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORIES FOR THE YEAR 1902.

The year 1902 was remarkable for the heaviest precipitation on record since the opening of the section. As compared with normal conditions for the past eleven









AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (IN INCHES), 1891 TO 1902, INCL.

EXHIBIT A.

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J. T. WILSON

years, the average temperature was  $0.1^{\circ}$  above and the average precipitation was 8.72 inches above the normal.

The average temperature for 1902 was  $60^{\circ}$ . The highest annual temperature record since the opening of the section was  $62^{\circ}$ , in 1896, and the lowest  $59^{\circ}$ , in 1892 and 1895.

By seasons, the winter (1901-2) gave the mean temperature of  $37.4^{\circ}$ , or  $1.1^{\circ}$  below the seasonal normal. The mean for the spring was  $61.3^{\circ}$ , or  $1.2^{\circ}$  above the normal. The mean temperature for the summer was  $80.4^{\circ}$ , or  $0.6^{\circ}$  above the normal; for the autumn it was  $61.5^{\circ}$ , or  $0.1^{\circ}$  below normal. The highest local mean temperature for the year was  $63.2^{\circ}$ , at Ardmore, Ind. T.; the lowest,  $58^{\circ}$ , at Fairland, Ind. T. The maximum temperature was  $114^{\circ}$ , at Mangum, Okla., on August 5. The minimum was  $10^{\circ}$  below zero, at Fort Reno, Okla., January 27, and at Pawhuska, Okla., on February 10. Range for the year,  $124^{\circ}$ .

The total annual precipitation was 40.54 inches. The greatest annual (40.54 inches) occurred in 1902 and the lowest (22.78 inches) in 1901. The greatest annual precipitation, locally, was 53.20 inches, at South McAlester, Ind. T., and the lowest (27.82) at Jefferson, Okla. Precipitation fell heaviest over the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and lightest over Grant County. The greatest monthly precipitation was 20.18 inches, at Blackburn, Okla., in May, and the least was "no rainfall," at Beaver, Okla., in February and September. The greatest amount of precipitation in twenty-four consecutive hours was 7 inches, at Goodwater, Ind. T., on May 30.

By seasons, the winter (1901-2) months gave a total of 2.12 inches, or 2.15 below the normal; the spring, 17.30 inches, or 6.47 above the normal; the summer, 6.83 inches, or 2.76 below, and autumn, 13.32 inches, or 5.95 inches above the normal.

The average total snowfall for the year was 6.1 inches. The greatest annual fall was 19.1 inches, at Fairland, Ind. T.

The prevailing wind was from the south.

The average number of clear days was one hundred and eighty-five, 51 per cent; partly cloudy days, eighty, 22 per cent; cloudy days, one hundred, 27 per cent; days with 0.01 inch precipitation, sixty-seven, 18 per cent.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF CLIMATE AND CROP CONDITIONS.

##### 1902.

*July.*—The weather was generally favorable for the progress of farm work and the growth of crops and vegetation. The scattered daily showers after the 9th were very beneficial, and placed the ground in fine condition for fall-wheat plowing. Heavy local rains caused some delay in plowing over a few localities during the last week of the month. Wheat and oat harvesting were completed and thrashing progressed, with a light to fair yield of wheat and a large yield of oats reported. Early corn was made and was being cut, with good yields reported. The late corn made a good growth, and was maturing in good condition by the close of the month. Cotton made a good growth, and was laid by during the third week of the month, having squared, bloomed, and balled rapidly, and commencing to fruit in fine condition. Cane, Kaffir, and broom corn, castor beans, millet, and flax made good growth. These crops were being secured, with good yields reported; hay harvest continued, with large yields of a fine quality. Pastures were in good condition and stock became fat on range. June corn and late potatoes were planted and doing well. Fall-wheat ground was being prepared and work well advanced. Early fruit was being marketed and was abundant. The late fruit was benefited by the showers and was in good condition. Melons and vegetables were abundant.

*August.*—Hot winds and high temperatures caused much damage to cotton, corn, and other late crops during the month; general rains occurred only on the 8th to 10th and 31st; cotton balled and fruited well during the early portion of the month, but during the latter portion deteriorated rapidly under the damaging influence of hot winds and bollworms; the middle and top crops were most affected, the bolls opening prematurely or dropping off; picking was in progress by the 11th; early corn was secured with fair to good yields; late corn was matured and was being cut, with fair to poor yields; hot winds dried up fodder rapidly, reducing the crop prospects; broom and Kaffir corn, cane, castor beans, milo maize, millet, and alfalfa were being secured with fair to good yields; fall plowing was retarded, but by the close of the month the work was well advanced and the ground was ready to seed; grass continued in fair condition and stock was generally doing well; late fruit suffered seriously from the hot winds and dried or withered up rapidly on the trees; peaches were the most damaged.

*September.*—The month was remarkable for continued low temperature and heavy precipitation; the average temperature for the section was the lowest September average on record, and the average precipitation was the greatest on record, except that of

the year 1900; the distribution of the precipitation over the section was very uneven, marked differences between near-by stations being recorded; the precipitation was torrential in character, and caused considerable damage to the growing crops and property on lowlands; the cool night temperatures culminated in light frost on the 13th; a heavy frost occurred over Beaver County on the 27th, but caused no damage; the weather conditions were unfavorable to the growth and development of late crops, but were highly beneficial in supplying subsoil moisture for wheat and the late cotton, which was suffering from droughty conditions; plowing and preparation of ground for the fall wheat progressed at intervals, and the soft wheat was sown and came up to a good stand, and by the close of the month was nearly high enough to pasture; considerable rye was also sown and came up to a good stand; cotton picking progressed slowly; but about half of the crop was secured, with yields ranging from poor to good; the heavy rains caused considerable damage to the cotton by beating out on the ground and by staining it, but were beneficial to late cotton; June corn, late potatoes, and turnips were benefited and were in fair condition; pastures and range grass were good, and stock was in a healthy condition; late fruit improved and was making fair to good yields.

*October.*—Fair weather, excess in temperature, and scattered precipitation caused favorable conditions for the progress of farm work and the growth of cereals in the ground; planting of wheat progressed rapidly and was about completed; the rains at the close of the month brought the late wheat up to a good stand, and rapidly advanced the growth of the early sown wheat, which was high enough to pasture; generally the wheat was in fine condition and the fields were as green as in April; cotton continued to open, and the late cotton gave a larger yield than was anticipated; the fiber and quality were generally good; picking continued with the general yield about two-thirds of an average crop; corn husking was in progress, with fair to good yields; June corn, late potatoes, and turnips were being gathered, with good crops in prospect; grass and pastures were in fine condition, and stock was doing well.

*November.*—Abundant rainfall and mild temperatures were very favorable to the growing crops, but farm work was delayed considerably; wheat made a remarkable growth, but the ground was too soft to pasture the rapidly growing grain, hence it became too rank, and even jointed in some parts of the section; during the last week of the month, however, it dried up sufficiently to permit the farmers to turn the stock into the fields; some rust and damaging effects from green louse were reported from some of the northern counties; cotton picking was delayed, and the remainder of the crop damaged by the heavy rains; grass was livened up and pastures were very good, and stock was in good condition; potatoes and turnips made a rapid growth and were yielding well.

*December.*—Cloudy weather, frequent precipitation, and occasional sharp dips in temperature marked the first half of the month, and caused conditions that delayed the progress of farm work and prevented the picking of late cotton; the latter portion of the month was fair and almost ideal winter weather, and permitted the progress of work to some extent; wheat made slow growth, but was never in a more promising condition at this season of the year; stock continued to do well and was generally out on wheat, which afforded good pasturage; much of late cotton remained unpicked in the fields, and was badly damaged, and the prospect was that little more would be secured to advantage; winter oats were doing well; some damage resulted to fruit trees from sleet storm of 13th and 14th.

The season of 1902, as a whole, was a fairly good one, while the returns of wheat late corn, late fruit, and cotton were ranged from poor to fair, oats, early corn, rye, barley, early potatoes, castor beans, millet, flax, Kaffir and broom corn, cane, alfalfa, vegetables, melons, and early fruit were good to excellent; the increased acreage in wheat, corn, and cotton making up largely for deficiencies per acre, and giving a total yield not far from the average given yearly from this section.

## 1903.

*January.*—Moderately cool weather and below average precipitation prevailed the greater portion of the month; the last week was, however, much warmer. The prevailing conditions tended to retard crop growth until the last week of the month, when the increased warmth caused wheat to develop rapidly. The ground was in almost perfect condition for farm work, and plowing for corn, oats, and early potatoes progressed during the month and was well advanced, except over a few localities where the wet condition of the ground prevented work. Wheat made a fair growth, was well rooted, and was generally in fine condition at the close of the month. Stock generally continued on wheat or range, and did well except over the Choctaw Nation, where conditions were unfavorable and considerable loss was

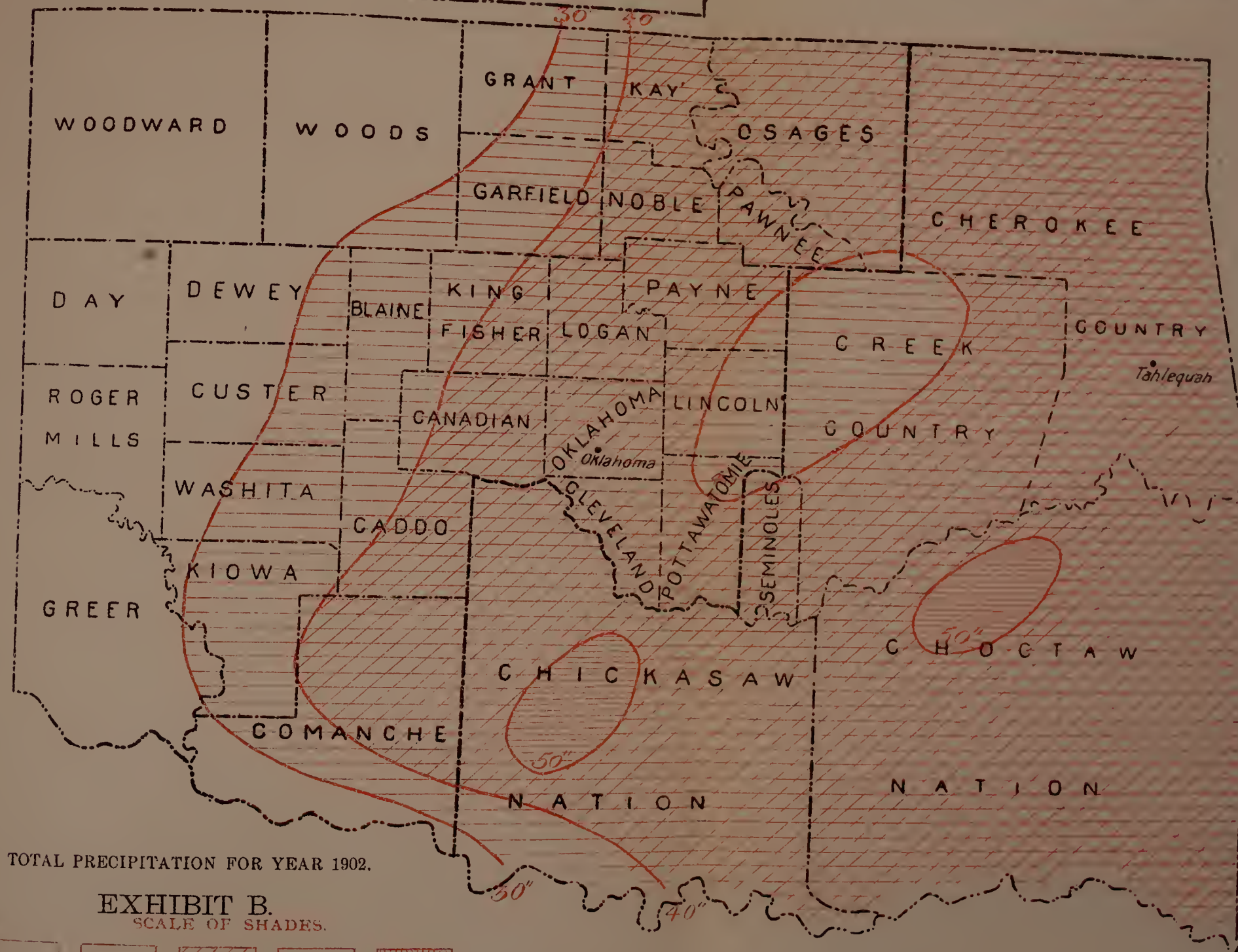






B E A V E R C O

TOTAL PRECIPITATION FOR YEAR 1902.



TOTAL PRECIPITATION FOR YEAR 1902.

EXHIBIT B.  
SCALE OF SHADES.



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reported. Winter rye and volunteer oats continued to do well and were in good condition. Cotton picking continued and some still remains in the fields over the central portion of Oklahoma. Fruit trees were reported in good condition, no damage of any kind being noted.

*February.*—Moderate temperatures prevailed until the 15th, when a cold wave caused a decided reduction to nearly zero or below over the various portions of the section. The cold wave was, however, preceded by a general sleet and snow storm that gave ample protection to the wheat and rye in the ground, and averted injury. From the 20th to the close of the month moderate temperatures prevailed, with heavy precipitation general on the 26th. The ground generally throughout the month was in a wet, cold condition, and farm work was delayed, and but small progress was made in the seeding of oats and potatoes; practically the bulk of the crop remains to be seeded, and the work will progress rapidly as soon as the ground dries up.

Wheat continued in good to fine condition over the various counties, and was well protected by the snow from the following cold period. It had made but small growth, but was in a healthy and promising condition. Stock generally was in a fair condition, but suffered slight to serious loss during the cold period of the month, due to exposure, and in some cases scarcity of feed. Winter rye and volunteer oats continued to do well, and were in good condition. Fruit trees suffered practically no injury during the cold period, and were reported generally in good and promising condition. The ground was full of moisture from the recent snows and rains, and the outlook was very promising for all spring crops.

*March.*—The month was marked by decidedly cold periods on the 1st and 20th, and warm periods on the 16th to 18th, and 31st, also by continued daily precipitation until the 10th, and heavy precipitation on the 18th and 19th. The continued rains combined with moderate temperatures and light winds caused the ground to continue during the first half of the month in a wet, cold condition, and prevented the progress of farm work, to any extent, over the section; this was especially true of the Indian Territory, where during the month but few oats and potatoes were sown or planted. Over the Territory of Oklahoma the conditions were more favorable during the latter half of the month, and farm work was advanced to a considerable extent, oats and potatoes being mostly planted, and the early sown oats coming up to a fair stand. Wheat was generally in a fine condition, and making a good growth; no damage resulted to the crop from the cold periods. Grass was starting up, and stock was still doing fairly well. Rye, alfalfa, and volunteer oats were in good condition and doing well. Fruit trees were damaged some by the cold periods, but generally the conditions were very promising; peach, apricot, and plum trees were blooming out by the close of the month. By the close of the month the ground generally was in good condition for work, and oats, potatoes, and corn were being planted and the ground being prepared for cotton.

*April.*—The month was remarkable for short but decidedly cold periods, which lowered the average temperature to below normal, and caused the lowest minimum temperatures, locally on record for the month. The cold period commencing on the 29th was accompanied by freezing temperatures and ice formation over a large portion of the section, and much damage resulted to the growing crops and fruit over the lowland localities. The month was marked also by deficient and poorly distributed precipitation, which, following the excessive rains of the preceding month, caused the surface soil to become hardened and almost impossible to work or cultivate for the growing crops. This condition continued over the Indian Territory, but was relieved by the good rains over Oklahoma on the 29th.

Corn planting progressed rapidly during the fore part of the month, and the crop was nearly in by the close of the month, but owing to the hard ground came up slowly and received but little cultivation. The recent rains were very beneficial, and where not cut down by the frosts cultivation of the crop will be rapidly advanced. Cotton planting and preparation of the ground made slow progress, but some of the early planted came up in time to be cut down and killed by the freezing weather on the 30th. The ground is now in good condition, and planting will be pushed over the greater portion of the section. Wheat suffered some from lack of sufficient precipitation, but the recent rains have placed the crop in good condition and it generally has an excellent stand and is making good growth.

Oats made but a small growth during the month and are generally in poor condition; abundant precipitation and warmth are needed to advance them. Potatoes came up well and were being cultivated, but the frosts cut them down to the ground to a large extent. It is probable that many fields will recover from the effects of the freeze, but much damage has resulted. Alfalfa, rye, and grass made fair growth and are generally in good condition. Garden vegetables were mostly injured or killed by the freeze. Grapes, strawberries, and some peaches and pears were killed by

the freeze. It is thought, however, that the greater portion of the larger fruit escaped serious damage, and the prospect continues for abundant yields of peaches, cherries, plums, pears, and apples. Cane, Kaffir corn, millo maize, and broom corn planting progressed during the month. Stock is generally doing well on range.

*May.*—The month was remarkable for decidedly cool weather and long continued period of heavy and excessive precipitation. The lowest temperature on record for the season of the year was recorded on May 1; the minimum temperature at all reporting stations being nearly at or below the freezing point, and causing killing frosts and formation of light ice over nearly all portions of the section. All early crops up, vegetables, and fruit suffered serious damage, but owing to the weather following being favorable recovered to a large extent from their frozen condition.

The general and excessive precipitation over Oklahoma on the 23d, and the northern portion of the Indian Territory on the 28th, caused damaging floods in all rivers and streams, which destroyed bottom-land crops, washed away bridges and roadbeds of railways, and flooded towns located on water courses. The actual damage caused can not be estimated, but it will range into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. For several weeks over central Oklahoma all railway traffic was suspended and business interests suffered seriously through detention of traffic. During the last ten days of the month numerous hailstorms occurred, causing considerable damage over various localities to the growing crops and fruit trees. On the 18th and 23d considerable damage was inflicted by tornadoes passing over central and western Oklahoma, but owing to their occurrence during the daytime the loss of life was small.

Wheat, oats, rye, alfalfa, and grass made good growth during the month, and are generally in an improved condition. Wheat, rye, and oats are heading out and doing well and promise fair to good yields. Corn planting was completed and crop came up to a fair stand and was cultivated generally the first time, but the continued cool weather has retarded its growth and the excessive rains prevented proper cultivation, so that it was very weedy and only a fair stand at the close of the month. Cotton planing and replanting continued throughout the month and the crop is generally very backward and a very poor stand; many fields have been replanted the second and third time; some chopping has been done; insects are damaging the crop over the central portion of the Chickasaw Nation. Kaffir corn, broom corn, barley, cane, and millet are generally doing well. Grass made a good growth and the hay prospect is very good; range grass is in fine condition and stock is fattening up. The first cutting of alfalfa is in progress, with good yields reported. Potatoes, gardens, and large and small fruit were generally in fair to good condition, with small fruit and gardens yielding abundantly, strawberries and cherries having recovered from the effects of the freeze.

*June.*—The weather conditions were decidedly more favorable throughout the month for cultivation, harvesting, and growth of the various crops. Partly cloudy weather, with only light, scattered rains, prevailed until the 19th, with the cool night and moderate day temperatures; from the 19th to the 26th the rains were general in character and thoroughly freshened up all crops, which had commenced to need rain over portions of the section. During the month conditions were especially favorable for cultivation of crops, and corn and cotton were placed in a good, clean condition, the early corn being laid by after being well cultivated and the late placed to a good stand; the corn improved rapidly in growth during the month, advancing from a poor to fair and good condition, and is now tasseling and silking out. Cotton growth was generally retarded until the last week of the month, when it improved rapidly in condition; the month opened with the cotton crop in a very poor condition, a poor stand, and some replanting in progress; its condition was far reduced by the destructive working of webworms on the plant, which, commencing in the Chickasaw Nation, spread rapidly northward over the counties, causing serious damage; however, by the close of the month the worms were rapidly disappearing; cotton chopping progressed and was well advanced and by the 30th the plant was squaring, making a fair growth, and ranged from poor to fair condition.

Wheat filled and ripened well during the month, and soft-wheat harvest set in during the first and was completed by the third week, with yields ranging from light to good. Hard-wheat harvest commenced the third week and was nearing completion by the 30th, with yields ranging from fair to good over Oklahoma and from light to fair over the Indian Territory, the quality ranging from fair to fine. Thrashing was in progress during the last week of the month. The general report was one of the best crops raised since the opening and secured in fine condition.

Oats improved in condition, matured rapidly, and were being harvested by the 15th, with fair to good yields reported. During the latter part of the month their condition deteriorated rapidly on account of red rust setting in generally over Oklahoma. Rye matured and was harvested with good yields by the close of the month.







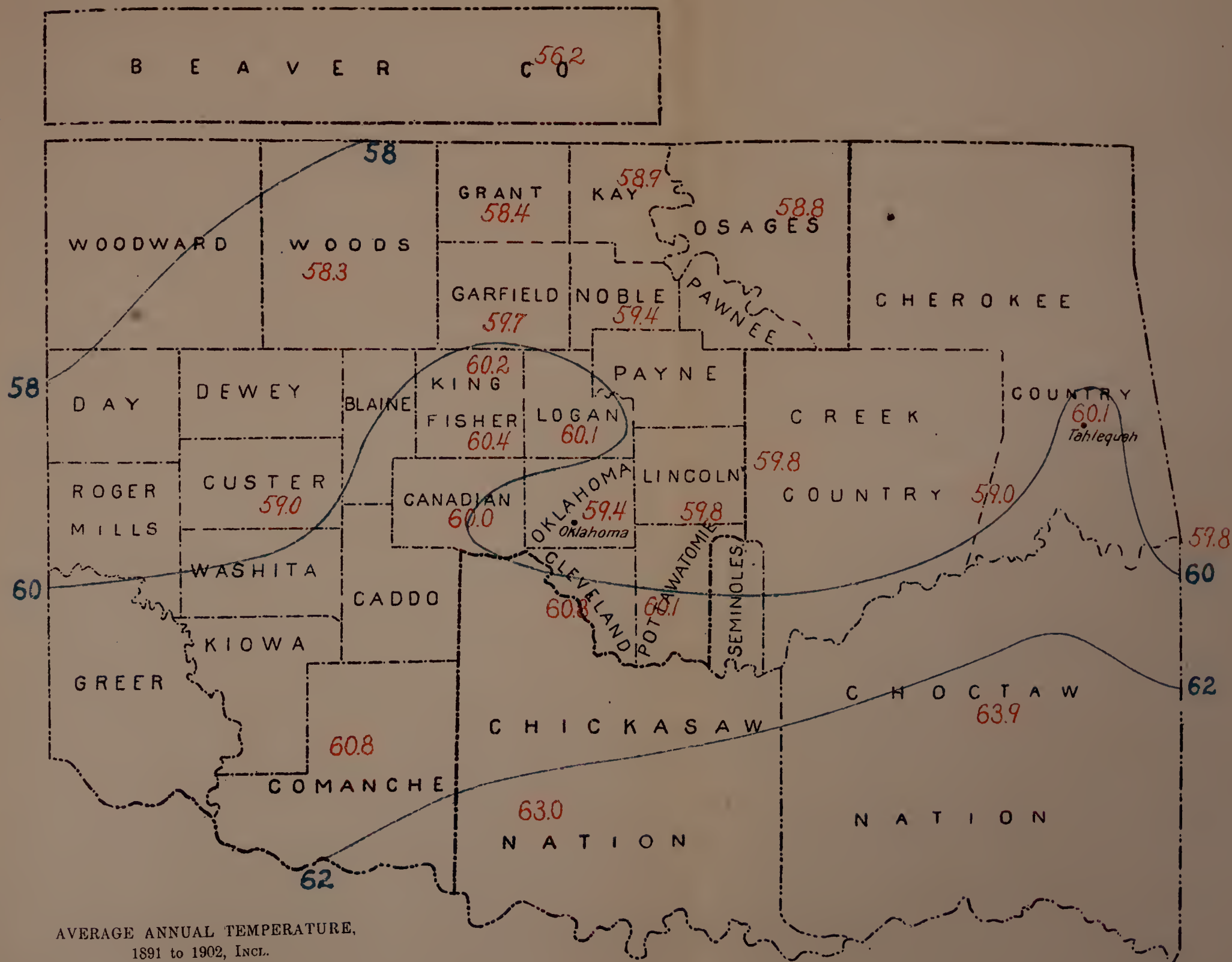


EXHIBIT C.



Barley continued in good condition and was filling well. Cane, Kaffir and broom corn planting were completed and the crops came up to a good stand and were in a good growing condition. Alfalfa and hay harvests were in progress by the 15th, with good to fine yields, secured in good condition. Potatoes matured well and were being gathered with fair to heavy yields, secured in good condition. Range grass made a good growth and stock are in good condition and doing well. Early apricots, apples, plums, and peaches ripened and were marketed with short to fair yields of a good quality reported.

June corn was being planted over the southern counties at the close of the month. Gardens continued in good condition and were doing well.

Section Director C. M. Strong has prepared the following charts showing the average precipitation in inches for the year 1902, also prevailing winds and average annual temperature from 1891 to 1902, which are valuable for reference and comparison:

*Killing frosts of 1902-3.*

[Last in spring and first in autumn at stations recording their occurrence.]

Stations.	Last of spring, 1903.	First of autumn, 1902.	Stations.	Last of spring, 1903.	First of autumn, 1902.
Ames.....	May 1	Oct. 5	Jenkins.....	Apr. 30	Nov. 14
Arapahoe.....	May 1	Oct. 5	Kenton.....	May 1	Nov. 17
Ardmore.....	May 1	Nov. 27	Kingfisher.....	May 1	Nov. 17
Beaver.....	Apr. 30	Sept. 27	Mangum.....	May 1	Do.
Blackburn.....	May 3	Nov. 27	Marlow.....	May 1	Do.
Burnett.....	May 1	Nov. 27	Muskogee.....	May 2	Nov. 26
Chandler.....	May 1	Nov. 25	Newkirk.....	Apr. 30	Nov. 17
Chickasha.....	May 1	Nov. 17	Norman.....	May 1	Nov. 16
Cleo.....	May 3	Oct. 28	Oklahoma.....	Apr. 30	Nov. 17
Clifton.....	May 1	Nov. 27	Pauls Valley.....	May 2	Nov. 17
Cloud Chief.....	Apr. 30	Nov. 17	Pawhuska.....	May 1	Nov. 26
Durant.....	May 1	Nov. 27	Perry.....	May 1	Nov. 17
Fairland.....	May 3	Nov. 18	Ravia.....	May 1	Nov. 17
Fort Reno.....	May 1	Sept. 24	Sac and Fox Agency.....	May 1	Nov. 27
Fort Sill.....	May 1	Nov. 17	Shawnee.....	May 1	Nov. 27
Goodwater.....	May 1	Nov. 27	Stillwater.....	May 1	Nov. 27
Guthrie.....	Mar. 28	Nov. 26	Tablequah.....	May 1	Nov. 18
Hartshorne.....	May 1	Nov. 17	Taloga.....	Apr. 30	Oct. 5
Headton.....	May 1	Nov. 17	Temple.....	May 1	Nov. 14
Hennessey.....	May 1	Nov. 17	Ural.....	May 1	Nov. 20
Hobart.....	Apr. 30	Nov. 27	Wagoner.....	May 1	Nov. 17
Holdenville.....	Apr. 15	Nov. 27	Waukomis.....	May 1	Nov. 17
Jefferson.....	May 1	Oct. 28	Weatherford.....	May 1	Nov. 17

Following are the sectional departures and averages for the season of 1902-3 for temperature and precipitation:

	Tempera- ture.	Depar- ture.	Precipi- tation.	Depar- ture.
SUMMER MONTHS.				
June, 1902.....	77.4	+0.3	2.42	-0.81
July, 1902.....	79.7	-1.7	2.22	-1.16
August, 1902.....	84.2	+3.1	2.19	-0.53
Average.....	80.4	+0.6	0.83	-2.76
FALL MONTHS.				
September, 1902.....	68.2	-5.5	5.94	+3.12
October, 1902.....	62.9	-0.1	1.82	-0.76
November, 1902.....	53.5	+5.3	5.56	+3.59
Average.....	61.5	-0.1	13.32	+5.95
WINTER MONTHS.				
December, 1902.....	37.4	-2.2	2.11	+0.21
January, 1903.....	39.2	+1.4	0.59	-0.57
February, 1903.....	35.7	-2.1	3.95	+3.59
Average.....	37.4	-1.0	6.65	+2.21

	Tempera- ture.	Depar- ture.	Precipi- tation.	Depar- ture.
SPRING MONTHS.				
March, 1903 .....	49.8	+0.1	2.73	+0.50
April, 1903 .....	60.3	-1.3	1.32	-1.54
May, 1903 .....	65.8	-3.1	7.33	+1.57
Average .....	58.6	-1.4	11.38	+0.53
Seasonal average .....	59.5	-0.5	38.18	+5.93

*Average monthly and annual precipitation.*

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An- nual.
1892 .....	0.46	2.02	2.89	2.25	9.70	3.05	2.61	4.03	1.62	5.23	0.63	3.66	38.15
1893 .....	.63	1.07	1.47	2.71	2.68	2.12	3.48	5.16	3.18	.15	1.51	1.33	25.49
1894 .....	2.33	1.84	2.97	4.26	3.25	1.55	1.72	1.51	2.73	1.89	.30	1.22	25.57
1895 .....	1.07	.56	.72	1.24	2.91	5.78	5.58	5.06	1.10	3.14	3.79	4.13	35.08
1896 .....	1.04	.66	1.09	1.49	3.79	3.28	3.96	1.46	2.19	2.75	1.83	1.24	23.78
1897 .....	1.87	.96	4.16	5.38	5.20	3.12	2.05	3.12	1.86	1.37	.51	1.01	30.61
1898 .....	3.09	2.50	3.87	1.52	8.16	4.64	4.44	3.26	2.24	1.96	1.04	2.73	39.45
1899 .....	1.01	.56	.85	3.62	6.00	5.06	6.05	.87	1.90	4.30	4.01	1.84	36.07
1900 .....	.69	1.44	.76	4.44	4.59	2.58	4.15	1.75	6.68	3.73	1.18	.51	32.50
1901 .....	.52	.94	1.53	2.95	5.39	1.97	1.92	1.55	1.56	1.99	1.34	1.12	22.78
1902 .....	.61	.39	4.02	3.15	10.13	2.42	2.22	2.19	5.94	1.82	5.56	2.11	40.56
1903 .....	.59	3.95	2.73	1.32	7.33	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average ...	1.16	1.41	2.23	2.86	5.76	3.14	3.38	2.72	2.82	2.58	1.97	1.90	31.93

STOCK RAISING.

In former years cattle were extensively fed on the range, roaming for miles in any direction without molestation upon land that was once thought to be unfit for agricultural purposes, but has since been occupied by the homesteader and home builder. The scene is now changed, and but little of the old large pastures is now available for grazing. The result is smaller herds of finer grades. Much attention is now paid to the qualities of the various strains which prove best for shipping beef or dairy products.

The short cold season has always been an important factor in the wintering over of stock in this locality. Much less feed is required and the stock come out better in the spring than in any of the northern cattle districts.

The short nutritious grass that grows so abundantly in the higher altitudes of the Territory becomes self-cured in the fall at the time of frost, and has often proved to contain sufficient nutriment not only to sustain the life of vast herds but to actually fatten them during the winter months.

The proximity of good markets, the abundance of grass and forage crops, together with the short cold season, make Oklahoma an ideal place in which to profitably pursue the stock-raising industry.

The Texas Longhorn of the past has given way to the thoroughbred, and evidences of grading can be seen in every locality. The Hereford, Shorthorns, and the ever-popular Jersey can be seen on every hand.



The following table shows the number of head of live stock returned for taxation in the Territory for the year 1903:

*Live stock returned for taxation, 1903.*

County.	Horses.	Mules and asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Beaver .....	7,720	647	100,808	13,157	437
Blaine .....	9,101	1,801	22,103	1,419	4,952
Caddo .....	13,337	967	23,393	574	5,408
Canadian .....	10,287	1,975	28,716	227	7,905
Cleveland .....	6,921	2,509	14,686	826	7,867
Comanche .....	16,195	5,366	49,077	1,870	3,993
Custer .....	9,847	2,055	29,862	281	13,664
Day .....	4,765	982	20,222	414	2,463
Dewey .....	8,701	1,617	25,389	554	6,411
Garfield .....	14,901	3,292	42,265	244	11,737
Grant .....	14,368	2,002	41,513	178	15,132
Greer .....	21,738	5,561	61,527	1,138	7,500
Kay .....	12,446	2,451	55,522	90	17,586
Kingfisher .....	11,255	2,080	32,232	563	7,670
Kiowa .....	7,377	2,354	22,586	345	1,703
Lincoln .....	13,399	4,116	27,211	844	12,025
Logan .....	10,557	2,253	23,361	872	6,661
Noble .....	8,021	1,873	34,105	1,322	9,339
Oklahoma .....	9,926	2,416	19,193	1,645	7,910
Pawnee .....	11,911	3,180	85,094	1,516	16,902
Payne .....	11,520	2,840	26,078	408	11,347
Pottawatomie .....			21,952	194	7,961
Roger Mills .....	8,595	2,108	30,318	468	5,458
Washita .....	10,231	3,770	28,142	481	9,723
Woods .....	33,272	3,466	97,158	3,107	27,623
Woodward .....	18,322	2,271	74,149	2,994	4,841
Total .....	304,713	63,452	1,036,662	35,231	234,218

#### OKLAHOMA LIVE-STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION.

The maintaining of quarantine regulations in the Territory and the stamping out and prevention of disease are in charge of a live-stock sanitary commission. Through a thorough system of inspection all stock infected with Texas fever is being culled out and held in quarantine until rid of infection.

Mr. Bolton, president of the commission, writes as follows concerning present conditions:

The general live-stock conditions prevailing in Oklahoma are better at this time than during the corresponding period of last year. Very little disease of any kind is reported, and the ravages of Texas fever have been reduced to a minimum, owing to a special quarantine of the counties adjacent to the quarantine line. The range-cattle proposition is substantially a feature of the past, except in Beaver County, owing to the rapid settlement of the country during the past year.

The profits of stock raising have resulted in more diversified interests, and there are many small herds being started by farmers who have hitherto confined their attention to grain raising. Especially is this true in the field of pure-blooded stock, many new farms being opened and stocked with registered cattle and swine. This view of the situation is hopeful and causes confidence in Oklahoma, as it insures better blood and consequently better stock receiving better care.

Thomas Morris, secretary of the commission, furnishes the following:

Reports to this commission up to June 1, 1903, have been most favorable. Cattle have never been in better condition at this season, especially on the ranges. We have reports from Woodward and Beaver counties, from the western counties and Kiowa and Comanche country. Cattle are fattening fast on ranges and will soon be ready for movement to market. The health of live stock up to the present time has been exceptionally good, very little complaint having come to this office. There has been less blackleg than ever before, no reports of tick fever and very little infection, and I do not believe there is a case of tuberculosis in the Territory. There

have been some reports of itch or mange infection in Woodward and Beaver counties. After a careful investigation we find this disease does not exist to any great extent, and that cattlemen are taking prompt measures to eradicate the same. There are a number of cases of glanders reported, all of which are being promptly looked after. Fifty per cent of these cases are found on investigation to be aggravated cases of distemper. We have found one herd of horses in the Territory affected with itch or mange, but the same have been promptly treated and at this time they are practically cured.

No cholera or swine plague has been reported among hogs in the Territory.

The commission is meeting with less opposition with the enforcement of quarantine regulations than at any time since its organization. The stockmen seem to realize that hearty cooperation with the commission is the one way to stamp out infection, and most of them are aiding us by burning pastures and treating infectious herds to rid them of infection.

By Federal regulation all cattle in counties bordering on Federal quarantine line require Territorial inspection before being moved farther north to pasture and Federal inspection before being moved out of the Territory for grazing or market. Of sixty herds inspected to go farther north to pasture no infection has been found, and the Federal inspectors have reported no infection found above the Federal quarantine line except in Greer County, where a few cases have been reported by Federal inspectors, all of which have been promptly quarantined by this board.

#### THE OKLAHOMA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

This association was founded in 1895 and primarily had for its object the protection of its members. It maintained a brand inspection and record, which proved of great value to the stock raisers, enabling them to identify their property when stolen. The influence of the organization is also brought to bear upon the maintenance of the Federal quarantine line, both in and out of the Territory, and thus a large saving in values to stockmen results.

Mr. W. E. Bolton, of Woodward, who is secretary of the association, writes as follows:

Regarding the live stock association, it has been found necessary to largely change the method of its work as it formerly existed largely as a brand protective organization. A special committee appointed at the last convention of the association have been empowered to revise the constitution and adapt the rates of membership and dues more especially to the needs of the stock farmers, and therefore it will continue as an organization and devote its energies mainly to the cooperation with the authorities in stamping out disease and protecting the quarantine lines from violation. This feature alone commends itself to every cattle raiser in Oklahoma, and insures a larger membership in the future than ever held by any association in the past.

Its brand record will also be continued, as this method of identifying and establishing ownership of animals is steadily increasing in favor among small herdsmen and farmers, as it provides greater security against thieves.

The plan and scope of the organization has been broadened to meet the new requirements of the cattle conditions in Oklahoma, and its future usefulness will only be limited by the growth of the industry in our Territory.

#### HORSES AND MULES.

In quality and value the horses and mules used and raised in Oklahoma will compare very favorably with any State in the Union. There is a good demand for horses of medium weight and good form and action, though all sorts of sound animals are bringing good prices. It has always been a profitable business for farmers to raise several colts each year. Brood mares, if properly handled, will do their share of the farm work, and many farmers are now using good teams of their own raising. The absurd idea that horses from the North do not thrive here is being dispelled. There were losses in the years immediately following the settling up of the country, but they were largely

due to lack of feed and care. For heavy farm work, mules are much in favor, and some fine specimens have been raised. They command excellent prices and are always in demand.

#### SHEEP AND ANGORA GOATS.

Sheep raising is carried on more or less extensively in every county in the Territory. They are raised successfully and bring good prices in the market for slaughter, besides being a source of considerable income in wool produced. While not so numerous as in cooler and higher altitudes, they are recognized as profitable adjuncts to the stock of a farm. They have been remarkably free from disease.

The angora goat thrives in this country, and the raising of them seems destined to become a settled industry. They are not only valuable for market while young, but their fleece is a source of revenue. It is also advanced on good authority that a few angoras will protect a herd of sheep from the devastation of wolves and coyotes.

#### WICHITA MOUNTAIN MINERALS.

The mineral resources of the Wichita Mountains are practically undeveloped, hence no one knows the value or extent of the riches deposited therein. The mineral districts comprise townships 2, 3, 4, and 5 north, and ranges from 13 to 19 W. I. M., inclusive, and embraces an area of over 3,000 square miles, which is of course interspersed with agricultural lands. It is claimed that there are dates on old rocks which indicate that gold was discovered in the Wichita Mountains as far back as 1832.

Since the opening of the new country there has been more or less excitement over mineral prospects, but capital is slow to develop prospects, hence about all the work that has been done has been accomplished by the fellows of limited capital and unlimited faith.

There are reported five shafts at a depth of 100 feet, while hundreds vary from a depth of 10 to 50 feet.

The mineral-bearing mountains have been legally divided into five mining districts.

It is reported that there are nearly 3,000 members who have recorded claims in the various districts.

There are no shipping mines as yet, although single carloads have been recently sent to the smelters to ascertain the true value of the ore.

Confidence in the presence of mineral in paying quantities has induced some capitalists, it is now reported, to establish a smelter and reduction plant at an accessible point. With these facilities and the assurance of capital becoming interested, it is expected that development will progress more rapidly than in the past.

#### FORESTS AND THE PRODUCTION OF LUMBER.

A vast variety of woods are indigenous to Oklahoma, among which may be mentioned black walnut, honey locust, hickory, box elder, black-jack, red elm, white sumach, catalpa, sycamore, soft maple, burr oak, water elm, persimmon, birch, shellbark hickory, mulberry, black hickory, ash, red oak, white oak, paw paw, pecan, yellow pine, white locust, ironwood, red cedar, willow, wild cherry, chinaberry, red bud, black locust, chittum, cottonwood.



In some instances trees have attained immense size, and in some localities much lumber is being cut. While the central and western portions are but scantily supplied with timber except along the banks of streams, the eastern portion is in many places heavily wooded. Here local sawmills have for many years been busily engaged during the winter months in getting out fuel and lumber. The cutting of black walnut logs and shipping them to foreign markets has become quite an industry.

#### LABOR SUPPLY.

The laborer can always find profitable employment in Oklahoma. Industries are growing and thriving, new enterprises starting, and all require man's labor, mental or physical, skilled and unskilled. Mills, compresses, manufactories, and new lines of railway are annually increasing their pay rolls.

The several new lines of railways have brought into the Territory large numbers of laborers in the construction of their roadbeds. Good wages are generally paid. There is always a demand for good farm hands, and during wheat harvest, fruit seasons, and cotton-picking time the supply seldom meets the demand. With the continued growth along industrial lines which is sure to follow in our numerous prosperous cities located on intersecting lines of railway, the outlook for the laborer is indeed promising.

#### INDIANS.

The total number of Indians in the Territory as reported by the various agents and superintendents is now 11,938.

In addition to the above are some 300 Apaches being held at Fort Sill as prisoners of war.

Pawnee Agency .....	638
Osage Agency:	
Osage .....	1,850
Kaw .....	220
White Eagle Agency:	
Poncas .....	610
Otoes .....	370
Tonkawas .....	50
Sac and Fox Agency:	
Sac and Fox .....	492
Iowas .....	92
Pottawatomie .....	1,686
Shawnee .....	687
Kickapoo .....	247
Darlington Agency:	
Cheyenne and Arapahoe .....	1,300
Kiowa Agency:	
Apache .....	158
Kiowa .....	1,170
Comanche .....	1,401
Wichita .....	433
Caddo .....	534

#### WHITE EAGLE AGENCY.

Through the courtesy of Hon. Hugh M. Noble, superintendent in charge of this agency, I am enabled to give the following report of the



progress and condition of the Ponca, Otoe, and Tonkawa tribes of Indians:

The conditions that eventually must make for the betterment of the Ponca and Otoe Indians in Oklahoma are in full force at present, and if not interfered with by unscrupulous white land seekers the day is not far distant when the red wards of the General Government will be fully qualified to take up their place in the body politic as citizens; not in that high degree that characterizes the mentally and otherwise well-equipped palefaced brother, but a not undesirable member of the community.

Many of the Poncas have applied themselves to agriculture with a fair degree of skill, and many could be named who have harvested wheat crops that must show good returns, while numerous well advanced cornfields add another source of compensation to many others.

The tepee is gradually being forsaken for the more commodious and comfortable frame dwelling, and the Indian women, the toilers of their race by tradition, are learning the white woman's way and make good housekeepers.

It is safe to assume that the Poncas, who heretofore have numbered about 560 souls, will this year at time of census taking show a healthful increase. A conservative estimate is 50 new arrivals. At Otoe the census will probably show the same figures as those of a year ago. The Tonkawa Indians, located about 16 miles west of the Ponca Indian Agency's offices, number 50 souls, some of them so old that it requires three figures to state their age. No baby has been born among the Tonkawas for many years, and each succeeding year shows a gradual decline until in time the once boasted tribe of man-eaters will have faded from the earth.

The present conditions of all of these Indians show a gain in wealth generally, the money derived from annuities, the leasing of allotments, and the sale of inherited Indian lands contributing to the accumulation of money among them, though, as a rule, they trade very freely, and not always are they dealt with honorably. These Indians produce very little handiwork of any sort, the women working skillfully in beaded trinkets, but to no considerable extent. They like a good time, and visit freely among their kinsmen.

The blanket and clout and beaded moccasin have given way to the apparel of the civilian among these Indians, and as time wears on the young Indians, returned from the reservation and the nonreservation boarding schools, fast take the places of their progenitors, but equipped for the battle of life with an English education and a knowledge of the methods in vogue at the advanced centers of schooling that they can never forget and that remains with them permanently.

Many of the tribal customs are being forsaken, and with the enforcement of the regulations of the Indian Department among the different tribes cutting off visiting and the so-called religious dances, a mere subterfuge for feasting and laziness, it will be an easy matter to finally bring our roving brother into the fold.

If the system of civilizing the Indian that obtains at present is persevered in, the time must surely arrive when naught but the best results will manifest themselves, and the simple child of nature, whose history has been written in lurid letters of fire and blood, will toil for his bread and sweat for his existence.

#### CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY.

Maj. George W. H. Stouch, superintendent of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Agency, located at Darlington, Okla., furnishes the following statement relative to the conditions of the tribes of Indians under his charge:

The segregation of this agency, which was instigated by the Interior Department, was effected on November 30, 1902. By this action a portion of the agency was placed under the superintendent of the Cantonment Training School, Cantonment, Okla.; another portion under the superintendent of the Seger Colony Training School, Colony, Okla., and the remainder under a superintendent with headquarters at Darlington, Okla. The undersigned assumed charge as superintendent of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency July 1, 1903.

While the segregation of this agency was in accordance with the policy of the Department with respect to Indian agencies, namely, placing smaller portions of an agency under the management of bonded school superintendents, the fact remains that the Indians, as a whole, have not been greatly benefited thereby. The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians are too closely affiliated to make the segregation a practical success from the beginning. The many difficulties encountered during the past

nine months bear testimony to this fact, and it is to be hoped that the current fiscal year will bring forth better results, and that the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian will continue the upward march toward civilization which was momentarily interrupted by the confusion incident to the segregation.

*Census.*—A recapitulation of the census of this agency shows the following population under date of June 30, 1903:

Males over 18 years .....	355
Females over 14 years .....	463
Total number of males .....	616
Total number of females .....	684
Total of all ages .....	1,300
Males between 6 and 16 .....	148
Females between 6 and 18 .....	151

*Condition.*—At no time in the past has the condition of these Indians been more favorable than at present. As a rule, they are contented and happy, and the majority of the able-bodied males are anxious to do something for themselves and families. In view of the entire discontinuance of the issue of all ration supplies by the Government, it is to be hoped that the Indians of this agency will continue to grow more independent in character and spirit and learn to depend entirely upon themselves for their future support.

The old and decrepit Indians have received issues of ration supplies during the past fiscal year, but the more able-bodied have been left to depend upon their own resources to procure the necessities of life. They have, as a rule, taken kindly to this order of things, and have expressed a desire to work whenever an opening was offered. A large number have been employed by the Government during the past year in and about the agency and throughout the farming districts, repairing old roads and building new ones. This work they have accomplished in a first-class manner, rivaling even their white brethren in work of this character. The Department has appropriated \$8,000, to be expended in a similar manner during the current fiscal year.

*Sanitary.*—The health conditions on this reservation are no worse than in former years. Tuberculosis continues to be the dread disease, but the death percentage from this source has not increased to any extent. The total number of deaths from all causes for this agency was 45, and the total number of births 44—a decrease in the two tribes of one person.

*Education.*—The Cheyenne and Arapahoe schools opened September 1, 1902, with a small attendance, which gradually swelled until the scholastic population from each tribe was almost entirely exhausted. The total average attendance during the school year for the two schools was 260.

The literary education of the pupils has been along lines somewhat similar to the common schools of the Territory. The scholars have been apt learners in the majority of cases, and when the fact is taken into consideration that many of the pupils, especially the smaller ones, must first learn to speak the English language before making any material advancement, it shows a wonderful aptitude on their part and the capability of the Indian to adapt himself to existing conditions. The more advanced scholars, who are susceptible of higher education, are transferred to nonreservation schools, mainly Chilocco School and Haskell Institute, where they remain for a period of from three to five years.

The industrial pursuits of these Indians consist principally of farming on a small scale, stock raising to some extent, and sundry occupations. More of these Indians have been locating on their allotments than formerly, and are trying to cultivate the same. Many more would do likewise, but are hindered from lack of the necessary farming machinery, implements, and, above all, of horses capable of performing the farm work satisfactorily. With the sale of inherited lands a number of these Indians will come into possession of considerable sums of money, which it is to be hoped they will utilize in the purchase of suitable stock and machinery and the building of comfortable homes on their allotments. Some have signified their intention of using the proceeds of such sales in this manner.

The old tribal customs and garb have almost disappeared. Nearly the total male population of this agency wear citizens' dress wholly or in part, and about one-half of the females still cling to their picturesque tribal garments. The males are the most susceptible to advancement in this respect, while the females, owing to their inborn shyness, are slow to adopt new modes of attire. Their present garb, however, is comfortable and entirely proper. It would take them some time to become adapted to the usual tight-fitting garments of the enlightened race, and it is very evident that the Indian women are not anxious to discard their cool, comfortable garb for the uncomfortable dress of civilization.

Dancing among these Indians is rarely indulged in. I have permitted them to come together once a year in a ceremonial meeting. The old torturous practices have been entirely eliminated, and the present ceremony is beautiful and very interesting. I have, however, always tried to discourage these practices, believing that an occasional indulgence in these dances will bring about the desired results sooner than a more vigorous policy.

The marital relations have improved among these Indians, and it is seldom that an Indian takes unto himself a wife in the old tribal way.

The use of intoxicants among these Indians has not increased, but I believe is on the decrease. This has been brought about in spite of adverse conditions. Whisky sellers have been allowed to go free by the Territorial courts. It has been impossible to obtain a conviction even in absolutely sure cases. The Territorial courts, for some reason, do not like to handle cases where the Federal authorities are concerned; consequently the boot leggers and a few Indians, who are tempted to disregard the marital laws, feel perfectly safe in carrying on their nefarious practices. They may be arrested but they are sure to escape conviction. If the Territorial authorities would cooperate with the Federal authorities in endeavoring to suppress these practices, conditions in this respect would be greatly improved, to the advantage of the Indians and society in general.

In conclusion I desire to state that the work among these Indians during the past year has been, in the main, quite satisfactory. A gradual upward movement is perceptible, both morally and intellectually. The missionaries and other workers among these two tribes have been, with possibly one or two exceptions, whole-souled in their efforts to uplift the Indians, and it is only a question of a few years when these Indians will become entirely capable of assuming their share of the "burdens of state" and of becoming strong factors in society. The material for the making of good citizens is in them, but it requires painstaking and intelligent effort to bring out and develop their good qualities.

#### SAUK AND FOX AGENCY.

Through the kindness of the Hon. Ross Guffin, superintendent in charge of this agency, the following information has been received relative to the Sauk and Fox and Iowa tribes of Indians:

The conditions prevailing among the Indians of this agency, while not flattering, are yet not devoid of encouragement.

Two tribes are enrolled here, viz, the Sauk and Fox and the Iowa. Of these the Sauk and Fox are the most advanced, and they are a long way from being self-sustaining. In the main they take kindly to the methods of civilization, but they are woefully untutored and easily discouraged. They are fortunate in having had for their chief counselors the Keokuks—Moses, their present assistant chief and president of their council, and his father, the elder Keokuk, who gave name to one of the principal cities in Iowa. Moses Keokuk is now 84 years old, and though he does not speak our language he is thoroughly civilized, a devotee of and an ornament to the Christian religion, which he embraced thirty-odd years ago, and, as was his father before him, is intensely loyal to the Government of the United States. His father and himself have been the dominant spirits of the tribe since the treaty of 1843, and the elder Keokuk had a large following before that time, who with him remained true to the Government and refused to join in the Blackhawk war of 1832.

The influence of the Keokuks is easily traceable to the patriotism of the present members of the tribe, who, while Indians, nomadic in their tendencies, keeping up their tribal relations, and adhering largely to the pagan religion of their fathers, are yet devoutly loyal to the Government. Indeed, the hope for these people lies in the fact that they accept without question the policy of the Government concerning them. This makes them all the more willing to attempt to become self-supporting on their farms and to send their children to school.

The Iowa are not so fortunate. They seem docile and tractable, but have no well-defined ideas as to the Government or their relations to it. With them "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." They roam around, passing from what was their own reservation to that of their neighbors, the Otoe, living for the most part in tents, reluctant to settle down, and generally opposed to sending their children to school. They have little concern for their future, and seem content to live in the present.

The bane of all these Indians is strong drink and gambling, and this is especially true of the Iowa. How to curb these tendencies and break up the long-established habits is the problem.

No effort is spared to induce them to settle down on their farms and go to work.



For the past six months Keokuk has been speaking to his tribe at every council meeting (twice a month) in their own language, and urging them to abandon their old ways and adopt the new and inevitable—the demands of civilization. The object has been to make these council meetings a school of instruction, and the results are quite satisfactory. Recently the Government has authorized two additional farmers to work among the Indians of this agency to instruct, help, and encourage them in farming and stock growing. Both are now on duty and have been for some weeks, one operating among the farmers of North Fork, or the southern district, and the other among those of the Cimarron, or northern district. Though just beginning their work, these farmers report that they have hopes of inducing many of the Indians to become self-supporting. They find the Indians generally willing, but inapt pupils. They have little or no knowledge of farming, and as to stock they know nothing save the indifferent caring for a few ponies. They have no farming implements to speak of, and no money with which to buy them. The sale of their inherited lands, under the act of May 27, 1902, will furnish many of them money in the near future, and it is hoped that they will use a good part of this to improve, stock, and furnish their farms.

The enumeration or census of these Indians taken June 30, 1903, shows:

Sauk and Fox.....	492
Iowa.....	92
Total.....	584

The census is exact, and while the number is not large they are dispersed over a wide district of country, embracing parts of Lincoln, Payne, Logan, and Pottawatomie counties. Their allotments are scattered over what was the Sauk and Fox and Iowa reservations, mostly along the water courses. The whole number of original allotments was 570, and of these 268 are subject to sale under the act above cited. The lands are selling for good prices, and it is hoped that the Indians will make good use of the money.

As will be gathered from the above, the Indians have made little advancement in the arts and ways of civilization. Very few of them show any aptitude or inclination for the useful arts. The most that can be expected is to get and keep them engaged in agriculture and stock growing. Their lands are well adapted to these purposes, and the rewards of the husbandman are sure. It is believed that getting even a few of them successfully started along these lines, others will be encouraged to greater endeavor and the body of them be saved from utter extinction. The great hope for these Indians, and especially of the Sauk and Fox tribe, lies in the school.

They pay \$5,000 per annum toward the support of the school for their children. They do this willingly and all are coming to see the importance of educating their young. They are very fond of their children, and most of them take a deep interest in their education. We have a good school in a beautiful and healthful site, one of the best in the whole country, which is well and for the most part cheerfully patronized and attended. We have capacity for 100 pupils, and this last year had an enrollment of 101 and an average attendance of 99.

This year we furnish our full quota of pupils for the higher schools at Chilocco, Carlisle, and Haskell, 14 in all. All these pupils, together with those who have preceded them, promise to grow into useful, self-supporting, and self-respecting men and women.

#### OSAGE AGENCY.

Through the kindness of Hon. O. A. Mitcher, United States Indian agent, I am enabled to furnish the following information in regard to these tribes:

The Osage and Kaw Indian reservations are located in the extreme northeastern corner of Oklahoma Territory and contain 1,500,000 acres, consisting of many fertile valleys, miles of rolling prairies, and a considerable area of rocky hills. A greater portion of the reservations at the present time is used for grazing purposes, the revenues derived from the grazing leases aggregating about \$170,000 per annum. Corn, wheat, cotton, potatoes, sorghum, Kaffir corn, vegetables, and various kinds of fruit are grown in abundance, and the reservations are susceptible of sustaining a large population.

The total white and Indian population of the Osage and Kaw reservations is estimated at about 9,000 or 10,000 people.

A large quantity of oil is produced in the eastern portion of the Osage Reservation, and the number of producing wells is constantly increasing. Natural-gas wells are



also being found, and there are abundant indications that the reservation contains coal, lead, and zinc. There are many flowing streams of water which furnish water in abundance, and the rainfall is sufficient to insure good crops.

During the past year the Kaw Indians have had their lands allotted in severalty, each member of the tribe receiving 400 acres. The Kaw Indians now number 220 persons, are citizens of the United States, and are steadily advancing in civilization. A great number of the Osage during the past year have made selections of homesteads, and most of them—men, women, and children—now have farms under cultivation.

The Osage number 1,850 persons, of which number more than one-half are mixed bloods who will compare favorably with their white neighbors in education, intelligence, and thrift. The full blood Indian is also improving his condition, and they will soon be able to care for themselves.

#### KIOWA AGENCY.

United States Indian agent, Lieut. Col. Jas. F. Randlett, in charge of the Kiowa Agency located at Anadarko, furnishes the following items relative to the condition of the Indians in his charge:

There are five tribes in this agency, viz, Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, and Caddo. There are 1,807 males and 1,889 females. About half of them are now wearing citizen's dress wholly and the others only in part, some clinging to the blanket and clout. About one-third can read and nearly half of them can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.

There are 895 Indian children of school age. Nearly 900 are living in dwelling houses and a few are engaged in civilized pursuits whereby they supply their own subsistence.

There are 15 missionaries living and teaching at various points among the tribes, 11 being of the Baptist denomination, 3 Methodist, and 1 Mennonite. In addition to the above there are 8 missionaries who are reported as teachers in the school statistics.

There are now living 886 Indians who have been baptized, and 677 of the number are regular communicants. There are 14 church buildings. The various religious and missionary societies have expended among the tribes during the past year over \$28,000.

There have been 26 formal marriages among the Indians during the year, all but two of which were solemnized by ministers of the gospel. Three divorces were granted by the district court. There were 292 births and 254 deaths, one being a suicide. The number of criminal offenders was very small, there being only 17 convictions and 8 held for the action of the grand jury.

Some 13,710 acres have been cultivated during the year and 1,825 acres broken. There are 144,000 acres under fence and 19,160 rods of fencing was done during the past year. Some 634 families are actually living upon and cultivating their allotted lands.

The Indians have raised by their own labor 13,600 bushels of wheat, 4,100 bushels of oats, 120,300 bushels of corn, 2,025 bushels of potatoes, 320 bushels of turnips, 800 bushels of onions, 900 bushels of beans, 25,000 melons, 1,000 pumpkins, 1,350 tons of hay, and made 650 pounds of butter. The value of the products of Indian labor sold to the Government was \$3,616.19, and sold otherwise is estimated to be \$10,750.

There are owned by the Indians some 8,728 horses, 480 mules, 8,552 cattle, 1,090 swine, and 6,325 domestic fowls.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

There are no Territorial public buildings, and, as Congress has prohibited the locating of any structures of this kind, the Territorial prisoners, insane, deaf, and dumb must be cared for by contract with private institutions or neighboring States, although there is an increasing fund in the treasury created for the purpose of erecting public buildings. This fund amounts at the present time to \$256,606.69.

Public library buildings have been erected by Andrew Carnegie in two cities, Guthrie and Oklahoma City, and another is under construction in Norman, each costing about \$30,000.

Plans have been drawn for a public building to be erected in Guthrie

costing, complete, \$250,000. Congress has appropriated the sum of \$100,000 for this purpose, and also a similar amount for a building to be located in Oklahoma City.

Among the new public edifices being erected for educational purposes at the present time may be mentioned Southwestern Normal, at Weatherford; addition to Edmond Normal, at Edmond; county high school, at Guthrie, and Epworth University, at Oklahoma City.

#### LEGISLATION.

Mention is made below to the laws passed by the last legislature and amendments that have been made in the laws thereby.

#### ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Applicants for admission to practice law are now required to pass an examination under direction of a commission appointed by the supreme court of the Territory. This may be either written or oral. Admission upon the report of this commission to the supreme court of the Territory admits one to all courts of record in the Territory.

#### BANKS AND BANKING.

A few changes were made by the last legislature in the Territorial banking law, the principal one of which is that no bank can hereafter be authorized to do business in the Territory unless it has a paid-up capital of not less than \$10,000. Under the new law the capital stock of banks in cities of various populations is as follows: In towns or cities having less than 2,500 inhabitants, not less than \$10,000; in cities having more than 2,500 inhabitants and less than 5,000, not less than \$15,000; in cities having more than 5,000 inhabitants and less than 10,000, not less than \$20,000; and in cities having over 10,000 inhabitants, not less than \$25,000.

#### THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Changes were made in the law governing the board of health, principally in increasing their powers. Generally speaking, it is authorized to quarantine against outside territory known to be infected with contagious or infectious diseases, to condemn or destroy impure or diseased articles of food, and to act in conjunction with county and municipal boards of health, and it is given, to this end, ample police powers. The regulation of admission to the practice of medicine is under the superintendence of the board of health. Applicants for license to practice are required to be of good moral character and to offer proof of ten years' continuous practice or proof of graduation from a reputable medical college, and are required to stand an examination given by the board of health. Each physician is required to file his license in the office of the register of deeds.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

In cities of the first class, by an act of the last legislature, all fire departments are placed upon a nonpartisan basis, and, under penalty, no paid fireman is allowed to take part in any political campaign or to use his position to further the interest of any political candidate.

## CORPORATIONS.

Few changes were made in the law of corporations, principally in enlarging the number of purposes for which associations may become incorporated. Notably among these additions are corporations formed for literary, educational, and historical purposes; building and investment companies; merchandizing companies, wholesale or retail, and companies for the purpose of locating, laying out, and improving town sites. Corporations are given the power to purchase, hold, and convey real estate for the purpose of their incorporation. Insurance companies are not allowed to become incorporated except under restrictions of the insurance laws of the Territory.

The only change made in railroad legislation of note was the one requiring all railroad corporations in the Territory to fence their property and to render such corporations liable for such damages that may occur by reason of their failure to construct such fences.

## COUNTIES.

County commissioners are authorized to make a levy of 10 mills in any one year and to continue such levies from year to year for the period not exceeding five years, for the purpose of erecting court-houses, jails, and other public buildings.

## CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

It is now made unlawful for any member of any board of county commissioners, board of trustees of a city, town, or village, any member of any board of education of any city or school district to accept any contract with the body of which he is a member for the furnishing of any material or supplies for public use. Statutes of a similar character have existed before, but this is important because more sweeping. The harboring and aiding of criminals is penalized. Vagrancy is defined and punished. Trespassing on railways, or riding upon trains without authority from the conductor, is made a misdemeanor.

## ELECTIONS.

An act was passed placing a severe penalty upon the giving or taking of any bribe for votes at any election. Registration in cities of the first class.

## GAME LAWS.

The purchase or the sale of any of the following animals is prohibited: Deer, buck, doe, fawn, antelope, prairie chicken, grouse, quail, wild duck, dove, or insectivorous bird. The killing of any of the above-mentioned animals upon any public road or highway without first procuring the consent of the owners of land adjoining the highway is made a misdemeanor. The transportation of any of the above-named animals by any common carrier is prohibited. The above provisions of the game law are in addition to the act passed by the legislature in the year 1901.

## HERD LAW.

Changes have been made in the herd law to meet the changed conditions of the western portion of Oklahoma. Duty is imposed upon



all owners of cattle to restrain their stock, upon penalty of being held for damages, unless, upon an election held, the resident freeholders of each stock district decide that free range shall govern.

#### HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Provision was made by the last legislature for the erection and maintenance by the Territory for a hospital for the insane, to take effect upon certain conditions. This class of patients has heretofore been cared for under private contract.

#### INSPECTION OF OILS.

A new oil-inspection law was passed by the last legislature, the salient features of which are that all kerosene is deemed dangerous, and its sale is prohibited, which flashes at less than 120° F. Gasoline or other highly inflammable fluids are deemed dangerous and its sale prohibited whenever their specific gravity is found to be greater than 74° Baumé. In addition to the above prohibitions upon the sale of oils, brands are required to be placed upon each receptacle, which shall indicate the flash test, quality test, and the date of inspection. Manufacturers and wholesale dealers are made liable to retail dealers and all other persons for damages of every kind and character occurring by reason of the inferior quality of the oil sold.

#### MILITIA.

Changes were made in the militia law, notably in requiring the examination for obtaining of commissions; also making target practice compulsory and providing for an inspector and assistant inspector of rifle practice, whose duty it is to inspect each company or detachment at least quarterly.

#### OSTEOPATHY.

Admission to the practice of osteopathy is regulated by the Territorial board of osteopathic registration and examination. No one can practice osteopathy who is less than 21 years of age or has not a preliminary education equal to that given in a high school or normal institute and shall have graduated from a reputable school of osteopathy. The applicant is then required to stand an examination in the following subjects: Anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, toxicology, osteopathic diagnosis, hygiene, osteopathic obstetrics and gynecology, minor surgery, principles and practice of osteopathy, and such other subjects as the board may require, provided that the board of osteopathy may, in its discretion, dispense with the examination in the following cases: First, of an osteopathic physician duly authorized to practice osteopathy in any other State or Territory or in the District of Columbia; second, an osteopath who has been in the actual practice of osteopathy for five years, who is a graduate of a reputable school of osteopathy. The certificate from the board of osteopathy shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county in which the physician desires to practice. The practice of osteopathy, except in accordance with the provisions of law, is prohibited.



## SCHOOL FUNDS.

Funds arising from the leasing of sections 13 were by the last legislature apportioned as follows: One-seventh of the total amount for the use and benefit of the University of Oklahoma at Norman; one-seventh to the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater; one-seventh to the Territorial Normal School at Edmond; one-seventh to the Northwestern Normal School at Alva; one-seventh to the Southwestern Normal School at Weatherford; one-seventh to the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa, and one-seventh to the Colored Agricultural and Normal University at Langston.

## TAXATION.

Little change was made in the laws regulating revenue. Personal or real property situated in unorganized country of this Territory is to be taxed in the organized county to which the unorganized country is attached for judicial purposes, and a special assessor is provided for such unorganized country. The rate of the general Territorial tax for the years 1903 and 1904 is made by law to be not in excess of 3 mills on the dollar valuation. It is provided by law that before any holder of a certificate of purchase issued at any tax sale of real estate shall be entitled to a tax deed he shall cause a written notice to be served upon the owner of the land in the county wherein the sale took place, and also upon the person in possession of the land, and in case of nonresidence of the above-named parties or in case they can not be found in the county where the real estate is located, the service of the notice is to be made by publication.

## SALE OF MERCHANDISE IN BULK.

The sale of any portion of a stock of merchandise otherwise than in the ordinary course of trade in the regular and usual prosecution of the seller's business, or the sale of an entire stock of merchandise in bulk, is made by act of the legislature to be deemed fraudulent unless the seller and purchaser together shall, at least five days before the sale, make a full inventory of the articles to be included in the sale, and unless the purchaser shall, at least ten days before the sale, make full and explicit inquiry of the seller, the names of all of the creditors of the seller and the amount owing to each, and obtain from the seller written answers to such inquiries, and unless the purchaser shall retain such inventory and written answers to his inquiries for at least ten days before the sale, in good faith, notify or cause to be notified, personally or by registered mail, each of the seller's creditors of whom the purchaser has knowledge.

## SCHOOLS.

Provision is made by act of the last legislature for the directors of any school district or boards of education to establish and maintain kindergartens in connection with public schools under their jurisdiction for all children between the ages of 4 and 6 years.

## TAXATION.

The last legislature changed the manner of assessment from that of the county-assessor system to that of the township-assessor system.

The township is now made a unit, and equalization is made by the township board of equalization. Equalization as between townships only is made by the county commissioners sitting as a county board of equalization. Equalization as between counties and all various classes of property is made by the Territorial board of equalization.

The organic act of the Territory provides that no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of nonresidents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents, nor shall any unequal discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property, but all property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value. Some doubt has been expressed and seems to generally prevail as to whether the last clause means that property shall be taxed at its actual value or that all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value with other property.

#### UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.

Oklahoma has many resources that have not been developed at all or only in a small way. Among the more important natural deposits, the extent and value of which only a meager conception is entertained by the people in general, may be mentioned gypsite and gyp rock, from which is manufactured cement and several grades of plaster.

Professor Van Vleet, Territorial geologist, has made careful investigation throughout the counties lying in the gypsum region and estimates the available amount deposited in these beds to be 125,800,000,000 tons. The location of these deposits is shown on the chart below. They are practically inexhaustible. The problems of transportation and cheap fuel are the most important ones to be solved, but since the extension of several lines of railroad through this region the greatest hindrance to its development seems to have been overcome, thus assuring the success of this industry. With oil as a fuel instead of coal, the cost of manufacture will be very much lessened.

Oil and gas have been discovered in several locations, and further investigations are being made by companies who find sufficient encouragement in the outlook to warrant them in leasing thousands of acres of land and bringing to the Territory extensive drilling equipments. The oil thus far produced is very heavy, and the output of several wells commands a good price for lubricating purposes. At the west end of the Wichita Mountain Range, in the vicinity of Granite, wells are producing from 10 to 50 barrels per day from a depth of less than 200 feet.

Favorable reports have been received from other points, and at Lawton and Newkirk oil has been obtained in paying quantities. The gas wells at Newkirk are producing sufficient flow to afford light for the town. At a depth of about 600 feet the true gas sands were struck.

The granite fields are located in Greer County. They consist for the most part of high and massive mountains, and there is such an abundance of the rock exposed above the ground that that portion alone would supply the granite-using world for years to come. The quality of the granite is of the very best. A large portion of it is a solid red granite, and is pronounced by experts to be equal to the celebrated Peterhead Red Scotch granite and equally adaptable for monumental and building purposes. The granite can be taken out in immense blocks, which adds much to the monetary value as well as increasing its desirability for building purposes.





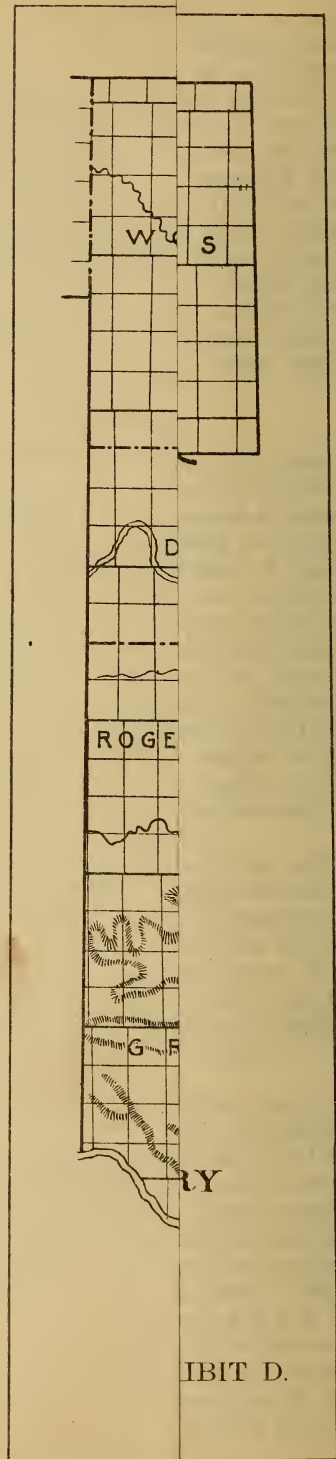


CHART  
SHOWING LOCATION OF  
**GYPSUM DEPOSITS**  
IN  
**OKLAHOMA TERRITORY**  
BY  
A. H. Van Vleet  
Territory Geologist

EXHIBIT D.







It is being demonstrated that the Wichita Mountains contain much hidden mineral wealth. Gold and copper have been found in paying quantities and capital has been interested. Concentrating plants and smelters are in course of construction.

The salt areas are found in two localities known as the Salt Plains of Blaine County and the Salt Plains of the Cimarron. These are each of considerable commercial importance. In both places there are large salt springs, the waters of which contain a very high per cent of salt, and the cost of evaporation and transportation is the only one connected with its production. Several concerns are manufacturing salt in a more or less crude manner, and it would seem that with modern appliances and better transportation this industry might be very profitable.

Among the most valuable resources of the Territory are its clay, from which may be manufactured building brick, paving brick, tiling, etc. This is an industry that is but partially developed, but enough has been done along this line to prove that the Territory has an abundance of good raw material.

Good limestone for building purposes is found in many localities. In the northeastern portion of the Territory several large quarries have been opened which are producing an excellent quality of material.

#### GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

The fifth session of the legislative assembly of Oklahoma created a department of geology and natural history, with headquarters at the University of Oklahoma. The object for which the department was created is thus stated in the act providing for it:

A department of geology and natural history is hereby established for the purpose of beginning and continuing the geological and scientific survey of this Territory, and of discovering and developing its natural resources, and disseminating information in regard to its agricultural, mining, and manufacturing advantages.

The department has made preliminary reports on the general geology, gypsum deposits, the Pernian fossils, both vertebrate and invertebrate, plants, birds, and snakes of the Territory.

The red-beds formation is the most important in the Territory, as it is the origin of most of the soil and furnishes the gypsum and salt as well as a great part of the building stone and clays. The thickness of the red beds has not been determined, but it is not less than 2,000 feet. They consist largely of clays and shales, interstratified with beds of sandstone, dolomite, and gypsum. These latter being harder, resist erosion, and so form the caps of hills, buttes, and bluffs of the region. These products are of great commercial importance.

By reference to the last report of the department of geology and natural history it is found that there are 125,800,000,000 tons of gypsum, distributed as follows:

County.	Tons.	County.	Tons.
Blaine .....	2,500,000,000	Greer .....	53,000,000,000
Caddo .....	3,000,000,000	Kingfisher .....	50,000,000
Canadian .....	50,000,000	Roger Mills .....	1,000,000,000
Comanche .....	200,000,000	Washita .....	20,000,000,000
Custer .....	6,000,000,000	Woods .....	14,000,000,000
Day .....	500,000,000	Woodward .....	24,000,000,000
Dewey .....	1,000,000,000		

This estimate includes only the principal areas.

The use of gypsum in the manufacture of cements, plasters, fertilizers, etc., is well understood. That more mills have not been located in Oklahoma seems to be due solely to the lack of means of transportation. Since these regions have been penetrated by railroads, and at present, the following are in operation: The Rubey Mill, in central Blaine County; the Watonga Mill, at Watonga, Blaine County; the Okarche Mill, Canadian County; the Kay County Mill, near Peckham, Kay County.

There are many good sites for mills, and with its inexhaustible supply of gypsum Oklahoma is bound to rank among the first, if not the first, in the manufacture of products from gypsum.

There are at least two salt areas in Oklahoma of commercial importance—the Salt Plains of the Cimmaron and the Salt Plains of Blaine County. In both of these areas large springs of water containing a high per cent of salt occur, and shallow wells sunk almost anywhere on the plains yield an abundance of brine. The only cost connected with the manufacture of salt is evaporation and transportation. So far this has been sufficient to prevent its manufacture on a large scale, but adequate shipping facilities, with direct communication with the coal mines of Indian Territory, is sure to make this one of the most important industries of the Territory.

The sandstone of the red beds varies in texture from a coarse rotten shale to a hard fine-grained sandstone. The better grades are used quite extensively for building purposes.

In the northeastern portion large areas of limestone occur, much of it a superior quality of building stone. Large quarries have been opened and a great deal of stone is being quarried and shipped.

Much is claimed for the granite of the Wichita Mountains, and while its use is as yet limited, there is no doubt but that it will prove of value as a building stone.

The native timber of Oklahoma consists of the usual western varieties—several species of oak, elm, ash, hackberry, hickory, pecan, cottonwood, walnut, cedar, etc. The timber in the western portion of the Territory is, for the most part, found skirting the streams.

In the central and eastern portions there are quite extensive areas of large timber, including the varieties mentioned. The so-called black-jack covers a large part of the southeastern portion. This furnishes a fine quality of fuel, and the land when cleared is fertile, this being the best cotton belt in the Territory.

An investigation of the native grasses has revealed a surprising number of varieties. Over 100 are now on record, and the list is not complete. Many of these make excellent pasturage and hay, and long before it was opened for settlement Oklahoma was known as an excellent grazing country and supported thousands of head of horses and cattle. The mild climate, with an abundance of winter pasturage, has made Oklahoma one of the greatest stock countries in the West.

Oklahoma is primarily an agricultural country, but with an abundance of coal, oil, and gas just on its eastern border and with its immense deposits of gypsum, salt, and building stone it is one of the most favorably located districts in the whole West.



*Altitudes in Oklahoma.*

	Feet.		Feet.
Alva .....	1, 330	Lakeview .....	1, 214
Anadarko .....	1, 171	Lawton .....	1, 250
Arapaho .....	1, 560	Luther .....	935
Beaver .....	2, 500	McCloud .....	1, 057
Bridgeport .....	1, 425	Mangum .....	1, 585
Burnett .....	1, 200	Medford .....	1, 091
Calumet .....	1, 375	Mountain View .....	1, 320
Cashion .....	1, 014	Mulhall .....	936
Chandler .....	900	Munger .....	1, 195
Choctaw City .....	1, 109	Newkirk .....	1, 149
Clifton .....	1, 030	Noble .....	1, 158
Council Grove .....	1, 234	Norman .....	1, 159
Dale .....	1, 039	Oklahoma City .....	1, 200
Dickson .....	1, 219	Pawnee .....	786
Doggett .....	910	Perkins .....	794
Earlboro .....	1, 028	Perry .....	871
Edmond .....	1, 191	Pond Creek .....	1, 046
El Reno .....	1, 326	Ponca City .....	946
El Reno Junction .....	1, 334	Ripley .....	776
Enid .....	1, 244	Shawnee .....	1, 045
Fort Reno .....	1, 345	Stillwater .....	832
Garber .....	1, 183	Stroud .....	910
Geary .....	1, 545	Sweeney .....	1, 070
Granite .....	1, 591	Union City .....	1, 319
Guthrie .....	932	Virginia .....	1, 206
Hardesty .....	3, 000	Waukomis .....	1, 238
Hennessey .....	1, 159	Waynoka .....	1, 464
Hobart .....	1, 528	Weatherford .....	1, 650
Jones City .....	1, 145	Wellston .....	900
Kenton .....	3, 900	Wichita Mountains .....	3, 000
Kildare .....	1, 102	Woodward .....	1, 880
Kingfisher .....	1, 048	Yukon .....	1, 299

## CITIES OF THE TERRITORY.

An incorporated town may become a city of the first class when it attains a population of 2,500. At the present time some 21 towns have been proclaimed cities of the first class. Most of them have good systems of waterworks, electric lights, police and fire protection, good sidewalks, graded streets, and some public buildings. Some have paved streets of asphalt or brick, sewer systems, gas plants, electric street-car lines, public parks, fine opera houses, and churches. All have good graded schools, and many have beautiful and substantial school buildings. Each has its commercial club, composed of the energetic and influential element of the place, which exerts every effort to build up the town and secure business enterprises and manufacturing industries. They are enumerated below, together with their present population, as obtained from the school census taken this year:

Alva .....	2, 771	Newkirk .....	3, 430
Anadarko .....	3, 540	Norman .....	3, 015
Blackwell .....	3, 440	Oklahoma City .....	24, 267
Chandler .....	3, 320	Perry .....	3, 618
El Reno .....	9, 400	Pond Creek .....	2, 625
Enid .....	9, 000	Ponca .....	6, 585
Guthrie .....	20, 277	Stillwater .....	3, 284
Geary .....	4, 944	Shawnee .....	10, 522
Hobart .....	4, 520	Tecumseh .....	2, 586
Kingfisher .....	3, 200	Weatherford .....	3, 250
Lawton .....	7, 320		

*Assessed value of town property for the years 1902 and 1903.*

County.	1902.	1903.	County.	1902.	1903.
Beaver .....	\$8,476	\$11,397	Kiowa .....	\$384,355	\$588,360
Blaine .....	216,555	248,153	Lincoln .....	346,874	408,977
Caddo .....	385,625	532,794	Logan .....	1,605,100	1,467,195
Canadian .....	533,939	573,692	Noble .....	343,619	393,951
Cleveland .....	350,468	404,807	Oklahoma .....	2,024,162	2,861,340
Comanche .....	457,447	980,317	Pawnee .....	227,710	281,444
Custer .....	188,884	333,391	Payne .....	532,262	615,664
Day .....	3,890	4,422	Pottawatomie .....	802,388	989,916
Dewey .....	44,088	44,842	Roger Mills .....	155,624	192,224
Garfield .....	437,116	703,314	Washita .....	132,853	196,046
Grant .....	230,873	169,448	Woods .....	446,298	453,268
Greer .....	548,775	534,472	Woodward .....	161,641	182,882
Kay .....	661,130	875,756			
Kingfisher .....	399,046	349,257	Total .....	11,629,198	14,397,329

The following data arranged in tabular form have been gathered from information recently received from the mayors of the various cities and towns mentioned:

## DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES AND TOWNS DURING 1902-3.

The table given below shows the growth of several of the most thrifty towns in the Territory during the past twelve months.

*Building statistics.*

Town.	Business buildings erected.	Business buildings in course of erection.	Residences erected during the year.	Residences in course of erection.
Alva .....	2	.....	25	10
Arapahoe .....	20	5	55	10
Anadarko .....	30	7	35	12
Blackwell .....	3	2	50	9
Cordell .....	9	3	79	5
Chandler .....	4	5	60	10
Clinton .....	58	23	79	30
Cleveland .....	25	9	57	1
El Reno .....	14	4	250	22
Enid .....	14	10	382	100
Geary .....	13	6	87	10
Granite .....	6	2	25	6
Grand .....	4	1	5	5
Guthrie .....	15	5	18	5
Hennessey .....	5	2	25	5
Hobart .....	12	4	150	40
Hydro .....	5	1	20	3
Jennings .....	3	.....	12	.....
Kingfisher .....	10	4	15	3
Lawton .....	45	7	156	27
Mangum .....	13	8	75	5
Medford .....	1	1	10	.....
Mountain Park .....	12	3	15	6
Newkirk .....	10	3	30	10
Norman .....	6	.....	75	35
Oklahoma City .....	134	45	407	163
Pawnee .....	5	2	5	2
Perry .....	4	4	55	17
Ponca .....	3	.....	50	8
Pond Creek .....	1	.....	130	7
Roosevelt .....	7	1	12	1
Shawnee .....	20	5	90	10
Stillwater .....	2	.....	25	3
Stroud .....	6	2	150	10
Taloga .....	14	6	22	4
Tecumseh .....	4	1	30	5
Tempe .....	40	2	49	4
Weatherford .....	3	1	20	5
Waurika .....	31	2	56	2
Watonga .....	5	1	20	.....

## PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR.

*Blackwell.*—Waterworks system, \$40,000; public school building, \$15,000; 5 miles sidewalk and all brick and stone crossings.

*Cordell.*—Eight-room stone public school building, costing \$7,000.

*Chandler.*—Street and park improvements; three-fourths of a mile brick sidewalk; third large and commodious school building.

*Clinton.*—Town opened June 3, 1933; 2 school buildings; 2 bridges; 1 cold-storage plant.

*Cleveland.*—Two churches.

*El Reno.*—County court-house, costing \$50,000; curbing and guttering streets, \$3,000; permanent sidewalks, \$2,000.

*Enid.*—Sewer; extension of water system; light and gas; 5 miles of brick and cement sidewalk.

*Guthrie.*—Main sewers built, 4.40 miles; lateral sewers, 1.57 miles; 40,000 yards brick street paving; 1 two-story brick fire station; \$50,000 brick union railway station; 1 eight-room brick school building; \$25,000 Carnegie library building; \$25,000 city hall; brick and cement sidewalks, \$10,000; \$10,000 freight depot, brick; ice plant.

*Hennessey.*—Waterworks system.

*Hobart.*—Street grading.

*Jennings.*—Union stone school building, 4 rooms.

*Lawton.*—Grading streets, building sidewalks and bridges.

*Mangum.*—Street grading and tree planting.

*Medford.*—Waterworks.

*Oklahoma City.*—Paving, \$275,000; sewer and waterworks extension, \$175,000; street railway extension, \$300,000.

*Perry.*—Arkansas Valley and Western Railroad.

*Ponca.*—Ten thousand dollar extension of waterworks system.

*Pond Creek.*—Waterworks system.

*Roosevelt.*—Street grading and crossings.

*Taloga.*—Two stone and brick schoolhouses; brick two-story court-house.

*Temple.*—Complete system of waterworks; telephone system.

*Waurika.*—Schoolhouse, jail, and fair grounds.

## PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

*Blackwell.*—A 10-acre park.

*Cordell.*—A \$25,000 waterworks system.

*Chandler.*—Waterworks, entire new system to take place of old; electric-lighting system.

*Clinton.*—Twelve thousand feet of trackage.

*Cleveland.*—One schoolhouse, \$4,000; river bridge, \$14,000; 1½ miles railroad grade in town; depot and roundhouse; 1 mile of sidewalk; 3 miles of street grading; first-class telephone exchange.

*El Reno.*—Sanitary sewers and permanent sidewalks.

*Enid.*—Schoolhouses.

*Geary.*—Waterworks at a cost of \$52,000.

*Guthrie.*—Main sewers under construction, 2.28 miles; lateral sewers, 1.83 miles; Masonic lodge hall, \$15,000; fair grounds; county high school, \$35,000.

*Hennessey.*—Sidewalks and guttering streets.

*Hydro.*—Street grading.

*Lawton.*—Street grading.

*Mangum.*—Two additional schoolhouses.

*Oklahoma City.*—Paving and waterworks extensions estimated to cost \$450,000; additional street railway line.

*Perry.*—One school building.

*Ponca.*—Extension of water main and street improvement.

*Roosevelt.*—Deep well.

*Taloga.*—A 100-barrel flour mill.

*Weatherford.*—Southwestern normal building costing \$35,000; church building, \$5,000.

*Waurika.*—One church.

*Watonga.*—Laying all walks in cement.

## PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS CONTEMPLATED FOR COMING YEAR.

*Anadarko.*—Waterworks, court-house, 3 brick schoolhouses, sewerage system, electric-light plant.

*Blackwell*.—Sewerage system.

*Cordell*.—Two grain elevators, 300-barrel flour mill.

*Chandler*.—Street and park improvements, waterworks, electric lights, and new business buildings.

*Clinton*.—Oil mill, cotton press, 3 cotton gins, laundry, elevator, 3 depots, and 24,000 feet of trackage.

*Cleveland*.—Two churches, ice plant, electric-light system.

*El Reno*.—Permanent street crossings, sewers, and paving; \$24,000 high school building.

*Enid*.—Court-house, street-car line, library, and city hall.

*Geary*.—Sewerage system.

*Granite*.—Waterwork and electric-light systems; rock-crushing plant, capacity 75 cars ballast per day.

*Grand*.—Court-house, jail, and waterworks system.

*Guthrie*.—Fifty thousand yards paving; street railway; I. O. O. F. lodge hall, \$25,000; 3 railroad depots; \$40,000 elevator and warehouse.

*Hennessey*.—Extension of waterworks system, opera house.

*Hobart*.—Waterworks, sewer, cotton compress, court-house, schoolhouse, and jail.

*Lawton*.—Waterworks system, city hall, court-house, and high school building.

*Mangum*.—Waterworks system, \$30,000; high school building, \$20,000; 3 churches, and brick plant.

*Norman*.—University building.

*Oklahoma City*.—Storm and sanitary sewers, waterworks extension, 3 colleges, 4 public schools, 3 secret-society halls, 7 churches, 5 railway depots.

*Perry*.—Two miles of brick sidewalk; 1 mile of cement sidewalk.

*Ponca City*.—Extensions of waterworks, street improvements, and public school building.

*Roosevelt*.—Jail, sidewalks, court room, street grading.

*Tuloga*.—A \$15,000 bridge across the Canadian River.

*Tecumseh*.—One school building.

*Temple*.—Electric-light system, flour mill, brick plant, and cotton gin.

#### MANUFACTURING.

Manufacturing among the various industries which engage our population has made great advancement in the past few years. While not so fortunate as some other localities in our supply of cheap fuel or water power, yet those who have been the pioneers in establishing these enterprises have prospered. With several new lines of railroad coming directly through the coal fields on the east and the discovery of oil within and just outside our borders, the prospect is much brighter for cheaper fuel and the consequent success of other institutions now in contemplation.

The raw material is at hand on every side and the increasing number of flour mills, cotton-seed oil mills, plaster and cement mills, broom factories, shoe factories, foundries, gas plants, cracker and candy manufacturing, etc., all of which are in a flourishing condition, indicate that Oklahoma in the near future may be classed among the manufacturing States.

The immense amount of wheat straw that is burned or allowed to go to waste would seem to make this an inviting field for paper mills. The vast quantity of farm machinery shipped into the Territory would suggest a possible lucrative industry in its manufacture. Ice factories, creameries, cheese factories, canning factories, brick plants, and many other manufacturing industries would find an excellent field here in which to locate.



*Manufacturing establishments.*

Location.	Number.	Hands employed.	Location.	Number.	Hands employed.
Anadarko .....	8	75	Medford .....	1	10
Blackwell .....	7	60	Mangum .....	9	52
Cordell .....	2	15	Newkirk .....	1	12
Chandler .....	13	190	Norman .....	7	50
Clinton .....	3	35	Oklahoma City .....	72	1,250
El Reno .....	19	136	Pawnee .....	6	25
Enid .....	37	768	Perry .....	11	78
Geary .....	4	50	Ponca City .....	14	75
Granite .....	2	60	Pondcreek .....	2	30
Hobart .....	13	175	Shawnee .....	13	450
Hydro .....	1	7	Stroud .....	8	50
Guthrie .....	17	242	Stillwater .....	5	30
Hennessey .....	4	2	Taloga .....	1	4
Jennings .....	5	25	Tecumseh .....	4	50
Lawton .....	10	100	Weatherford .....	4	45
Kingfisher .....	12	130	Watonga .....	1	20

*Wholesale establishments.*

Location.	Number.	Hands employed.	Location.	Number.	Hands employed.
Anadarko .....	10	50	Lawton .....	11	31
Chandler .....	10	20	Kingfisher .....	6	45
Clinton .....	4	20	Mangum .....	7	38
El Reno .....	5	61	Oklahoma City .....	87	1,400
Enid .....	18	125	Pawnee .....	1	5
Geary .....	2	22	Perry .....	4	60
Granite .....	3	20	Ponca City .....	6	39
Hobart .....	12	40	Shawnee .....	5	50
Guthrie .....	6	149	Stillwater .....	2	7

**FLOURING MILLS.**

At the present time there are 60 mills in operation in the Territory, half of them being owned and operated by incorporated milling companies having a total capitalization of over \$1,500,000. A large number of these corporations represent an investment of from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

As the principal wheat-growing district lies west of the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad, we find that this area of wheat production influences the location of mills, and thus it is that we find 24 mills in operation which are located at points on and west of the Santa Fe Railway.

The output of Oklahoma's flour mills during the past three years has been something enormous, and the products are distributed from the British provinces on the north to the Gulf States on the south, and a vast amount of Oklahoma flour has been going into the export trade and is no small factor in the ports of Galveston, Baltimore, and New York. Indian Territory, Arkansas, and the Texas Panhandle all purchase Oklahoma flour, and get more from here than anywhere else.

Yet it is a fact that the milling business in Oklahoma is yet in its infancy. About 12 new mills were erected during the past year, the capacity of a number of others was increased, so that the increase in capacity during the twelve months past has exceeded 25 per cent.

Flour manufacturing in this Territory has proven generally successful and but few lines of enterprise have shown as good profits. There has not been a notable or conspicuous failure in the flour-mill business in the Territory, and out of the 60 concerns established more than 20 have made records of conspicuous success.

*Flouring mills of Oklahoma.*

Location.	Operator.	Capacity per day.
		<i>Barrels.</i>
Alva	Alva Roller Mills	300
Augusta	J. A. Allen	100
Blackwell	Blackwell Milling and Elevator Co	500
Blackburn	Blackburn Mills	100
Chandler	Lincoln County Mills	100
Cordell	Cordell Gin and Mill Co	350
Crescent City	Crescent Milling Co	40
Cushing	Betner & Allis	40
Dover	Dover Rolling Mills	100
Edmond	Snyder Rolling Mills	100
Do	Eagle Mills	100
El Reno	El Reno Mill and Elevator Co	400
Do	Canadian County Mill and Elevator Co	400
Enid	Enid Mill and Elevator Co	400
Do	Garfield County Mill and Elevator Co	150
Do	Farmers' Mill and Elevator Co	150
Fairview	Fairview Milling Co	100
Foss	Foss Milling Co	100
Garber	Garber Milling Co	75
Geary	Geary Milling and Elevator Co	200
Guthrie	Guthrie Milling Co	200
Do	Model Roller Mills	150
Hennessey	Hennessey Roller Mills	150
Do	Farmers' Milling Co	200
Hobart	Hobart Mill Co	300
Independence	Independence Roller Mills	100
Jefferson	Jefferson Milling Co	100
Kingfisher	Kingfisher Mill and Elevator Co	300
Do	Oklahoma Mill Co	400
Do	Farmers' Mill and Elevator Co	300
Lamont	Cross Brothers	50
Luther	Luther Milling Co	100
Do	Arthur & Adams	100
Mangum	Mangum Mill and Elevator Co	100
Marshall	Marshall Mill and Elevator Co	100
Medford	Medford Mill and Elevator Co	250
Meno	Meno Milling Co	75
Mulhall	Mulhall Roller Mills	100
Newkirk	Newkirk Milling Co	200
Norman	Norman Milling and Grain Co	150
Okarche	Okarche Roller Mills	100
Okeene	Okeene Roller Mills	150
Do	Oklahoma Mill and Elevator Co	100
Oklahoma City	Oklahoma City Mill and Elevator Co	300
Do	Acme Milling Co	400
Do	Plainsifter Milling Co	250
Pawnee	Pawnee Mill Co	150
Pawhuska	W. S. Mathers & Co	100
Perry	Perry Mill Co	300
Pond Creek	Pond Creek Mill and Elevator Co	300
Ponca City	Ponca City Milling Co	200
Shawnee	Shawnee Roller Mills	75
Do	Shawnee Mill and Grain Co	100
Stillwater	Thomas & Plummer	150
Taloga	Taloga Mill Co	100
Yukon	Yukon Mill and Grain Co	150
Waukomis	Waukomis Milling Co	50
Weatherford	Weatherford Milling Co	150
Total aggregate capacity		10,355

## ELEVATORS.

In order to properly handle the annually increasing grain crop of the Territory many elevators have been erected and the capacity of the old ones increased. Oklahoma wheat is shipped to foreign markets via Galveston, and because of its excellent quality has gained and merited a high reputation abroad. Grain is inspected by a Territorial grain inspector and is graded at all elevators, thus resulting in more satisfactory returns to the shipper. A uniformity of grading is a necessity.

Hon. C. T. Prouty, secretary of the Grain Dealers' Association of the Territory, furnishes the following complete list of elevators and their capacity. The total elevator capacity is found to be 3,525,000 bushels.

*List of elevators in Oklahoma.*

Location.	Number of elevators.	Aggregate capacity.	Location.	Number of elevators.	Aggregate capacity.
		<i>Bushels.</i>			<i>Bushels.</i>
Alva .....	4	40,000	Jefferson .....	3	35,000
Arta .....	2	20,000	Kingfisher .....	8	150,000
Augusta .....	5	50,000	Kildare .....	2	10,000
Ames .....	2	20,000	Kremlin .....	3	30,000
Avery .....	1	10,000	Kaw City .....	2	20,000
Apache .....	2	20,000	Lamont .....	4	40,000
Anadarko .....	2	20,000	Lahoma .....	4	40,000
Blackwell .....	4	120,000	Lawton .....	2	20,000
Braman .....	2	30,000	Leger .....	1	10,000
Breckinridge .....	2	30,000	Lone Wolf .....	1	20,000
Bliss .....	2	20,000	Munger .....	1	15,000
Billings .....	4	40,000	Mulhall .....	2	25,000
Bison .....	2	20,000	Moore .....	2	18,000
Briton .....	1	10,000	Manchester .....	3	30,000
Cropper .....	3	35,000	Minco .....	1	5,000
Coyle .....	1	10,000	Medford .....	2	25,000
Clyde .....	1	8,000	Mangum .....	1	10,000
Cleo .....	3	30,000	Marshall .....	3	30,000
Calumet .....	2	20,000	Navina .....	2	16,000
Cashion .....	3	30,000	Noble .....	1	10,000
Cereal .....	1	10,000	North Enid .....	2	30,000
Carmen .....	1	10,000	Norman .....	2	50,000
Carney .....	1	10,000	Nardin .....	2	20,000
Crescent .....	2	20,000	Newkirk .....	3	35,000
Cherokee .....	1	10,000	Okarche .....	4	50,000
Carlton .....	1	10,000	Okeene .....	4	50,000
Carnegie .....	1	10,000	Orlando .....	1	10,000
Cordell .....	2	20,000	Oklahoma City .....	6	142,000
Drummond .....	3	30,000	Ponca City .....	4	110,000
Dover .....	4	40,000	Perkins .....	1	5,000
Deer Creek .....	2	20,000	Perry .....	4	125,000
Dixon .....	1	8,000	Pond Creek .....	5	50,000
Douglas .....	2	20,000	Pawnee .....	1	10,000
Driftwood .....	1	10,000	Peckham .....	1	10,000
Edmond .....	2	20,000	Parkersburg .....	1	10,000
Enid .....	7	100,000	Quay .....	1	10,000
El Reno .....	5	230,000	Reading .....	2	16,000
Elk City .....	1	8,000	Ripley .....	2	20,000
Elgin .....	2	20,000	Ringwood .....	2	20,000
Eagle City .....	2	20,000	Renfrow .....	3	30,000
Foss .....	1	8,000	Redrock .....	3	30,000
Fairmont .....	2	20,000	Rusk .....	1	8,000
Fairfax .....	1	10,000	Salton .....	3	24,000
Fort Cobb .....	1	10,000	Salt Fork .....	2	16,000
Geary .....	4	60,000	Stillwater .....	2	25,000
Glencoe .....	2	16,000	Temple .....	2	20,000
Garber .....	4	45,000	Thomas .....	2	20,000
Guthrie .....	2	30,000	Tonkawa .....	4	50,000
Greenfield .....	2	16,000	Union City .....	1	8,000
Gotobo .....	2	20,000	Walters .....	2	20,000
Granite .....	1	10,000	Wakita .....	2	20,000
Hunter .....	4	40,000	Watonga .....	3	30,000
Homestead .....	3	30,000	Waukomis .....	5	50,000
Hitchcock .....	3	35,000	Weatherford .....	3	35,000
Hatfield .....	1	10,000	Woodland .....	1	5,000
Hennessey .....	8	100,000	Wheatland .....	2	20,000
Hinton .....	1	10,000	Yukon .....	5	50,000
Independence .....	1	10,000			
Ingersoll .....	3	30,000			
Isabella .....	1	10,000			
			Total .....	280	3,525,000

## IMMIGRATION.

The number of acres of Government land which have been filed upon as homesteads, the number of transfers reported by the registers of deeds in each county, and the growth in population of every city and town in the Territory all indicate that the immigration into Oklahoma during the past year has been of considerable magnitude.

Our unexcelled resources, bountiful crops, and continued prosperity along every line of industry invites those of other portions of the country who are not so fortunately located to come and make for themselves homes and acquire a competency. There is yet room for



more, and in some of our western counties good land is still obtainable. It is predicted with good assurance of fulfillment that the coming year will witness the largest immigration to the Territory that has ever occurred in its history.

The immigration bureaus of the various systems of railroads entering the Territory are alert to the opportunities offered and are inducing homeseekers to visit the country by reduced rates of transportation. During the summer and fall months thousands from the North, East, and South come seeking new homes, investments, employment, health, or pleasure.

Oklahoma welcomes all good citizens who are earnest and loyal and who desire to better their condition.

#### BANKS.

The highly satisfactory condition of Oklahoma's banks, both national and Territorial, is indisputable evidence of our prosperity. The number of institutions given in my report last year has been considerably augmented by the addition of 80 Territorial and 19 national. The act of the last legislature fixing \$10,000 as the minimum capital stock of Territorial banks has had the effect of lessening the number of applications and promoting a healthier condition. The average reserve held by national banks is 30 per cent and that of Territorial banks 52 per cent. Attention is directed to the fact that the reserve carried by the Territorial institutions is nearly four times that required by law. By comparing with last year's report, it is a noticeable fact that the total capital invested in the banking business in the Territory has increased over \$1,500,000.

The statistics which I give below have been furnished me by the Territorial bank examiner.

*Consolidated statement showing condition of both national and Territorial banks, being all banks in Oklahoma Territory at close of business June 10, 1903.*

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$15,433,531.72
Overdrafts.....	605,968.94
United States bonds and premiums.....	1,684,434.71
Stocks, securities, judgments, and claims.....	824,574.47
Due from all banks.....	6,457,550.53
Banking-house furniture and fixtures.....	972,494.26
Other real estate.....	72,127.25
Internal revenue.....	677.70
Cash, specie, exchanges, and items.....	2,431,145.11
Total.....	28,482,504.69

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock.....	\$4,818,830.00
Surplus.....	532,114.98
Undivided profits.....	926,573.90
National-bank notes outstanding.....	1,171,900.00
Deposits.....	20,738,763.37
Bills payable.....	234,437.97
Bills rediscounted.....	49,615.54
All other liabilities.....	10,268.93
Total.....	28,482,504.69

Total number of banks.....	311
Average reserve.....	per cent.. 41

Per capita deposit for people of Oklahoma, on basis of 600,000 population, is \$34. One bank to each 1,929 persons on same basis of population.



*Consolidated report of the national banks of Oklahoma Territory at the close of business  
June 9, 1903.*

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$9, 136, 129. 46
Overdrafts.....	344, 621. 76
United States bonds on hand and for circulation and deposits.....	1, 558, 140. 00
Premium on United States bonds.....	126, 294. 71
Stocks, securities, judgments, and claims.....	567, 831. 75
Banking-house furniture and fixtures.....	540, 666. 82
Other real estate.....	36, 007. 13
Due from other national banks not reserve agents.....	1, 095, 439. 77
Due from State and private banks and bankers.....	344, 806. 90
Due from approved reserve agents.....	2, 177, 134. 16
Internal revenue.....	677. 70
Checks and cash items.....	163, 736. 00
Exchanges for clearing house.....	29, 520. 05
Notes of other national banks.....	210, 230. 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.....	18, 295. 98
Specie.....	565, 860. 52
Legal-tender notes.....	348, 643. 00
Five per cent redemption fund.....	60, 190. 00
Due from United States Treasurer.....	1, 925. 00
Total.....	17, 326, 150. 71

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$2, 792, 500. 00
Surplus.....	277, 042. 64
Undivided profits (net).....	543, 451. 72
National bank notes outstanding.....	1, 171, 900. 00
Due to other national banks not reserve agents.....	719, 311. 71
Due to State and private banks and bankers.....	712, 404. 12
Due to trust companies and savings banks.....	78, 219. 26
Due to approved reserve agents.....	5, 439. 52
Individual deposits.....	10, 635, 973. 77
United States deposits.....	189, 524. 62
Deposits of United States disbursing officers.....	39, 804. 52
Bills rediscounted.....	15, 309. 90
Bills payable.....	135, 000. 00
Other liabilities.....	10, 268. 93
Total.....	17, 326, 150. 71

Number of banks reporting.....	79
Average reserve held.....	per cent.. 30

*Consolidated report of the Territorial banks of Oklahoma Territory at the close of business  
June 10, 1903.*

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$6, 297, 402. 26
Overdrafts.....	261, 347. 18
Stocks and bonds.....	256, 742. 72
Due from banks.....	2, 840, 169. 70
Banking-house furniture and fixtures.....	431, 827. 44
Other real estate.....	36, 120. 12
Cash.....	861, 312. 94
Cash items.....	171, 431. 62
Total.....	11, 156, 353. 98

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$2, 026, 330. 00
Surplus.....	255, 072. 34
Undivided profits.....	383, 122. 18
Individual deposits.....	7, 094, 224. 63
Certificates of deposit.....	839, 418. 80
Cashier checks.....	107, 462. 45

Due to banks .....	\$316,979.97
Bills payable .....	99,437.97
Bills rediscounted .....	34,305.64
Total .....	11,156,353.98
Number of banks reporting .....	232
Average reserve held .....	per cent. 52

*Consolidated statement of State banks of Oklahoma.*

	1900.	1901.	1902.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>			
Loans and discounts .....	\$2,409,362.85	\$3,359,985.78	\$6,297,402.26
Warrants and bonds .....	.....	108,195.21	256,742.72
Overdrafts .....	98,142.50	182,352.90	261,347.18
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures .....	299,426.13	216,111.24	467,947.56
Cash and sight exchange .....	2,340,250.03	3,566,871.79	3,872,914.26
Total .....	5,147,181.51	7,433,516.92	11,156,353.98
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Capital .....	744,588.66	867,051.57	2,026,330.00
Surplus and profits .....	483,970.73	374,232.76	638,194.52
Deposits .....	3,918,622.12	5,637,946.33	8,358,085.85
Bills payable and rediscounts .....	.....	5,080.10	133,743.61
Total .....	5,147,181.51	6,884,310.76	11,156,353.98
<b>THE GAINS MADE.</b>			
Reserve .....	60	54.1	52
Gains in deposits .....	\$896,249.11	\$1,719,324.21	\$2,720,139.52
Gains in cash .....	510,121.91	1,226,621.76	306,042.47
Gains in loans and discounts .....	763,030.42	950,622.93	2,937,416.48

**INVESTMENTS—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CREDIT.**

Eastern capital has during recent years found Oklahoma a safe and profitable field for investment. Enterprises requiring funds to develop their possibilities into a possible realization have received substantial support. Municipal bonds command a premium. Farm loans are particularly satisfactory to the capitalists, as they are safe and secure and the interest is universally promptly paid. Foreclosures are very rare. Mercantile business throughout the Territory is enjoying a healthy, vigorous growth. In this regard R. G. Dun & Co. present the following facts:

The general tenor of reports from all over the Territory indicates that a large volume of business was transacted during the past year, and our reports show the merchants to be in good financial condition. The increase in the new traders in the Territory, as well as the increase in the number of towns during the past ten years, has been remarkable.

We are now reporting in our July, 1903, edition, 855 towns and villages. Ten years ago we reported less than 200. In July, 1893, our books contained 1,608 names. Our July, 1903, book contains 9,260 names, thus showing a net growth of over 765 new traders each year.

The period between July, 1894 and 1899, only showed an increase of 1,000 names. Since 1899 the growth has been exceedingly rapid, showing an increase of 4,420 names, being an increase of over 1,100 new names per year during that period up to the present date.

Mr. R. J. Edwards, of Oklahoma City, who has handled extensively Oklahoma securities for the past eleven years, makes the following statement:

At the opening of Oklahoma to settlement in 1889 we had no credit whatever, and hence no market for our securities, resulting in the local market becoming congested and our warrants being depreciated in value to such an extent as to make them almost worthless. Counties, cities, towns, and school districts were all alike; even

Territorial warrants sold at a great discount. All public and municipal securities were at a standstill, and what few necessities we got were bought on the basis of two prices on account of the depreciated values of the warrants. This condition became quite acute, and the legislature in 1889, by way of relief, gave us the funding law (chapter 9, laws of 1890), which enabled the Territory and the subdivisions to fund the floating indebtedness into bonds, for which only a fair market was obtained. The credit of the Territory did not become fixed and established until the enactment of the funding law in 1895 (article 1, chapter 7, laws of 1895). This law provided that the Territory or any subdivision could, by due process before the district court of the county, after notice, make proof of its indebtedness and issue bonds to pay the same. The provisions of this funding law were unique and very much different from anything existing in any of the States or Territories. One of its chief and best features was that any indebtedness sought to be funded had to be taken before the district court of the county, away from and beyond all the control of the authority that uttered it, and subjected to legal scrutiny and examination, the courts being empowered and directed to render judgment thereon, thereby forever stopping any and all from ever questioning the indebtedness included therein, such judgments becoming the record and standing as *res adjudicata*. All bonds are signed by the court and recorded by both the municipality issuing and the Territorial auditor at the capitol, thus establishing a permanent and indestructible record in the hands of others than those issuing them.

The legislature at the same time provided for the issuing of bonds for building schoolhouses (article 2, chapter 7, laws of 1895), and subsequently for building court-houses (chapter 12, laws of 1897). Authority to issue bonds to build waterworks was given in 1893, but this was wholly inadequate. Congress, in order to relieve us from the predicament, gave us the act of March 4, 1898, enabling all towns of 1,000 people or more to issue bonds for waterworks, street improvements, sewers, and sanitary and health purposes, and laterally for the building of city halls. Limitation upon the incurring of indebtedness was fixed by an act of Congress in 1886, by what is known as the Harrison Act, which applies to all Territories, fixing the limitation in case of a Territory at 1 per cent and in the case of subdivisions of the Territory at 4 per cent, estimated upon the assessment rolls. This limitation, however, did not apply to the act of Congress of March 4, 1898, nor to cities of more than 5,000 for the building of schoolhouses, nor cities of more than 10,000 for the building of city halls. With such limitations and restrictions as to the amounts and by the intervention of the courts and proceedings thereunder as to the character and class of the indebtedness which may be funded, Oklahoma has been unprecedentedly fortunate in escaping burdensome and fraudulent indebtedness usually fastened upon other States during their new and formative period. As proof of this there never has been a question raised in any court as to the dollar of any bonded indebtedness in Oklahoma, and aside from occasional defaults in the payment of interest, due to misinterpretation of the law by newly elected officers, all obligations both for principal and interest have been promptly and faithfully met, fully up to and equal to the most substantial municipalities of the older States.

Owing to the fact that we were created from a Territory of a whole down to the smallest school district without a dollar of cash reserve or equipment or supplies whatsoever, and have had to provide all necessities in the way of universities and normal schools, roads and bridges, schoolhouses, court-houses, jails, poor farms, and supplies of all kinds, and to take care of our insane, deaf, dumb, and blind, and our convicts, and organize our local governments, provide for and equip our courts and governing bodies, it is not surprising that we should call upon the older communities for financial aid and should have borrowed to a considerable extent. The people of Oklahoma have done in ten what it required older States fifty years to do, and to-day present to the world as perfect and well-equipped an organization as a considerable number of the older States. With all such requirements the indebtedness is small as compared to the results which have developed along with it; in fact, amounts to so small a sum as to be no burden whatever. With the exception of some few of the cities, where the indebtedness for waterworks have carried them beyond, the indebtedness is less than the constitutional limitation of 4 per cent.

Our revenue laws may well be compared to any of the States or Territories, and are that perfect that from 92 to 98 per cent of the taxes are collected. The people of Oklahoma pay taxes without complaint or evasion. All interest obligations are met promptly, and where the laws require it from municipalities or other subdivisions of the Territory sinking funds are provided for the payment of their bonds at maturity. A great many issues of bonds have already matured, and have either been paid out of the sinking fund provided, or refunded into obligations bearing lower rates of interest. As an illustration of the advancement of our credit, and in conclusion, I beg to call your attention to the case of Canadian County, which recently sold its issue of court-house 4 per cent bonds at a premium. This same county in the early



nineties sold its long-time 6 per cent obligations at a great discount. And in the case of the Territory, these warrants are now sold at a premium where a few years since sold at 15 per cent discount.

#### BUILDING AND LOAN.

The following reports have been received from the building and loan associations doing business in the cities of Guthrie, Norman, and Oklahoma:

##### GUTHRIE.

The following items are taken from the report of the secretary:

Real estate loans .....	\$49,500.00
Stock loans .....	3,565.00
Total cash receipts .....	14,898.93
Net gain .....	3,094.76

##### NORMAN.

The secretary of the association furnishes the following items:

Number of shares in force January 1, 1902 .....	982
Number of shares in force January 1, 1903 .....	1,233
Dividend declared December 1, 1902 .....per cent..	15
Amount securities January 1, 1902 .....	\$30,337.50
Amount securities January 1, 1903 .....	\$37,298.80
Cash received from all resources within the year 1902 .....	\$12,986.11

##### OKLAHOMA.

The association has loaned during the past twelve months \$37,725. The secretary states that the association has never foreclosed a loan in the four and a half years of business, and its affairs are in the best possible condition.

#### INSURANCE.

Below is given a statement of the secretary of the Territory, showing the amount of business done during the year 1902 by the various fire, life, casualty, and other companies licensed to do business in the Territory.

*Insurance companies authorized to transact business in Oklahoma for the year 1903.*

##### FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name of company.	Location.	Name of company.	Location.
Ætna .....	Hartford, Conn.	National .....	Hartford, Conn.
Anchor .....	Cincinnati, Ohio.	National Insurance and Investment .....	Dover, Del.
American Central .....	St. Louis, Mo.	National Union .....	Pittsburg, Pa.
American Fire .....	Philadelphia, Pa.	New York Underwriters Agency .....	New York, N. Y.
Austin Fire .....	Austin, Tex.	Niagara .....	Do.
British America Assurance .....	Toronto, Canada.	North British and Mercantile .....	London, England.
Commercial Union .....	London, England.	Northern Assurance .....	Do.
Connecticut .....	Hartford, Conn.	Northwestern National .....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Continental .....	New York, N. Y.	Pennsylvania Fire .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Farmers and Merchants .....	Lincoln, Nebr.	Phenix .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fire Association .....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Phoenix Assurance .....	London, England.
Firemen's Fund .....	San Francisco, Cal.	Phoenix .....	Hartford, Conn.
German .....	Freeport, Ill.	Providence Washington .....	Providence, R. I.
German Alliance .....	New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia Underwriters .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
German American .....	Do.	Prussian National .....	Stettin, Germany.
Greenwich .....	Do.	Queen .....	New York, N. Y.
Germania .....	Do.	Royal .....	Liverpool, England.
Hamburg Bremen .....	Hamburg, Germany.	St. Paul Fire and Marine .....	St. Paul, Minn.
Hanover .....	New York, N. Y.	Scottish Union and National .....	Edinburgh, Scotland.
Hartford Fire .....	Hartford, Conn.	Shawnee .....	Topeka, Kans.
Home .....	New York, N. Y.	Springfield Fire and Marine .....	Springfield, Mass.
Insurance Company of North America .....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Sun .....	London, England.
Liverpool, London and Globe .....	Liverpool, England.	Traders .....	Chicago, Ill.
Do .....	New York, N. Y.	Westchester .....	New York, N. Y.
London and Lancashire .....	Liverpool, England.	Western Assurance .....	Toronto, Canada.
Manchester Assurance Co. .....	Manchester, England.		
Mercantile Fire and Marine .....	Boston, Mass.		
Milwaukee Mechanics .....	Milwaukee, Wis.		



*Insurance companies authorized to transact business in Oklahoma for the year 1903—Con.*

## FOREIGN LIFE COMPANIES.

Name of company.	Location.	Name of company.	Location.
Ætna .....	Hartford, Conn.	New York Life .....	New York, N. Y.
Bankers' Reserve .....	Omaha, Nebr.	Northwestern Mutual .....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Des Moines Life .....	Des Moines, Iowa.	Northwestern Life and Savings .....	Des Moines, Iowa.
Equitable Life Assurance .....	New York, N. Y.		
Fidelity Mutual .....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Northwestern National .....	Minneapolis, Minn.
Franklin .....	Springfield, Ill.	Pacific Mutual .....	San Francisco, Cal.
Hartford Life .....	Hartford, Conn.	Penn Mutual .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Illinois Life .....	Chicago, Ill.	Provident Savings .....	New York, N. Y.
Manhattan Life .....	New York, N. Y.	Prudential .....	Newark, N. J.
Massachusetts Mutual .....	Springfield, Mass.	Royal Union Mutual .....	Des Moines, Iowa.
Missouri State .....	St. Louis, Mo.	Security Mutual .....	New York, N. Y.
Mutual Life of New York .....	New York, N. Y.	State Life .....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Mutual Benefit Life .....	Newark, N. J.	Standard Life and Accident .....	Detroit, Mich.
Mutual Reserve .....	New York, N. Y.		
National Life .....	Montpelier, Vt.	Union Central .....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
National Life and Trust .....	Des Moines, Iowa.	Wisconsin Life .....	Madison, Wis.
National of U. S. A. ....	Washington, D. C.		

## FOREIGN ACCIDENT AND HEALTH.

Continental Casualty .....	Chicago, Ill.	Preferred Accident .....	New York, N. Y.
Fidelity and Casualty .....	New York, N. Y.	Travelers .....	Hartford, Conn.
Maryland Casualty .....	Baltimore, Md.	Union Casualty and Surety .....	St. Louis, Mo.
North American Accident .....	Chicago, Ill.		
Ocean Accident and Guarantee .....	New York, N. Y.	United States Fidelity and Guarantee .....	Baltimore, Md.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS.

Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection .....	Hartford, Conn.	Lloyd Plate Glass and Insurance Company, Metropolitan Plate Glass .....	New York, N. Y.
			Do.

## FOREIGN FRATERNALS.

A. O. U. W. ....	Meadville, Pa.	Knights of the Protected Ark .....	Topeka, Kans.
American Order of Protection .....	Lincoln, Nebr.	Knights of the Maccabees .....	Port Huron, Mich.
American Annuity Association .....	Wichita, Kans.	Ladies of the Maccabees .....	Do.
American Benevolent Association .....	St. Louis, Mo.	Loyal Americans .....	Springfield, Ill.
American Guild .....	Richmond, Va.	Modern Woodmen of America .....	Rock Island, Ill.
Annuity Union .....	Topeka, Kans.	Mutual Protective League .....	Litchfield, Ill.
American Plowmen .....	Logansport, Ind.	Modern Order of Praetorians .....	Dallas, Tex.
Ancient Order of the Pyramids .....	Kansas City, Mo.		
Bankers' Union of the World .....	Omaha, Nebr.	Mystic Tailors .....	Des Moines, Iowa.
Brotherhood American Ycomen .....	Des Moines, Iowa.	National Masonic Accident Association .....	Do.
Court of Honor .....	Springfield, Ill.	Royal Neighbors .....	Rock Island, Ill.
Fraternal Mystic Circle .....	Do.	Royal Arcanum .....	Boston, Mass.
Fraternal Tribunes .....	Rock Island, Ill.	Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur .....	Crawfordsville, Ind.
Fraternal Union of America .....	Denver, Colo.	Tripple Tie Benefit Association .....	Clay Center, Kans.
Fraternal Choppers of America .....	Des Moines, Iowa.	United Benevolent Association .....	Fort Worth Tex.
Giant Oaks .....	Kansas City, Mo.	United Moderns .....	Denver, Colo.
Ideal Reserve Association .....	Detroit, Mich.	Western Bohemian Association .....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Home Annuity Association .....	St. Louis, Mo.	Western Mason Mutual Life .....	Los Angeles, Cal.
Knights and Ladies of Security .....	Topeka, Kans.	Woodmen Accident Association .....	Lincoln, Nebr.
		Woodmen of the World .....	Omaha, Nebr.

## DOMESTIC FRATERNALS.

Modern Arcanum .....	Oklahoma City, Okla.	United Benevolent Association .....	Oklahoma City, Okla.
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*Summary of business done by fire insurance companies in Oklahoma during the year 1902.*

Name of company.	Insurance written, 1902.	Premiums collected.	Losses incurred.	Losses paid.
Ætna	\$1,244,594.00	\$19,894.99	\$4,047.17	\$4,572.92
American Central	639,213.00	8,332.38	3,800.60	3,005.84
American Fire	297,200.00	3,832.38	441.84	453.84
British-America	270,725.00	4,403.70	988.84	190.99
Commercial Union	423,934.00	6,274.81	4,385.51	5,295.51
Connecticut	2,514,616.00	36,603.54	8,030.00	8,443.57
Continental	1,846,202.00	23,716.37	6,333.10	5,742.10
Citizen's of St. Louis	78,500.00	1,283.72		
Fire Association <sup>a</sup>	847,190.00	22,202.53	11,681.05	13,229.52
Firemen's Fund	302,664.00	4,441.72	2,735.00	2,276.24
Germania	314,000.00	5,519.51	387.11	377.11
German, Freeport	392,125.00	4,797.52		981.44
German Alliance	850,578.00	16,061.58	3,243.45	3,234.50
German-American	1,833,788.60	32,745.78	10,084.13	9,884.13
Greenwich	955,535.00	14,083.54	4,843.92	7,003.92
Hamburg-Bremen	255,785.00	5,099.91	1,747.17	1,752.17
Hanover	672,450.00	7,065.23	2,238.26	1,757.88
Hartford <sup>a</sup>	1,217,146.00	18,247.14	8,114.32	8,962.14
Home	5,828,037.00	52,774.70	27,645.36	26,037.54
Insurance Company of North America <sup>a</sup>	1,060,090.00	22,473.57	9,234.08	9,255.47
Liverpool, London and Globe of London	1,545,054.00	22,113.71	4,250.17	5,866.17
Liverpool, London and Globe of New York	12,000.00	59.70		
London and Lancashire	728,797.50	18,825.60	7,472.37	6,980.37
Manchester	395,798.00	8,343.98	3,708.68	3,658.68
Mercantile Fire and Marine	155,705.00	2,686.62	5,612.96	3,269.31
Milwaukee Mechanics	518,916.00	10,841.58	1,736.62	1,756.67
National Fire	492,068.25	10,914.97	4,429.88	5,512.96
Niagara	778,810.00	11,606.39	4,462.84	4,852.84
North British and Mercantile	1,000,294.00	14,246.47	4,912.30	4,223.30
Northern	311,725.00	4,299.39	1,499.36	1,499.36
Orient	1,044,736.00	9,127.91	3,581.08	738.83
Pennsylvania Fire	721,264.00	15,996.00	12,486.00	12,119.00
Phoenix, Brooklyn	2,240,036.00	39,530.43	14,533.74	14,383.74
Phoenix, Limited	375,965.00	7,172.88	7,295.88	5,701.88
Phoenix, Hartford	808,453.00	11,506.22	3,523.36	5,203.42
Providence, Washington	530,557.00	4,736.14	3,047.42	3,290.49
Queen	775,903.00	12,136.50	2,295.29	3,070.99
Royal	250,798.32	3,601.49	2,453.77	2,483.77
St. Paul Fire and Marine	4,134,296.00	75,072.18	19,318.78	20,030.04
Scotch Union and National	964,802.84	23,076.57	12,084.17	12,993.18
Shawnee	2,939,892.40	53,111.38	26,931.00	25,343.50
Springfield Fire and Marine	1,801,873.00	26,164.27	6,029.88	9,520.20
Sun	144,960.00	2,975.00	2,287.00	2,327.00
Traders	461,828.00	7,458.39	4,336.09	6,241.43
Westchester	437,090.00	5,897.69	2,552.66	4,312.10
Western Assurance	402,929.00	4,638.69	4,557.30	4,241.71
Total	45,818,923.91	716,054.72	274,979.51	282,027.77

<sup>a</sup> Philadelphia Underwriters policies guaranteed by Insurance Company of North America and Fire Association. New York Underwriters policies guaranteed by the Hartford.

*Life insurance companies—Business in Oklahoma.*

Companies.	Policies in force December 31, 1901.		Policies written in 1902.		Policies ceased to be in force during 1902.		Policies in force December 31, 1902.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Equitable	341	\$634,593.00	93	\$208,293.00	107	\$239,450.00	327	\$603,436.00
Fidelity Mutual	64	131,317.50	116	196,485.00	38	75,116.00	142	252,686.50
Franklin	204	323,652.00	249	419,274.00	124	202,231.00	329	540,695.00
Hartford	50	77,700.00	15	22,000.00	23	26,200.00	42	73,500.00
Manhattan	76	112,250.00	41	60,500.00	47	73,000.00	70	99,750.00
Massachusetts Mutual	132	378,607.00	68	145,000.00	26	42,855.00	174	480,752.00
Missouri State			55	79,500.00			55	79,500.00
Mutual Life of New York	693	1,715,332.00	1,055	1,766,360.00	167	278,268.00	1,581	3,203,424.00
Mutual Benefit Life	13	18,047.00	30	60,035.00	2	2,000.00	41	76,082.00
Mutual Life of Kentucky	73	113,255.00					73	113,225.00
Mutual Reserve	137	322,671.00	34	99,500.00	49	88,334.00	122	333,837.00
National of Montpelier			22	29,155.88	2	2,500.00	20	26,655.88
National Life, U. S. A.	14	21,500.00	13	22,000.00	5	9,500.00	22	34,000.00
National Life and Trust	50	36,550.00	127	73,000.00	33	23,250.00	144	86,300.00
New York Life	1,915	3,877,153.00	715	1,865,756.00	366	632,215.00	2,264	4,610,694.00
Northwestern Mutual Life	585	1,103,504.00	140	298,000.00	17	16,515.00	708	1,384,989.00
Northwestern Life and Savings	18	7,800.00	126	58,700.00	19	8,100.00	125	58,400.00
Northwestern National Life	60	55,750.00	41	37,477.00	6	9,000.00	95	84,227.00

*Life insurance companies—Business in Oklahoma—Continued.*

Companies.	Policies in force December 31, 1901.		Policies written in 1902.		Policies ceased to be in force during 1902.		Policies in force December 31, 1902.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Pacific Mutual .....	46	\$84,000.00	40	\$58,000.00	9	\$12,500.00	77	\$129,500.00
Provident Savings .....	11	34,000.00	75	361,423.00	17	80,033.00	69	315,390.00
Prudential .....	35	56,672.00	74	160,925.00	18	23,344.00	91	194,253.00
Royal Union Mutual Life .....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Security Mutual .....	58	149,180.00	44	62,605.00	39	108,500.00	63	103,285.00
State .....	86	194,980.00	7	16,500.00	57	89,700.00	36	121,780.00
Union Central .....	90	186,500.00	120	163,500.00	16	33,500.00	194	316,500.00
Total .....	4,751	9,634,813.50	3,300	5,763,988.88	1,187	2,075,111.00	6,864	3,319,861.38

Companies.	Increase.		Decrease.		Total premi- ums in 1902.	Death claims paid in 1902.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Equitable .....			14	\$31,157.00	\$22,761.87	4	\$5,500.00
Fidelity Mutual .....	78	\$121,368.50			8,008.26	1	1,000.00
Franklin .....	125	217,043.00			18,321.24	1	1,007.51
Hartford .....			8	4,200.00	2,411.16		
Manhattan .....			6	12,500.00	3,895.54		
Massachusetts Mutual .....	42	102,145.00			16,352.11	2	3,000.00
Missouri State .....	55	79,500.00			2,527.80		
Mutual Life of New York .....	888	1,488,092.00			158,011.81	5	9,904.00
Mutual Benefit Life .....	28	58,035.00			3,035.53		
Mutual Life of Kentucky .....					1,642.25		
Mutual Reserve .....		11,166.00	15		8,940.11		
National of Montpelier .....	20	26,655.88			388.53		
National Life, U. S. A. .....	8	12,500.00			921.55	1	3,000.00
National Life and Trust .....	94	49,750.00			10,484.81		
New York Life .....	349	733,541.00			159,120.86	21	36,898.04
Northwestern Mutual Life .....	123	281,485.00			42,011.10	3	6,000.00
Northwestern Life and Savings .....	107	50,600.00			6,869.20		
Northwestern National Life .....	35	28,477.00			1,017.61	1	1,000.00
Pacific Mutual .....	31	45,500.00			3,833.43		
Provident Savings .....	58	281,390.00			8,174.71		
Prudential .....	56	137,581.00			7,244.45	1	100.00
Royal Union Mutual Life Security Mutual .....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
State .....	5		50	38,895.00	1,573.16		
Union Central .....	104	130,000.00		73,200.00	2,734.09	1	1,000.00
Total .....	2,206	3,854,829.38	93	159,952.00	498,314.68	41	68,409.55

## ACCIDENT AND HEALTH.

Companies.	Insurance written.	Premiums paid.	Losses incurred.	Losses paid.
Aetna .....	\$120,500.00	\$621.10	\$1,256.28	\$1,356.28
Continental Casualty .....	349,156.00	4,310.75	908.79	808.79
Fidelity and Casualty .....	966,850.00	3,068.60	671.47	671.47
Maryland Casualty .....	2,663,500.00	4,269.43	1,497.61	1,497.61
North American Accident .....	209,177.50	62.88	186.00	186.00
Ocean Accident and Guarantee .....	10,000.00	50.00		
Preferred Accident .....	112,500.00	298.00	27.50	27.50
Travelers .....	209,555.00	3,017.30	1,163.65	1,163.65
Union Casualty and Surety .....	354,500.00	1,633.96	468.00	468.00
Total .....	4,995,788.50	17,332.02	6,179.30	6,179.30

## PLATE GLASS.

Companies.	Insurance written.	Premiums paid.	Losses incurred.	Losses paid.
Fidelity and Casualty .....	\$38,862.00	\$1,298.47	\$522.94	\$522.94
Lloyds Plate Glass .....	17,932.80	299.16	11.06	11.06
Maryland Casualty .....	10,151.00	621.00	178.33	178.33
Metropolitan Plate Glass .....	43,401.80	1,382.92	375.96	375.96
Union Casualty and Surety .....	33,440.00	854.09	100.15	100.15
Total .....	143,787.60	4,455.64	1,188.44	1,188.44



*Life insurance companies—Business in Oklahoma—Continued.*

## STEAM BOILER.

Companies.	Insurance written.	Premiums paid.	Losses incurred.	Losses paid.
Fidelity and Casualty .....	\$10,000.00	\$55.00	.....	.....
Hartford Steam Boiler .....	163,974.00	1,579.18	.....	.....
Maryland Casualty .....	15,000.00	67.69	.....	.....
Total.....	188,974.00	1,701.87	.....	.....

*Domestic Mutual Insurance Companies.*

## HAIL.

Companies.	Insurance written.	Premiums paid.	Losses incurred.	Losses paid.
Oklahoma Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association, Perry.....	\$185,025.00	\$4,886.30	\$2,397.65	\$2,968.46
Oklahoma Farmers' Mutual Industrial Insurance Co., El Reno.....	226,707.80	6,281.17	1,562.95	1,856.01
State Mutual Insurance Co., Medford .....	112,214.00	1,654.95	890.25	890.25
Total.....	523,946.80	12,822.42	4,850.85	5,714.72

## FIRE.

Oklahoma Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association, Perry.....	\$129,121.00	\$914.12	\$179.75	\$179.75
Oklahoma Farmers' Mutual Industrial Insurance Co., El Reno.....	283,059.00	3,843.61	349.00	349.00
State Mutual Insurance Co., Medford .....	59,830.00	.....	25.00	25.00
Total.....	472,010.00	4,757.73	553.75	553.75

*Fraternal insurance.*

Name of company.	Insurance.	Assessments.	Losses incurred.	Losses paid.
American Annuity Association.....	\$4,000.00	\$240.94	.....	.....
American Guild .....	86,500.00	272.46	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Ancient Order of the Pyramids.....	37,500.00	872.10	.....	.....
American Plowmen .....	66,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Bankers' Union of the World.....	39,400.00	415.11	.....	.....
Brotherhood of American Yeomen .....	229,000.00	1,042.15	3,000.00	3,000.00
Court of Honor .....	33,500.00	778.40	.....	.....
Fraternal Mystic Circle.....	85,500.00	697.05	.....	.....
Fraternal Tribunes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraternal Union of America .....	529,800.00	3,422.00	.....	.....
Giant Oaks.....	66,300.00	776.00	1,423.05	1,423.05
Home Annuity Association .....	400,500.00	8,977.70	412.04	412.04
Ideal Reserve Association .....	24,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Knights and Ladies of Security .....	943,500.00	4,588.80	8,250.00	7,250.00
Knights of the Maccabees .....	306,000.00	4,352.25	.....	.....
Knights of the Protected Ark.....	176,000.00	1,504.44	500.00	500.00
Ladies of the Maccabees .....	49,500.00	551.00	1,250.00	250.00
Modern Woodmen of America .....	6,033,000.00	78,656.15	78,500.00	73,500.00
Mutual Protective League .....	68,500.00	.....	5,000.00	3,000.00
National Masonic Accident Association .....	473,500.00	1,671.00	698.40	698.40
Royal Neighbors .....	465,500.00	2,206.90	4,000.00	4,000.00
Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur .....	5,200.00	258.00	2,250.00	2,250.00
United Benevolent Association.....	24,068.00	165.70	14.69	14.69
United Moderns .....	197,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....
Western Bohemian Association.....	41,000.00	1,484.35	.....	.....
Woodmen Accident Association .....	10,800.00	38.00	45.34	45.34
Western Mason's Mutual Life.....	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Woodmen of the World.....	2,039,200.00	33,212.85	21,663.80	23,313.80
Total.....	12,441,268.00	146,183.35	130,007.32	120,657.32



## CHURCHES, SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

All of the leading denominations have representatives in the Territory and are progressive workers. There has been a satisfactory growth in church membership during the past year, and many new edifices for worship have been erected. Social life has much the same aspects as in older settled communities. Every town has its women's clubs, musical and social societies, literary circles, and the Chautauqua society holds annual gatherings at several conveniently located points. The fraternal societies have a large and growing membership, the general good-fellowship which generally prevails among our people making this a particularly good field for organizations of this character. The membership of the various organizations has been reported to me to be as follows:

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Church buildings .....	160
Value of church buildings .....	\$200, 160
Parsonages .....	79
Value of parsonages .....	\$47, 265
Members .....	13, 900
Number of pastoral charges .....	160
Number of Sunday schools .....	215
Number of officers and teachers .....	1, 785
Number of scholars .....	14, 369

## PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Organized missions .....	16
Other regular stations .....	17
Church buildings .....	17
Parsonages .....	8
Clergy .....	10
Communicants .....	804
Children in Sunday school .....	300
Value of church property .....	\$42, 000
Total contributions .....	\$10, 000

## CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Number of churches .....	85
Membership .....	2, 600
Church buildings .....	73
Value of church property .....	\$85, 000
Preachers .....	40
Colored churches .....	3
Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor .....	29
Sunday schools .....	105
Membership .....	4, 000
Expended by Home Missionary Society .....	\$150, 000

## FRIENDS.

Total white membership .....	1, 509
Indian members .....	180
Indian missions .....	5

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Church organizations .....	62
Church membership .....	3, 100
Church buildings .....	44
Mansees .....	16
Value of church property .....	\$100, 000
Colored churches .....	2
Academies .....	2
Ministers .....	42
Sunday-school missionaries .....	4

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Charges .....	55
Societies and churches .....	171
Presiding elders .....	5
Pastors .....	55
Local preachers .....	64
Church members .....	9,451
Additions .....	670
Church buildings (value, \$80,790) .....	72
Parsonages (value, \$17,200) .....	43
Epworth Leagues .....	26
Membership Epworth Leagues .....	755
Sunday schools .....	87
Officers and teachers .....	499
Scholars .....	4,040

## CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Number of organizations .....	270
Membership .....	16,000
Buildings .....	97
Value of buildings .....	\$225,000
Preachers .....	140
Colored preachers .....	6
Colored churches .....	5
Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor .....	45
Sunday schools .....	150

## BAPTIST CHURCH.

Churches:	
White .....	280
Colored .....	95
Membership:	
White .....	13,000
Colored .....	4,100
Ministers:	
White .....	250
Colored .....	100
Membership of Sunday schools .....	9,000

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Bishop .....	1
Priests .....	29
Churches .....	53
Chapels .....	6
Stations visited .....	127
New residences for priests .....	2
Membership .....	15,000
Academies .....	2
Colleges for boys .....	2
Schools for boys and girls .....	10
Schools for colored .....	2
Convents .....	13
Monasteries .....	2
Hospital .....	1
Value of school and church property .....	\$200,000

## MEMBERSHIP OF COLORED CHURCHES.

Missionary Baptist .....	8,682
African Methodist Episcopal Church .....	3,640
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church .....	820
Methodist Episcopal Church (colored wing) .....	840
Primitive Baptist .....	486
Colored Presbyterian .....	141
Congregational .....	412
Church of God .....	201

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Young people's societies .....	182
Members .....	6, 360
Junior societies .....	21
Members .....	420
Total societies .....	203
Total membership .....	6, 780
New societies .....	27
Associate members uniting with the church during the year .....	546
Money given by the societies for missions and church expenses .....	\$7, 250

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Number of schools .....	15, 000
Officers and teachers .....	10, 000
Scholars .....	80, 000

*Fraternal organizations.*

Name.	Organiza- tions.	New organiza- tions.	Members.	New members.	Value of property.
Masons .....	92	13	4, 148	883	.....
A. O. U. W. ....	50	2	2, 312	119	.....
Odd Fellows .....	272	91	13, 242	5, 415	\$100, 000. 00
K. of P. ....	49	5	2, 491	40	25, 219. 37
W. of W. ....	119	14	3, 354	592	.....
G. A. R. ....	70	4	1, 509	147	1, 095. 83
Confederate Veterans .....	29	4	1, 500	.....	.....
Eastern Star .....	40	15	1, 000	600	.....
Order of Elks .....	5	1	709	152	8, 500. 00
W. C. T. U. ....	135	11	2, 050	250	1, 500. 00
Women's Federated Clubs .....	43	9	1, 025	180	3, 000. 00
Women's Relief Corps .....	35	7	622	134	1, 787. 00
Rebekah Lodges .....	57	22	2, 700	528	2, 154. 00
Knights Templars .....	8	.....	343	31	1, 000. 00
Scottish Rite Masons .....	1	.....	546	133	75, 000. 00
Rathbone Sisters .....	3	.....	200	.....	300. 00

## THE COURTS.

Since the division of the Territory into seven instead of five districts, the business of the courts has been less congested and the utmost expedition has been used in the disposition of the cases. The necessity of a separate and distinct supreme bench in place of the present system becomes yearly more urgent as the judges require their entire time in these district sessions. The clerks of the several districts and supreme court have furnished me statistics of the past year's business, from which I have prepared the following statement:

## SUPREME COURT.

Cases docketed during the year .....	107
Cases disposed of during the year .....	138
Total number of cases on docket June 30, 1903 .....	107

## DISTRICT COURTS.

First district:	
Cases docketed during the year .....	1, 268
Cases disposed of during the year .....	901
Total number of cases on docket June 30, 1903 .....	642
Second district:	
Cases docketed during the year .....	895
Cases disposed of during the year .....	819
Total number of cases on docket June 30, 1903 .....	622

Third district:	
Cases docketed during the year.....	1, 171
Cases disposed of during the year.....	851
Total number of cases on docket June 30, 1903.....	720
Fourth district:	
Cases docketed during the year.....	1, 130
Cases disposed of during the year.....	1, 041
Total number of cases on docket June 30, 1903.....	690
Fifth district:	
Cases docketed during the year.....	920
Cases disposed of during the year.....	736
Total number of cases on docket June 30, 1903.....	387
Sixth district:	
Cases docketed during the year.....	577
Cases disposed of during the year.....	479
Total number of cases on docket June 30, 1903.....	348
Seventh district:	
Cases docketed during the year.....	1, 397
Cases disposed of during the year.....	916
Total number of cases on docket June 30, 1903.....	722

#### TERRITORIAL LIBRARY.

The following information has been furnished me by the librarian:

The Territorial library was instituted in 1893, and is just entering upon the tenth year of its existence.

It is with pleasure that I am able to report a steady growth in magnitude, popularity, and usefulness of this library, until it has become one of which an older Commonwealth might be justly proud, of both quality and quantity.

The increase of the library has been rapid and continual from what the first librarian called a "pocket edition," because he carried it around in his pocket; it has grown to contain many thousand valuable volumes.

It has been the aim of the present management of the library to make the institution as valuable as possible to all its patrons. Much has been accomplished in this direction, as shown by the large number of attorneys from all parts of both Territories and adjoining States who come here to consult its volumes.

Our last legislature was more generous than former ones and provided for its favorite institution most liberally, appropriating for the purchase of books \$2,000, for moving the library and purchasing furniture \$500, and for contingent expenses \$1,700.

The library and fixtures are valued at \$50,000. This amount includes \$15,000 worth of Oklahoma publications held for sale, the proceeds of which are added to the library fund.

Insurance to the amount of \$15,000 is carried on the library and storerooms.

Sales to the amount of \$2,523.50 have been made in the last year.

For the purchase of books \$2,297.92 has been expended.

The library is out of debt, with the sum of \$1,562.04 to its credit.

#### PENITENTIARY.

Oklahoma has no Territorial prison, and its convicts are cared for at Lansing, Kans., under a contract with the warden of the Kansas State Penitentiary. The Territory has heretofore paid the sum of 35 cents per day for each convict. Recently, however, a new contract was entered into by which the Territory agrees to pay 40 cents per day for each prisoner, they to be treated in every way as are those of the State of Kansas. Prisoners adjudged insane are to be returned to the sheriff of the county from which they came, and youths under the age of 17 are not to be confined there.

The number of inmates at present is 326, having been increased by 24 since last year. This indicates a ratio of only one convict to about 2,000 population.



Below is given a table showing the number of convicts from each county:

*Prisoners in the penitentiary July 1, 1903.*

County.	Number.	County.	Number.
Beaver.....		Kiowa.....	3
Blaine.....	4	Lincoln.....	27
Caddo.....	10	Logan.....	39
Canadian.....	29	Noble.....	13
Cleveland.....	7	Oklahoma.....	23
Comanche.....	5	Pawnee.....	17
Custer.....	7	Payne.....	10
Day.....	2	Pottawatomie.....	40
Dewey.....	8	Roger Mills.....	4
Garfield.....	15	Washita.....	4
Grant.....	1	Woods.....	8
Greer.....	10	Woodward.....	8
Kay.....	23		
Kingfisher.....	9	Total.....	326

The cost to the Territory of care and keeping for the year ending June 30, 1903, was \$39,551.20, and for transportation \$6,191.42; total, \$45,742.62.

#### JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Heretofore the incorrigible youth of the Territory have been kept under contract at the Kansas State Penitentiary with other criminals, there being no reform school in the Territory, nor in a neighboring State with whom a contract could be made.

Realizing the demoralizing influence of hardened criminals upon the boys who have been incarcerated for minor offenses, the last legislature passed an act providing for a system of parole by the district judge who tries the case. At his discretion the convicted youth may be allowed his liberty, but must report to the judge at each term of court and prove to his satisfaction, by witnesses, his good behavior.

This act is now in effect and will continue to be operative until a place has been prepared for the confining of incorrigible youths of the Territory.

#### INSANE.

The Oklahoma Sanitarium Company, with whom the Territory has a contract for the care and keeping of its insane, makes the following report as to its present condition:

The institution is located at Norman, on high and well-drained land. Improvements aggregating \$25,000 have been made during the past year, now making the investment of the Sanitarium Company \$100,000.

*New buildings.*—We have added a new ward building that is first-class in every particular. It is well located, well ventilated, and well lighted. This building is two full stories; is 40 by 100 feet. It is plumbed for hot and cold water, and in first-class sanitary condition; has bath tubs, water-closets, and lavatories on each floor. The building is painted inside and out with two coats of white lead and oil. It will accommodate 75 patients comfortably.

We have also built, on the sanitarium grounds, a 7-room residence for Dr. Griffin, our resident physician.

We have overhauled the plumbing throughout the entire institution and have connected it with our new septic tank, that is built on the same plan as the tank at Watertown, Ill., which one, we are informed, has given perfect satisfaction. We have added a number of new bath tubs to those already in the institution and have renamed those that we already had in place. Sanitary traps have been placed so as to prevent the escape of gas from the sewers into the buildings.

*Water supply.*—In the matter of the water supply, we have added a new tank that is twice as large as our old one, which gives us three times the amount of storage capacity we have had since last year. We have also purchased and have in operation a new engine and water pump, so that at the present time we have an abundant water supply. In this respect the inmates of the institution are in far better condition than any of the citizens of the city of Norman.

*General repairs of buildings.*—All the buildings have been generally overhauled and repaired; new screens have been placed on, and the buildings have been calcimined and painted throughout from cellar to garret.

*Laundry.*—We have just added a complete steam laundry outfit, to take care of the laundry of the patients confined in the institution. Heretofore this has been done by hand.

*Lighting of the buildings.*—Electric lights have been substituted in every case for oil lamps, and the institution is lighted throughout in every ward by electric lights. There is not an oil lamp now being used in the institution.

*Fire protection.*—In addition to the water supply and the fire escapes, we have added Babcock fire extinguishers and hand grenades, and have them on every ward in the institution.

*Equipment of sanitarium buildings.*—We have made a thorough inspection of all beds and bedding in this institution, and beds and bedding not considered first-class have been discarded, and hospital iron beds, new mattresses, pillows, and bedding have been substituted. Every bed in this institution has two muslin sheets and a white coverlid. We think our beds and bedding will compare very favorably with any State institution in the United States.

*Kitchen and dining room conditions.*—In this respect we have made many improvements. The kitchen has a concrete cement-topped floor, also the bake shop. A new range and a new meat-cutting department, also an automatic bread cutter has been added.

In the dining room we have added a large amount of new cutlery, granite ware, and dishes. This department is in first-class condition.

There are many other small improvements which we have made that we do not consider necessary to set forth herein.

In a general way and in every feature the sanitarium is now in a better condition than at any time in its history, and we hope to repeat this assertion in each annual report.

The following table shows the number of inmates in the Territorial asylum July 1, 1902, the number received, the number of deaths, releases, and escapes, by counties, during the year beginning July 1, 1902, and ending July 1, 1903, also the number of inmates on hand July 1, 1903:

County.	On hand July 1, 1902.	Admitted.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	On hand July 1, 1903.
Beaver .....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Blaine .....	2	6	.....	1	1	6
Caddo .....	5	14	5	1	.....	13
Canadian .....	22	15	6	1	1	29
Cleveland .....	19	17	10	4	.....	22
Comanche .....	5	14	3	2	.....	14
Custer .....	10	6	4	.....	.....	12
Day .....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2
Dewey .....	6	6	3	.....	.....	9
Garfield .....	14	10	4	5	.....	15
Grant .....	5	11	7	.....	.....	9
Greer .....	6	11	7	.....	.....	10
Kay .....	6	11	6	.....	1	26
Kingfisher .....	18	19	7	2	2	15
Kiowa .....	9	10	2	2	.....	7
Lincoln .....	.....	9	1	.....	1	16
Logan .....	11	10	4	1	.....	26
Noble .....	24	14	7	4	1	8
Oklahoma .....	5	8	4	1	.....	52
Pawnee .....	35	39	18	3	1	19
Payne .....	19	10	10	.....	.....	18
Pottawatomie .....	14	10	5	1	.....	31
Roger Mills .....	28	16	11	2	.....	5
Washita .....	2	4	.....	1	.....	10
Woods .....	9	8	6	1	.....	21
Woodward .....	17	18	10	2	2	9
Total .....	9	9	5	.....	1	409
Total .....	299	295	140	34	11	409

The cost to the Territory for transportation and care of the insane for the past year was as follows:

Care .....	\$69, 189. 71
Transportation .....	5, 719. 46
Total .....	74, 909. 17

#### DEAF MUTES.

The Territory has a contract with Mr. H. C. Beamer to care for and teach the deaf and dumb for the sum of \$275 per year per scholar. The amount expended during the past year in caring for and educating these unfortunates was \$15,548.53. The institute is located at Guthrie.

Mr. Beamer makes the following report:

The school has been under the charge of Mrs. Pearl H. Dunham as principal, who has rendered very satisfactory and efficient service, both as teacher and disciplinarian.

Miss Frieda Bauman had charge of the first intermediate; Miss Edith Brummitt, second intermediate; Miss Frances Hockensmith, primary and physical culture classes.

The progress made and the interest taken by the pupils in their school work is cause for great encouragement. A general examination was given the pupils the last week of school, in which they took great interest, and their work showed how much they had accomplished since the midwinter examination.

The health of the pupils has been very good throughout the year—no deaths and no severe illness. There was one case of measles and some malaria.

The recommendation made by the legislative committee that there be additional sleeping apartments, giving to each occupant 480 cubic feet, has been complied with by adding another dormitory to the main building, 16 by 24 feet, two stories high, with good ventilation.

The greatest number of pupils in attendance during the year was 66. One moved out of the Territory, and 1 was discharged as incompetent to learn, leaving a total of 64, from the following counties:

Beaver .....	1	Logan .....	11
Blaine .....	1	Lincoln .....	2
Caddo .....	2	Noble .....	4
Canadian .....	3	Oklahoma .....	2
Cleveland .....	1	Payne .....	4
Comanche .....	1	Pottawatomie .....	7
Custer .....	2	Roger Mills .....	1
Day .....	1	Washita .....	1
Dewey .....	2	Woods .....	5
Garfield .....	3	Woodward .....	3
Greer .....	2		
Kiowa .....	2	Total .....	64
Kingfisher .....	3		

#### THE BLIND.

The Territorial legislature of 1897 made provision for the governor to contract for the care and education of the blind, but up to the present time there have been so few of these unfortunates reported from the various counties that it has not been deemed necessary.

As a nucleus for the building of an institution for the purpose of properly educating the blind of the Territory a levy of one-tenth of a mill was made in 1899. The fund thus derived amounts to \$7,191.48.

#### PHARMACY.

The enforcement of the pharmacy law regulating the sale and manufacture of drugs and medicines is under the direct supervision of the



Territorial board of pharmacy, which is composed of three well-qualified practicing pharmacists.

All applicants desiring to practice this profession in the Territory are obliged to pass a satisfactory examination before the board. These examinations are held at stated intervals at Guthrie.

The secretary of the board reports as follows:

A large portion of the applicants for registration during the past year have been proprietors of drug stores who have come into the Territory from other States, and they are of the progressive, wide-awake men, who know how to make success of business and have left their old homes because they were too slow for them. We want just this kind of people to make up the pharmacists of Oklahoma, and extend to them the glad hand of welcome.

The growth and development of the drug business has kept pace with the development of the Territory, and as business men the druggists of every city in the Territory are in the lead with other good citizens in everything that pertains to the welfare and best interests of their community.

During the past year, since last report, four board meetings have been held. One hundred and twenty-four candidates have presented themselves for examination, and 58 have passed and received certificates of registration. Two have been registered upon diploma from the University of Oklahoma, pharmacy department.

There are now 403 class A, or registered pharmacists, and 173 class B.

#### DENTISTRY.

Persons desiring to practice the profession of dentistry in the Territory are required by law to either file for record a diploma from a recognized college of dentistry or to pass a satisfactory examination before the board of dental examiners.

The secretary of the dental board reports an addition of 52 licensed dentists during the past year.

Total number licensed to practice is 193.

#### MEDICAL PRACTICE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Territorial board of health by recent enactment is composed of three physicians appointed by the governor. The present incumbents are Dr. E. E. Cowdrick, of Enid; Dr. B. F. Hamilton, of Shawnee; and Dr. E. G. Sharp, of Orlando.

The county board of health is composed of the chairman of the board of county commissioners and two physicians, one appointed by the Territorial superintendent of health and the other by the board of county commissioners.

Dr. E. E. Cowdrick is superintendent of public health, and makes the following report:

There would seem to be little cause for complaint against Oklahoma as a place in which to live, from a health standpoint, the past year, as we have been remarkably free from all epidemics of infectious and contagious diseases considering the number of people who make it their home.

The only epidemic occurring was one late in the spring at Enid. We quarantined some 150 cases of smallpox in a space of two months, with no deaths and no sequel of any importance following it.

The past year has been a busy one for the medical department of the Territory, and in the small space allotted to me to make this report I am at a loss to know just what to touch as of the most interest.

During the past summer and fall the county superintendents reported to me some few scattered cases of typhoid fever and malarial fever. They could all be traced to the building of new sewers and the leveling of streets using dirt from under old buildings as top soil. This coming summer and fall we will no doubt have more of this sickness, as the recent hard rains will have the same effect as did the exposing of filthy dirt to the sun's rays.



Until the "old medical law" was repealed by a new one there were many physicians all over the United States who availed themselves of the privilege accorded. To all who cared to make affidavit to the fact of a diploma in their possession and sent it to this office with a small fee, a license was issued. This caused quite a number to register that otherwise would not have done so, as they did not intend to come here to practice medicine. I have registered some professors in medical schools now at work and who have no intention of making a change. I mention this as evidence that the number registered is not a criterion to the number who live in Oklahoma. As near as I am able to learn, there are some 1,200 doctors in Oklahoma, although the reports from the county superintendents do not show so many.

The real work began when the present board was appointed. The complete change in the medical law made vacant some 26 offices and the appointing power is vested entirely in the superintendent. The salary attached to each of the 26 offices is \$100 per year, including expenses. I found it a difficult matter to get even a bid for the work. Each office is filled at the present time—2 are acting and 24 have commissions. It will be nothing more than we may attribute to human nature if some things are neglected by some \$100 men, though each knows his duty and what his salary is to be.

The new board at its first meeting organized and made rules for its work not conflicting with the present law. The board has had some three or four business meetings, and held three examinations for doctors, embalmers, and midwives. There have been 22 men and women who have reached the required grade of proficiency and were granted a license to practice medicine and surgery in Oklahoma. There were about 30 per cent of failures among the doctors. Only one came up for the examination in midwifery and failed. Some five applicants took the embalmers' examination and all were successful.

In conducting these examinations the board has tried to elevate the standard of the profession, and I can truthfully say that after an applicant has reached a grade of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  in each of the nine branches he is at least qualified to treat the diseases common to the general practitioner.

The fact that partially decomposed meats were being offered for sale at different parts of the Territory was brought to the notice of the board. Upon investigating the matter it was found to be the truth. The board in session at Guthrie, May 15, made rules governing this menace to the public health, and in joint session with the live stock sanitary commission made provision whereby, upon a notification by one of their deputies to a county superintendent of health, such meat is to be destroyed. We have destroyed meat at Guthrie, Shawnee, Oklahoma City, and Enid. The board proposes to continue on the same lines and investigate ice-cream manufactories and the green vegetable and fruit markets. Oklahoma raises almost all the crude material for her needs. All we need is the making of it in her limits.

#### NATIONAL GUARD.

Probably the most important events of the present year which relate to the guard are the passing of a militia law by Congress and the enactment of the Territorial legislature.

The Congressional act known as the "Dick bill" became a law on January 21, 1903, and it was soon followed by an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for providing the militia with a full complement of proper equipments. Of this appropriation the allotment to Oklahoma will approximate \$14,000, which, with the annual allotment of \$7,072.37, will furnish all the equipment that can be made use of until the legislature makes a sufficient appropriation to meet the cost of caring for stores and supplies in a proper manner.

The militia act passed by the legislature in 1903 contains some excellent provisions, which lose much of their value by reason of limitation of the amount to be expended under the act to less than is required to carry out its provisions. After providing \$20 per month for armory rent to each company, the allowance was made unavailable by limiting the appropriation to more than \$800 less than is necessary to pay that amount.

It is a matter of regret that the local law is not responsive to the

liberal provisions made by Congress for maintaining the guard and improving its efficiency.

The inspection required by the act of Congress was concluded by Major Starr, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, about the middle of May, and on May 23 I was notified that his report was filed in the War Department. This was the first report received by the Department under the new law.

On June 8 the Adjutant-General United States Army gave notice that a provisional allotment of the \$2,000,000 appropriation had placed \$7,072.37 subject to the requisition of the governor for such supplies as the War Department was authorized to issue. Requisitions were accordingly made upon this allotment for publications of the War Department, supplies for the signal corps, the hospital corps, the engineer company, and some additional equipments for the infantry companies.

In compliance with instructions from Washington, requisition was forwarded for magazine rifles for the infantry and engineers, and also for a Gatling gun and two 3.2-inch guns, provided they could be furnished without being charged against the allotment. The Adjutant-General had given notice that this point was under consideration.

The commander in chief, accompanied by his staff, the cavalry band, and Companies B, I, and M of the First Regiment Infantry, constituting "The Oklahoma Battalion," participated in the ceremonies dedicating the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held at St. Louis, Mo., April 30 to May 2, 1903. It is a pleasure to record that the display made by the troops in the parade was entirely creditable, and the discipline and deportment of the men was at all times commendable and praiseworthy.

Pursuant to authority conferred by the legislature of 1903, there have been organized—

1. A Hospital Corps at Woodward, Okla., per Special Orders, No. 28, April 7, 1903, Capt. F. H. Racer, surgeon First Regiment, commanding. This corps now numbers 32, including two officers.

2. An Engineer Company at Lawton, Okla., per Special Orders, No. 53, June 8, 1903, Capt. Joseph K. Tuttle, commanding. This company now numbers 58, including three officers.

3. A Signal Service Corps at Blackwell, Okla., per Special Orders, No. 60, June 22, 1903, Capt. Alva J. Niles, commanding. This corps now numbers 25, including two officers.

The law requires that applicants for appointment or promotion shall not be commissioned until they have passed a satisfactory examination before an examining board. The board as now constituted consists of the adjutant-general, Maj. E. H. Jayne, First Regiment, and Capt. J. C. Herr, inspector of rifle practice. It convenes at the office of the adjutant-general as circumstances require. Applicants are required to make written answers to printed lists of questions relating to physical, moral, and educational qualifications, and are examined orally as to their professional attainments and their ability to perform the duties of the grade to which they seek appointment.

The guard is steadily increasing in numbers. On December 31, 1902, its aggregate numerical strength was 803. On June 30, 1903, it was 945, distributed as follows:

The governor's staff .....	7
Special, inspector's rifle practice .....	2
Regimental commissioned officers .....	5
Regimental staff .....	8
Regimental noncommissioned staff .....	5
Company A, First Regiment .....	57
Company B, First Regiment .....	92
Company C, First Regiment .....	50
Company D, First Regiment .....	69
Company E, First Regiment .....	29
Company F, First Regiment .....	50
Company G, First Regiment .....	46
Company H, First Regiment .....	73
Company I, First Regiment .....	62
Company K, First Regiment .....	51
Company L, First Regiment .....	49
Company M, First Regiment .....	72
Troop A .....	66
First Battery .....	73
Hospital Corps .....	32
Engineer Company .....	32
Signal Corps .....	15
Total .....	945

## THE OFFICIAL ROSTER.

	Station.	Date of commission.	To rank from—
Governor T. B. Ferguson, commander in chief .....	Guthrie .....	Dec. 9, 1901	
Brig. Gen. E. P. Burlingame, adjutant-general and chief of staff, ex officio quartermaster-general, commissary-general, paymaster-general, and chief of ordnance .....	.....do .....	Feb. 27, 1902	July 9, 1901
Col. Samuel Billings, inspector-general .....	Enid .....	May 10, 1902	Sept. 3, 1901
Maj. Harry W. Pentecost, judge-advocate-general .....	Guthrie .....	.....do .....	Do.
Maj. John W. Duke, surgeon-general .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	Do.
Capt. William A. Knipe, aid-de-camp .....	Perkins .....	.....do .....	Do.
Capt. Seymour Foose, aid-de-camp .....	Watonga .....	Dec. 27, 1901	Dec. 27, 1901
Capt. James M. McConnell, aid-de-camp .....	Guthrie .....	Mar. 16, 1903	Feb. 25, 1903
SPECIAL OFFICERS.			
Capt. Jacob C. Herr, inspector of rifle practice .....	Chandler .....	Apr. 11, 1903	Mar. 16, 1903
First Lieut. Walter S. Ferguson, assistant inspector rifle practice .....	Guthrie .....	.....do .....	Do.
FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.			
Col. Roy Hoffman .....	Chandler .....	Feb. 19, 1900	Feb. 19, 1900
Lieut. Col. Charles West .....	Enid .....	June 9, 1903	May 20, 1903
Maj. Elta H. Jayne .....	Edmond .....	Nov. 18, 1901	Oct. 16, 1901
Maj. Ralph J. Ramer .....	Oklahoma City .....	June 9, 1903	May 20, 1903
Maj. Edward G. M. Overholser .....	.....do .....	July 14, 1903	June 25, 1903
REGIMENTAL STAFF OFFICERS.			
Capt. Elmer Solomon, judge-advocate .....	Kingfisher .....	Apr. 1, 1903	Apr. 1, 1903
Capt. Job Ingram, chaplain .....	Lawton .....	Dec. 26, 1899	Oct. 7, 1899
Capt. Edgar West Jones, quartermaster .....	Guthrie .....	Apr. 4, 1901	Mar. 29, 1901
Capt. Charles F. Barrett, commissary .....	Shawnee .....	Sept. 21, 1901	Sept. 20, 1901
First Lieut. Fred. W. Hunter, adjutant .....	Kingfisher .....	Apr. 11, 1901	Feb. 25, 1901
First Lieut. Ross R. Way, battalion adjutant .....	.....do .....	Sept. 18, 1902	Aug. 14, 1902
First Lieut. Ray McElhinney, battalion adjutant .....	Chandler .....	Apr. 11, 1903	Mar. 16, 1903
First Lieut. William Mattingley .....	Oklahoma City .....	.....do .....	Do.
NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF.			
John J. Davis, sergeant-major .....	Chandler .....		
Ace McClelen, quartermaster-sergeant .....	Shawnee .....	Aug. 20, 1902	Aug. 20, 1902
Owen R. Rouse, sergeant-major First Battalion .....	Pawnee .....	June 16, 1902	June 16, 1902
James A. Embry, sergeant-major Second Battalion .....	Chandler .....	.....do .....	Do.
John C. Pinson, chief trumpeter .....	.....do .....		Feb. 25, 1903
LINE OFFICERS, FIRST REGIMENT.			
Geo. E. Dunnica, captain Company A .....	Guthrie .....	July 8, 1901	July 6, 1901
Wm. O. Holcomb, first lieutenant .....		Sept. 17, 1902	Sept. 6, 1902



*The official roster—Continued.*

	Station.	Date of commission.	To rank from—
LINE OFFICERS, FIRST REGIMENT—continued.			
Rutherford R. Henry, second lieutenant .....		June 9, 1903	Jan. 1, 1903
Daniel J. Norton, captain Company B .....	Chandler .....	Aug. 22, 1901	Aug. 18, 1901
Lewis E. Martin, first lieutenant .....		July 14, 1903	June 29, 1903
Bennett McCoy, second lieutenant .....		do .....	Do.
Roy W. Thomas, captain Company C .....	Medford .....	Sept. 3, 1901	Sept. 3, 1901
Arthur J. Aikins, first lieutenant .....		Aug. 16, 1901	Aug. 16, 1901
Frank L. Godfrey, second lieutenant .....		Sept. 28, 1901	Do.
Eltie Wright, captain Company D .....	Blackwell .....	Nov. 18, 1902	Nov. 18, 1902
George D. Glass, first lieutenant .....		do .....	Do.
Bertrand H. Sitton, second lieutenant .....		do .....	Do.
James M. Grimsley, captain Company E .....	Pawnee .....	July 8, 1901	July 8, 1901
Thaddeus T. Richerson, first lieutenant .....		do .....	Do.
Henry Sternberg, second lieutenant .....		Sept. 27, 1901	Sept. 27, 1901
L. E. Minton, captain Company F .....	Shawnee .....	Sept. 24, 1900	Sept. 24, 1900
Alie R. Bradshaw, first lieutenant .....		July 12, 1902	July 12, 1902
Milton Bryan, second lieutenant .....		June 16, 1903	Apr. 14, 1903
Harry C. Overfelt, captain Company G .....	Hennessey .....	July 26, 1902	June 27, 1902
Jesse J. Combes, second lieutenant .....		Nov. 19, 1902	Nov. 19, 1902
C. B. Blake, captain Company H .....	Edmond .....	Nov. 18, 1901	Oct. 16, 1901
Alfred Spangler, first lieutenant .....		June 9, 1903	Jan. 13, 1903
Ober Elihu Haug, second lieutenant .....		do .....	June 1, 1903
E. G. Douglas, captain Company I .....	Alva .....	Dec. 27, 1901	Aug. 12, 1901
Jesse R. Langley, first lieutenant .....		Sept. 21, 1901	Sept. 20, 1901
Robert Lee Watson, second lieutenant .....		Aug. 4, 1902	Aug. 4, 1902
John R. Thompson, captain Company K .....	Enid .....	July 21, 1902	July 21, 1902
Roy Roach, first lieutenant .....		Sept. 21, 1901	Sept. 21, 1901
Benjamin F. Rector, second lieutenant .....		July 9, 1903	June 2, 1903
Herman P. Wetzel, captain Company L .....	Perry .....	Apr. 15, 1902	Feb. 26, 1902
Frank M. Whinery, first lieutenant .....		June 16, 1903	June 2, 1903
Henry Grant, second lieutenant .....		July 24, 1902	Feb. 15, 1902
Mont. F. Highley, captain Company M .....	Oklahoma City .....	July 14, 1903	June 26, 1903
Edgar F. Loughmiller, first lieutenant .....		do .....	Do.
HOSPITAL CORPS—WOODWARD.			
Capt. Floyd H. Racer, surgeon First Regiment .....		Nov. 18, 1901	Oct. 16, 1901
First Lieut. Ralph A. Workman, assistant surgeon .....		Mar. 3, 1903	Feb. 16, 1903
CAVALRY, TROOP A—GUTHRIE.			
Thomas A. Neal, captain .....		Aug. 19, 1901	Aug. 19, 1901
Gustave W. Dimke, first lieutenant .....		Nov. 20, 1902	Nov. 20, 1902
George H. Klein, second lieutenant .....		Jan. 31, 1903	Nov. 29, 1902
ARTILLERY, FIRST BATTERY—OKLAHOMA CITY.			
Joseph B. Thoburn, captain .....		Apr. 10, 1902	Mar. 28, 1902
William H. Zwick, first lieutenant .....		June 9, 1903	May 11, 1903
William J. Boyd, assistant surgeon .....		Dec. 12, 1902	Dec. 12, 1902
ENGINEER COMPANY—LAWTON.			
Joseph K. Tuttle, captain .....		Apr. 4, 1903	Mar. 16, 1903
Frank Ben King, first lieutenant .....		June 9, 1903	June 8, 1903
Frank Levant Ketch, second lieutenant .....		July 14, 1903	July 1, 1903
SIGNAL CORPS—BLACKWELL.			
Alva J. Niles, captain .....		Apr. 4, 1903	Mar. 16, 1903
Frank H. Robertson, first lieutenant .....		July 14, 1903	June 27, 1903

The guard gives evidence of improvement in its morals, and officers manifest a desire and purpose to acquire a more perfect knowledge of the duties relating to the profession of arms. In aid of this laudable effort a library of military publications will be established in the office of the adjutant-general, from which each officer may obtain, as from a circulating library, any of the publications of the War Department and such text-books as may be added from time to time.

Company commanders will receive a permanent supply for the use of officers and such of the enlisted men as have an ambition to make thorough mastery of the drill regulations, the manual of arms, manual of guard duty, etc.



## OKLAHOMA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Oklahoma is preparing to take such active part in the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition at St. Louis as befits her station as the youngest but most progressive Commonwealth within the borders of the purchase.

The Territorial legislature made an appropriation of \$20,000 in 1901 for this purpose, and a commission of three business men was at once appointed who have been busy since planning and preparing for the exhibit, which will far surpass the excellent showing made by the Territory at Chicago, Omaha, and Paris.

In March of the present year an additional appropriation of \$40,000 was made, making a total of \$60,000 to be used by the commission in showing to the world the progress and prosperity, resources, advantages, products, and possibilities of the Territory.

In October last the Territory was allotted a building site on the exposition grounds, and on May 1, 1903, the corner stone of the Oklahoma building was laid with imposing ceremonies and the building is now well along toward completion. It is a handsome, two-story structure, of Spanish style of architecture, located between the New York and Colorado buildings on the plateau of States in the southeastern portion of the exposition grounds, and will cost \$18,000, complete and equipped.

A fine agricultural and horticultural exhibit has already been collected and is being added to daily, while a mineral, building stone, and natural-resource exhibit is in course of preparation under the direction of the Territorial geologist that will compare favorably with that of any State in the Union. The Territorial board of education is preparing an educational exhibit that will show the excellent school system and the magnificent higher educational institutions of the Territory, as well as the social and religious status of the people.

The showing of fine fruits to be made by the Territory will surprise the world and turn the attention of orchardists generally toward Oklahoma. In addition to all of the ordinary fruits of the temperate zone, which are produced here in such abundance and excellence, lemons, bananas, pineapples, and other tropical fruits will be exhibited grown in the Territory. Of course, these fruits are grown in tubs and removed indoors several months in the winter, but they can be grown successfully without any hothouse.

The agricultural exhibit will not only show an excellence of quality in all farm products and a large average yield, but an unusually great variety, every effort of the commission being directed to a showing by Oklahoma of a greater variety of agricultural and horticultural products grown successfully than can be found in any other State or country on earth.

The report of the commission shows that up to July 1, 1903, but \$5,560.77 of their appropriation had been expended, leaving \$54,439.23 still at their disposal. All of the work in connection with the Territory's participation in the exposition is well under way, and when the opening day arrives Oklahoma will be found ready in every department of her exhibit. The active manner in which the work of the commission is being done is shown by the fact that Oklahoma was the first of the States and Territories of the Union to notify the exposition company that they were ready to select a site for a building on

the grounds, and also the first State or Territory to lay a real corner stone of a building on the grounds. The corner stone of the building is of Oklahoma limestone, quarried and prepared in the Territory, and bears the inscription, "Oklahoma the next star on the flag," which is fast becoming the rallying cry of the entire people of the Territory.

#### NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN OKLAHOMA.

Few towns of any importance are without their home paper. Oklahoma recognizes the value and importance of the newspaper. As a rule they have more than a local circulation, and many subscribers are found in the older States who are thus enabled to keep in touch with their relatives and friends who have located and made their homes in this prosperous Territory.

To the newspapers and periodicals of the Territory, as well as the press in general, do we owe much for the extensive publicity given our great resources, advantages, and advancement. We have a larger proportion of newspapers to population than will be found in the average State.

At the present time there are published in the Territory 28 daily, 242 weekly, 17 monthly, 4 semimonthly, and 2 quarterly publications. This is an increase of 30 weeklies during the year.

#### DAILY.

Anadarko: Democrat.  
 El Reno: Evening Bell, Democrat, American.  
 Lawton: Democrat, Enterprise.  
 Enid: Wave, News, Eagle.  
 Pond Creek: Vidette.  
 Ponca: Courier.  
 Blackwell: News.  
 Newkirk: Socialist.  
 Kingfisher: Star.  
 Hennessey: Eagle.  
 Hobart: News-Republican.  
 Chandler: Publicist.  
 Guthrie: Oklahoma State Capital, Leader.  
 Perry: Enterprise-Times, Republican.  
 Oklahoma: Times-Journal, Oklahoman.  
 Stillwater: Democrat.  
 Shawnee: Quill, Democrat, Evening News.  
 Alva: Pioneer.

#### WEEKLY.

Beaver County: Beaver—Herald, Journal; Guymon—Herald; Kenton—Cimarron News.

Blaine County: Watonga—Republican, Herald; Geary—Bulletin, Journal; Hitchcock—Vanguard; Okeene—Eagle; Homestead—News; Eagle City—Star.

Caddo County: Anadarko—Tribune, Democrat, Times; Hydro—Review, Democrat; Bridgeport—News, Free Press; Hinton—Record; Binger—Journal; Cobb—Record; Carnegie—Herald; Apache—Review; Cement—Courier.

Canadian County: El Reno—American-News, Democrat, Globe-Bell, Volksblatt (German); Okarche—Times; Yukon—Sun; Mustang—Mail.

Cleveland County: Norman—Transcript, Democrat-Topic, Voice; Lexington—Leader.

Comanche County: Lawton—Republican, Democrat, News, Lariat, Enterprise; Sterling—Star; Frederic—Enterprise; Walter—Leader; Temple—Tribune; Hastings—News; Waurika—News; Cache—Journal.

Custer County: Arapahoe—Clarion, Bee, News; Weatherford—Republican, Oklahoma Vorwaerts (German), Democrat; Thomas—Tribune; Custer—Courier; Clinton—Chronicle.

- Day County: Grand—Day County Progress.
- Dewey County: Taloga—Times, Advocate; Seiling—Guide; Cestos—Reporter; Lenora—Leader.
- Garfield County: Enid—Eagle, Democrat, Wave, Events, Echo, Farmer and Stockman, Post; Waukomis—Hornet; Garber—Sentinel; Hunter—Enterprise; Lahoma—Sun; Kremlin—Times; Carrier—Monitor.
- Grant County: Pond Creek—Vidette, News, Republican; Jefferson—Review; Medford—Patriot, Star; Wakita—Herald, Farmers' Union; Manchester—Journal; Renfrow—Tribune; Lamont—Dispatch, Valley News; Deer Creek—Times.
- Greer County: Mangum—Sun-Monitor, Star; Leger—News, Times; Granite—Enterprise; Erick—Enterprise; Eldorado—Courier; Hollis—Herald; Texola—Herald.
- Kay County: Newkirk—Republican-News-Journal, Herald-Democrat; Ponca—Courier, Democrat, Times; Tonkawa—News; Blackwell—Times-Record, Sun; Nardin—Star; Braman—Star, Leader; Peckham—Leader; Kaw City—Star.
- Kingfisher County: Kingfisher—Free Press, Times, Reformer; Hennessey—Clipper, Press-Democrat, Eagle; Kiel—Press; Dover—News; Cashion—Advance.
- Kiowa County: Hobart—News-Republican, Chief, Pointer; Mountain Park—Eagle, News; Harrison—Herald, Gazette; Lone Wolf—Echo; Snyder—Signal, Star; Roosevelt—Record; Mountain View—Republican, Progress; Lathram—Herald.
- Lincoln County: Chandler—News, Publicist, Tribune; Stroud—Messenger, Star; Wellston—News; Prague—News; Carney—Enterprise; Parnell—Quapaw Valley News; Agra—Advocate; Meeker—Herald.
- Logan County: Guthrie—State Capital, Oklahoma Leader, Oklahoma Farmer, Register, Lance, Guide, Southwest World, Labor Signal, Searchlight; Mulhall—Enterprise, Oklahoma Christian; Orlando—Herald; Langston—Constitution; Coyle—Clipper; Marshall—Tribune; Crescent—News.
- Noble County: Perry—Republican, Enterprise-Times, Sentinel, News, Nenigkaiten (German); Billings—Red Rock Valley News.
- Oklahoma County: Oklahoma—Times-Journal, Oklahoman, National Baptist Flag, Labor Signal, Western World; Edmond—Enterprise, Sun; Luther—Register; Jones—Canadian Valley.
- Pawnee County: Pawnee—Times-Democrat, Courier-Dispatch; Cleveland—Triangle, Enterprise; Ralston—Free Press, Reflector; Jennings—News; Blackburn—Flashlight; Keystone—Appalachia News.
- Payne County: Stillwater—Gazette, Advance, Democrat; Perkins—Journal; Cushing—Herald, Independent; Glencoe—Mirror; Ripley—Times; Yale—Lance.
- Pottawatomie County: Tecumseh—Republican, Democrat, Standard; Shawnee—Quill, Democrat, Herald, News; McLoud—Sunbeam, Standard; Asher—Altruist; Earlsboro—Echo.
- Roger Mills County: Cheyenne—Sunbeam; Elk City—Roger Mills Democrat, Elk City Democrat, Record; Sayre—Headlight, Enterprise.
- Washita County: Cordell—Herald-Sentinel, Beacon, News; Foss—Enterprise; Canute—Banner.
- Woods County: Alva—Courier, Pioneer, Review; Augusta—Free Homes, Sun; Cleo—Chieftain, Journal; Byron—Republican; Carwile—Journal; Lahoma—Sun; Waynoka—Enterprise; Yewed—Happy Homes; Cherokee—Orient, News; Carmen—News, Headlight; Capron—Hustler; Fairview—Republican.
- Woodward County: Woodward—News, Bulletin, Dispatch; Gage—Record; Curtis—Courier; Fort Supply—Republican; Persimmon—Enterprise; Quinlan—Mirror; Mooreland—Leader.

## MONTHLY.

- Norman: Reform Herald.
- Enid: Oklahoma Christian.
- Waukomis: Farmers' Elevator.
- Kingfisher: Oklahoma Sunday School Worker, The Kingfisher.
- Ponca: I. O. O. F. Journal.
- Hobart: Orphans' Friend.
- Guthrie: Oklahoma Churchman, Oklahoma Medical Journal, Practical Pointers
- Perry: Temperance Beacon.
- Oklahoma: Oklahoma Fancier, Oklahoma School Herald.
- Stillwater: College Paper.
- Sacred Heart Indian Mission: Indian Advocate.
- Alva: Northwestern X Ray.
- Woodward: Poultry Journal.



## SEMINMONTHLY.

Norman: University Umpire, University News Letter.  
 Oklahoma: Oklahoma Farm Journal.  
 Woodward: Live Stock Inspector.

## QUARTERLY.

Norman: University Bulletin.  
 Alva: Northwestern Normal Bulletin.

## OFFICIAL ROSTER.

Governor: Thompson B. Ferguson.  
 Private secretary to the governor: Robert M. Carr.  
 Secretary of the Territory and ex officio lieutenant-governor: William Grimes.  
 Assistant secretary: J. M. McConnell.  
 Attorney-general: J. C. Robberts.  
 Assistant attorney-general: Charles H. Woods.  
 Treasurer: C. W. Rambo.  
 Superintendent of public instruction and ex officio auditor: L. W. Baxter.  
 Deputy auditor: E. P. McCabe.  
 Secretary school land board and ex officio school land commissioner: Fred L. Wenner.  
 Assistant secretary: H. F. Ardery.  
 Oil inspector: F. A. Ashton.  
 Bank commissioner: Paul F. Cooper.  
 Deputy bank commissioner: H. W. Pentecost.  
 Librarian: J. W. Foose.  
 Adjutant-general: E. P. Burlingame.  
 Grain inspector: C. T. Prouty.  
 Game Warden: J. C. Clark.  
 Superintendent of public health: Dr. E. E. Cowdrick.  
 Territorial geologist: A. H. Van Vleet.  
 Territorial school land board: Governor Ferguson, Secretary Grimes, Auditor Baxter.  
 Board of equalization: Governor Ferguson, Secretary Grimes, Auditor Baxter.  
 Regents of Territorial university: Governor Ferguson; J. L. Wilkins, Oklahoma;  
 D. L. Larsh, Norman; H. B. Gilstrap, Chandler; R. E. Wood, Shawnee; George W.  
 Sutton, Cleveland.  
 Regents of Agricultural and Mechanical College: Governor Ferguson; Frank J.  
 Wikoff, Stillwater; Henry J. Beard, Shawnee; T. J. Hartman, Ponca; H. C. R.  
 Brodhead, Ponca; W. H. Merten, Guthrie.  
 Live stock sanitary commission: W. E. Bolton, Woodward; Thomas Morris, sec-  
 retary, Guthrie; Peter A. Becker, Jefferson.  
 Board of education of normal schools: Superintendent Public Instruction Baxter;  
 Treasurer Rambo; Charles M. Thacker, Mangum; William Wood, Edmond; G. E.  
 Nichols, Alva.  
 Board of regents Colored Agricultural and Normal University: Superintendent Pub-  
 lic Instruction Baxter; Treasurer Rambo; U. C. Guss, Guthrie, E. O. Tyler, King-  
 fisher; James A. Rouse, Cooper.  
 Territorial board of education: Superintendent Public Instruction Baxter; President  
 D. R. Boyd, Norman; President F. H. Umholtz, Edmond; Prof. G. D. Moss, King-  
 fisher; Prof. Edward S. Vaught, Oklahoma.  
 Regents of University Preparatory School: Governor Ferguson; William W. Gregory,  
 Tonkawa; Jerre H. Johnson, Newkirk.  
 Presidents of the Territorial institutions of learning: D. R. Boyd, Norman, Territorial  
 University; F. H. Umholtz, Edmond, Oklahoma Normal School; T. W. Conway,  
 Alva, Northwestern Normal; A. C. Scott, Stillwater, Agricultural and Mechanical  
 College; Inman E. Page, Langston, Colored Agricultural and Normal University;  
 J. F. Kelley, Tonkawa, University Preparatory School; J. R. Campbell, Weather-  
 ford, Southwestern Normal.  
 Board of health: Auditor Baxter; Dr. E. E. Cowdrick, Enid; Dr. B. F. Hamilton,  
 Shawnee.  
 Board of pharmacy: F. B. Lillie, Guthrie; A. B. Clark, Watonga; E. E. Howendob-  
 ler, Perry.  
 Board of dental examiners: A. C. Hixon, Guthrie; Fred C. Sparks, Ponca City;  
 A. M. Detrick, Oklahoma City; J. Q. Waddell, Kingfisher; L. A. Kelsy, Chandler.  
 Commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition, St. Louis: Jos.  
 Meibergen, Enid; Otto A. Shuttee, El Reno; Fred L. Wenner, Guthrie.



Supreme court: Chief justice, John H. Burford, Guthrie; associate justices, C. E. Irwin, El Reno; B. F. Burwell, Oklahoma City; B. T. Hainer, Perry; J. L. Beauchamp, Enid; J. L. Pancoast, Alva; Frank E. Gillette, Anadarko.

Clerks of courts: Supreme court, B. F. Hegler, Guthrie; first district, T. A. Neal, Guthrie; second district, E. M. Hegler, El Reno; third district, Byron D. Shear, Oklahoma City; fourth district, Jay E. Pickard, Perry; fifth district, C. F. McElrath, Enid; sixth district, E. P. Kelley, Alva; seventh district, N. E. Sisson, Anadarko.

## FEDERAL OFFICERS.

United States attorney: Horace Speed.

Assistant United States district attorneys: John W. Scothorn, Frank Hall, and H. D. McKnight.

United States marshal: William B. Fossett.

Registers and receivers United States land offices: Guthrie, J. J. Boles and William D. Hodge; Oklahoma City, Selwyn Douglas and William Young; Kingfisher, E. E. Brownlee and J. V. Admire; Alva, W. H. Cofield and A. R. Museller; Woodward, F. S. Healey and E. S. Wiggins; Mangum, John A. Oliphant and John A. Trotter; El Reno, Thomas R. Reid and James A. Sickles; Lawton, H. D. McKnight and J. D. Maguire.

United States Indian agents and superintendents: Osage, O. A. Mitcher, Pawhuska; Ponca and Otoe, Hugh M. Noble, White Eagle; Iowa, Sac and Fox, Ross Guffin, Sac and Fox Agency; Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Maj. George W. Stouch, Darlington; Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, Col. James F. Randlett, Anadarko; Pawnee, George M. Harvey, Pawnee.

## COUNTIES WITH STATISTICS OF EACH.

Below is presented a brief statement of general information concerning each county in the Territory:

*Beaver County.*—Location, extreme northwest; area, 3,681,000 acres; population, 3,169 (1902 enumeration); land taxed, 168,908 acres; number of school districts, 52; number of school children, 1,148; school land in county, 1,438½ quarter sections; county seat, Beaver; other leading towns, Kenton and Guymon; principal occupation of people, stock raising and agriculture; products, cattle, sheep, horses, and stock feed; undeveloped resources, fruit raising and agriculture by irrigation.

*Blaine County.*—Location, middle west; area, 656,000 acres; population, 15,189 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$1,689,512; land taxed, 224,894 acres; county bonded debt, \$45,500; county tax levy, 27 mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$39,385.58; number of school districts, 88; number of school children, 4,564; school land in county, 226 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 395 acres; county seat, Watonga; other leading towns, Geary, Okeene, Homestead, Hitchcock, and Greenfield; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, wheat, cotton, corn, castor beans, peaches, hogs, cattle, salt, and cement; manufacturing industries, salt works, cement mills, and flouring mills; undeveloped resources, deposits of gypsum, salt, and building stone.

*Caddo County.*—Location, south central; area, 979,000 acres; population, 25,639 (1902 enumeration); land taxed, 21,319 acres; number of school districts, 155; number of school children, 5,678; school land in county, 544 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 2,867 acres; county seat, Anadarko; other leading towns, Caddo, Fort Cobb, Cement, Sickles, Apache, Bridgeport, Hydro; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, wheat, cotton, corn, and live stock; manufacturing industries, ice plants and flouring mills; undeveloped resources, cement beds, gas and oil wells, and minerals.

*Canadian County.*—Location, south central; area, 598,630 acres; population, 15,200 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$3,341,445; land taxed, 358,770 acres; county bonded debt, \$103,500; county tax levy, 15.75 mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$96,958.26; number of school districts, 96; number of school children, 5,900; school land in county, 210 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 882 acres; county seat, El Reno; other leading towns, Okarche, Yukon, Calumet, Union, and Mustang; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, wheat, cotton, corn, cattle, and hogs; manufacturing industries, flouring mills and cement works; undeveloped resources, cement and clay deposits.

*Cleveland County.*—Location, extreme south; area, 348,000 acres; population, 17,253 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$2,137,309; land taxed, 276,401 acres; county

bonded debt, \$76,500; county tax levy, 15 mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$39,497.26; number of school districts, 69; number of school children, 6,951; school land in county, 122 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, none; county seat, Norman; other leading towns, Lexington, Noble, and Moore; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, corn, wheat, cotton, hogs, cattle, and sheep; manufacturing industries, cotton-seed oil mill, flouring mills, and ice plants.

*Comanche County.*—Location, southwestern; area, 1,845,000 acres; population, 25,509 (1902 enumeration); land taxed, 100,736 acres; number of school districts, 185; number of school children, 7,539; school land in county, 1,016 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 14,610 acres; county seat, Lawton; other leading towns, Waurika, Park City, Temple, Walters, Apache, Frederick, and Texana; principal occupation of people, agriculture, stock raising, and mining; products, wheat, corn, cotton, live stock; manufacturing industries, flouring mill, ice plant; undeveloped resources, building stone, oil, and mineral deposits.

*Custer County.*—Location, central west; area, 647,000 acres; population, 16,127 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$2,785,748; land taxed, 221,919 acres; county bonded debt, \$38,800; county tax levy, 13½ mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$38,242.85; number of school districts, 112; number of school children, 5,124; school land in county, 290 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 1,703 acres; county seat, Arapahoe; other leading towns, Weatherford, Independence, Clinton, Parkersburg, and Thomas; manufacturing industries, flouring mills; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, corn, cotton, wheat, hogs, and cattle; undeveloped resources, cement and building stone deposits.

*Day County.*—Location, extreme west; area, 666,000 acres; population, 4,966 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$407,514; land taxed, 30,950 acres; county bonded debt, \$19,800; county tax levy, 28.9 mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$14,098.29; number of school districts, 44; number of school children, 1,651; school land in county, 240 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 109,402 acres; county seat, Grand; other leading towns, Ioland, Texmo, and Stone; principal occupation of people, stock raising and agriculture; products, cattle and cattle feed.

*Dewey County.*—Location, north middle west; area, 638,000 acres; population, 11,358 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$979,067; land taxed, 93,118 acres; county bonded debt, \$34,450; county tax levy, 33 mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$63,796.10; number of school districts, 89; number of school children, 3,848; school land in county, 259 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 7,000 acres; county seat, Taloga; other leading towns, Seiling, Butte, and Blaine; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, corn, wheat, Kaffir corn, castor beans, and cattle; undeveloped resources, cement deposits.

*Garfield County.*—Location, north central; area, 640,000 acres; population, 23,732 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$3,759,453; land taxed, 490,434 acres; county bonded debt, \$46,000; county tax levy, 13 mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$53,920.13; number of school districts, 128; number of school children, 7,901; school land in county, 465 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, none; county seat, Enid; other leading towns, Waukomis, North Enid, Kremlin, Roper, and Garber; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, wheat, corn, castor beans, and fruit; manufacturing industries, flouring mills, brickyards, and ice plants; undeveloped resources, cement and clay deposits.

*Grant County.*—Location, middle north; area, 672,000 acres; population, 19,096 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$3,423,855; land taxed, 466,894 acres; county bonded debt, \$29,000; county tax levy, 10½ mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$48,775.26; number of school districts, 124; number of school children, 6,497; school land in county, 480 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, none; county seat, Pond Creek; other leading towns, Medford, Jefferson, Manchester, Hunter, Lamont, and Eddy; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, wheat, corn, castor beans, cattle and hogs; manufacturing industries, flouring mills; undeveloped resources, salt plains.

*Greer County.*—Location, extreme southwest; area, 1,511,575 acres; population, 29,771 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$4,174,776; land taxed, 404,821 acres; county bonded debt, \$20,000; county tax levy, 13.1 mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$49,151.21; number of school districts, 109; number of school children, 11,120; school land in county, 1,134 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 34,000 acres; county seat, Mangum; other leading towns, Altus, Navajoe, Granite, Leger, Texola, and Eldorado; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, wheat, corn, cotton, cane, cattle, hogs, and

sheep; manufacturing industries, salt and cement works, flouring mills; undeveloped resources, granite quarry, cement deposits, oil and gas wells.

*Kay County.*—Location, northeast; area, 575,000 acres; population, 22,766 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$3,775,955; land taxed, 340,030 acres; county bonded debt, \$35,000; county tax levy, 17.8 mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$36,652.24; number of school districts, 89; number of school children, 7,559; school land in county, 325 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, none; county seat, Newkirk; other leading towns, Ponca, Blackwell, Tonkawa, Kildare, and Kaw city; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, wheat, corn, cattle, and hogs; manufacturing industries, flouring mills, cement works, brickyards, and stone quarries; undeveloped resources, cement and stone deposits.

*Kingfisher County.*—Location, central; area, 493,570 acres; population, 19,594 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$3,369,469; land taxed, 472,435 acres; county bonded debt, \$40,900; county tax levy, .017 mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$51,195.58; number of school districts, 117; number of school children, 6,985; school land in county, 200 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, none; county seat, Kingfisher; other leading towns, Hennessey, Cashion, Dover, and Kiel; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, corn, wheat, cotton, castor beans; manufacturing industries, flouring mills, ice plants, cement works; undeveloped resources, cement beds.

*Kiowa County.*—Location, south central; area, 734,000 acres; population, 22,685 (1902 enumeration); land taxed, 34,764 acres; number of school districts, 94; number of school children, 5,052; school land in county, 720 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 5,081 acres; county seat, Hobart; other leading towns, Harrison, Lone Wolf, Mountain View, Roosevelt, Snyder, and Mountain Park; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, wheat, corn, cotton, and live stock; manufacturing industries, cotton mill, cotton compress, ice plant, flouring mill, farm machinery manufactory; undeveloped resources, stone, gas, and mineral deposits.

*Lincoln County.*—Location, middle east; area, 619,000 acres; population, 28,904 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$3,611,497; land taxed, 427,648 acres; county bonded debt, \$67,000; county tax levy, 27½ mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$58,642.89; number of school districts, 135; number of school children, 10,477; school land in county, 212 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 32 acres; county seat, Chandler; other leading towns, Stroud, Wellston, and Fallis; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, cotton, corn, peanuts, castor beans, hogs, and cattle; manufacturing industries, oil mills, flouring mills, pressed brick plant; undeveloped resources, cement and clay deposits.

*Logan County.*—Location, east central; area, 456,000 acres; population, 27,519 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$4,911,079; land taxed, 438,894 acres; county bonded debt, \$163,000; county tax levy, 17½ mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$84,973.18; number of school districts, 110; number of school children, 8,648; school land in county, 165 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, none; county seat, Guthrie; other leading towns, Mulhall, Orlando, Coyle, and Navina; principal occupation of people, agriculture and commerce; products, wheat, corn, cotton, fruits, melons, castor beans, cattle, hogs, broom corn; manufacturing industries, oil mill, flouring mills, planing mills, broom factory, foundries, ice plants, etc.

*Noble County.*—Location, northeast; area, 398,000 acres; population, 12,028 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$2,782,907; land taxed, 306,190 acres; county bonded debt, \$70,500; county tax levy, 19½ mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$132,420.73; number of school districts, 67; number of school children, 3,862; school land in county, 192 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, none; county seat, Perry; other leading towns, Billings, Morrison, and Red, rock; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, wheat, corn, cotton, castor beans, cattle, and hogs; manufacturing industries, flouring mills, ice plant.

*Oklahoma County.*—Location, south central; area, 461,720 acres; population, 32,761 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$7,062,444; land taxed, 387,606 acres; county bonded debt, \$137,600; county tax levy, 12 mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$89,406.13; number of school districts, 105; number of school children, 10,366; school land in county, 158 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, none; county seat, Oklahoma city; other leading towns, Edmond, Luther, Choctaw city, Jones, Britton; principal occupation of people, agriculture and commerce; products, wheat, corn, cotton, fruits, grapes, cattle, and hogs; manufacturing industries, oil mill, cotton compress, flouring mills, brickyards, broom factory, ice plant, etc.

*Pawnee County.*—Location, extreme northeast; area, 333,000 acres; population, 13,327 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$2,317,021; land taxed, 158,523 acres;



county bonded debt, \$32,000; county tax levy, 30 mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$70,361.93; number of school districts, 80; number of school children, 4,906; school land in county, 200 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 58 acres; county seat, Pawnee; other leading towns, Cleveland, Blackburn, Jennings, Ralston; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, wheat, corn, cotton, castor beans, cattle, and hogs; manufacturing industries, flouring mills, sawmills, ice plants; undeveloped resources, building-stone deposits.

*Payne County.*—Location, northeast; area, 484,000 acres; population, 22,084 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$3,812,330; land taxed, 364,068 acres; county bonded debt, \$78,000; county tax levy, 9½ mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$43,088.10; number of school districts, 100; number of school children, 8,404; school land in county, 198 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, none; county seat, Stillwater; other leading towns, Perkins, Ripley, Cushing, Glencoe; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, wheat, corn, cattle, cotton, castor beans, and fruits; manufacturing industries, flouring mills, brick and ice plants.

*Pottawatomie County.*—Location, extreme south; area, 501,000 acres; population, 39,054 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$3,670,103; land taxed, 265,607 acres; county bonded debt, \$51,500; county tax levy, 15½ mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$58,359.56; number of school districts, 112; number of school children, 11,716; school land in county, 168 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, none; county seat, Tecumseh; other leading towns, Shawnee, McLoud, Avoca, Keokuk Falls, Dale, and Earlsboro; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, wheat, cotton, corn, cattle, hogs, peaches, apples, and grapes; manufacturing industries, flouring mill, oil mill, railway shops, brickyards; undeveloped resources, building-stone and clay deposits.

*Roger Mills County.*—Location, extreme west; area, 757,000 acres; population, 10,407 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$1,514,375; land taxed, 77,654 acres; county bonded debt, \$37,650; county tax levy, 20 mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$26,972.47; number of school districts, 49; number of school children, 4,140; school land in county, 265 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 16,218 acres; county seat, Cheyenne; other leading towns, Berlin, Busch, and Sayre; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, cattle and cattle feed, corn, cotton, and wheat.

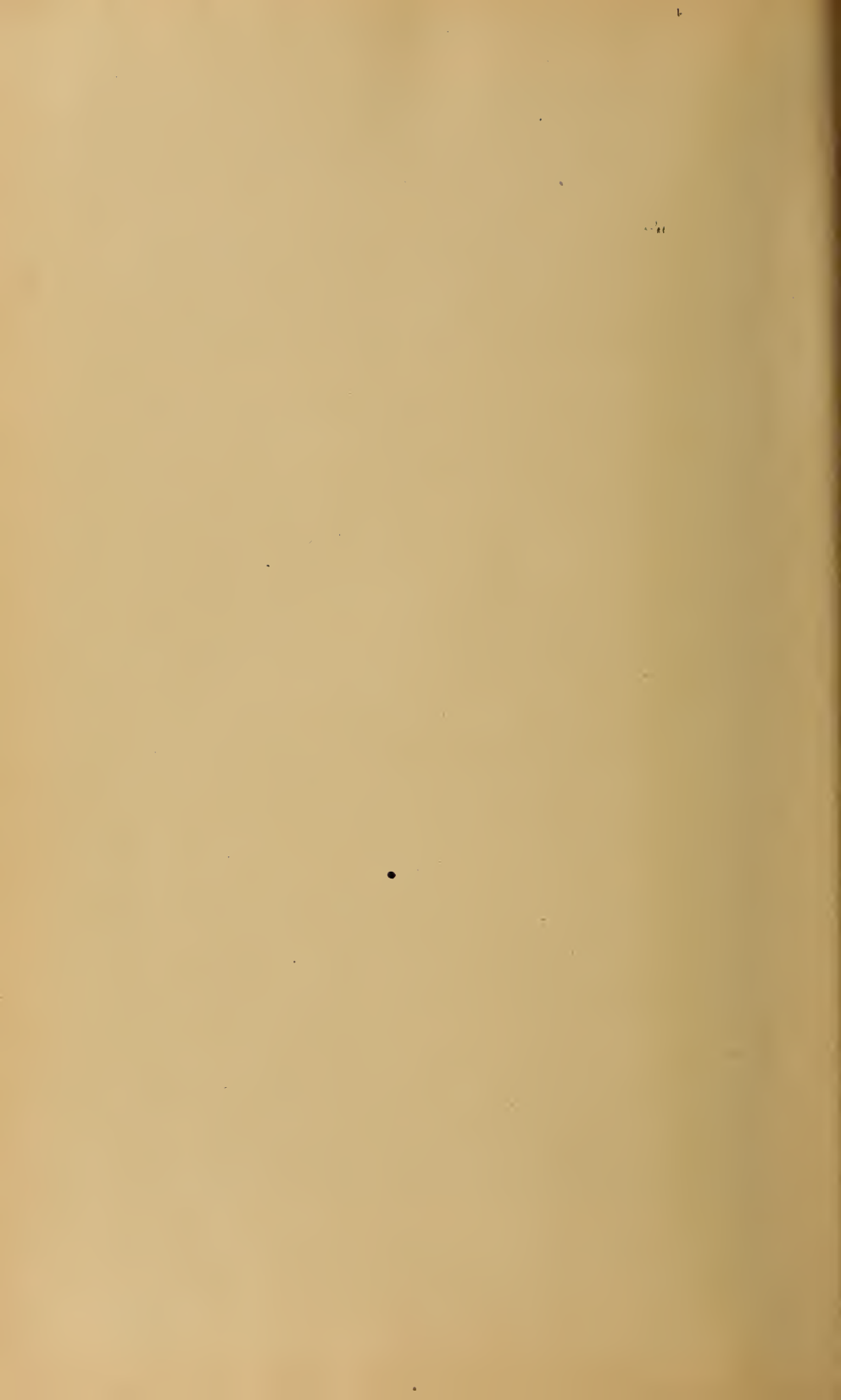
*Washita County.*—Location, southwest; area, 1,275,000 acres; population, 19,880 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$1,785,725; land taxed, 230,405 acres; county bonded debt, \$78,000; county tax levy, 44.9 mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$50,225; number of school districts, 89; number of school children, 7,376; school land in county, 256 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, none; county seat, Cordell; other leading towns, Cloud Chief, Herald, Wood, Rocky, Foss, Stout, Sentinel; principal occupation of people, agriculture; products, cotton, wheat, corn, castor beans, cattle, and hogs; undeveloped resources, cement and gypsum beds.

*Woods County.*—Location, central north; area, 1,732,000 acres; population, 46,302 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$6,553,761; land taxed, 864,596 acres; county bonded debt, \$47,200; county tax levy, 10 mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$55,750.76; number of school districts, 260; number of school children, 14,908; school land in county, 1,223 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, 43,916 acres; county seat, Alva; other leading towns, Cleo, Augusta, Carmen, Ingersoll, Ringwood, Rusk, Aline, Yewed, Wynoka; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, wheat, corn, cane, castor beans, peaches, cattle, and hogs; manufacturing industries, flouring mills, creameries; undeveloped resources, salt, guano deposits.

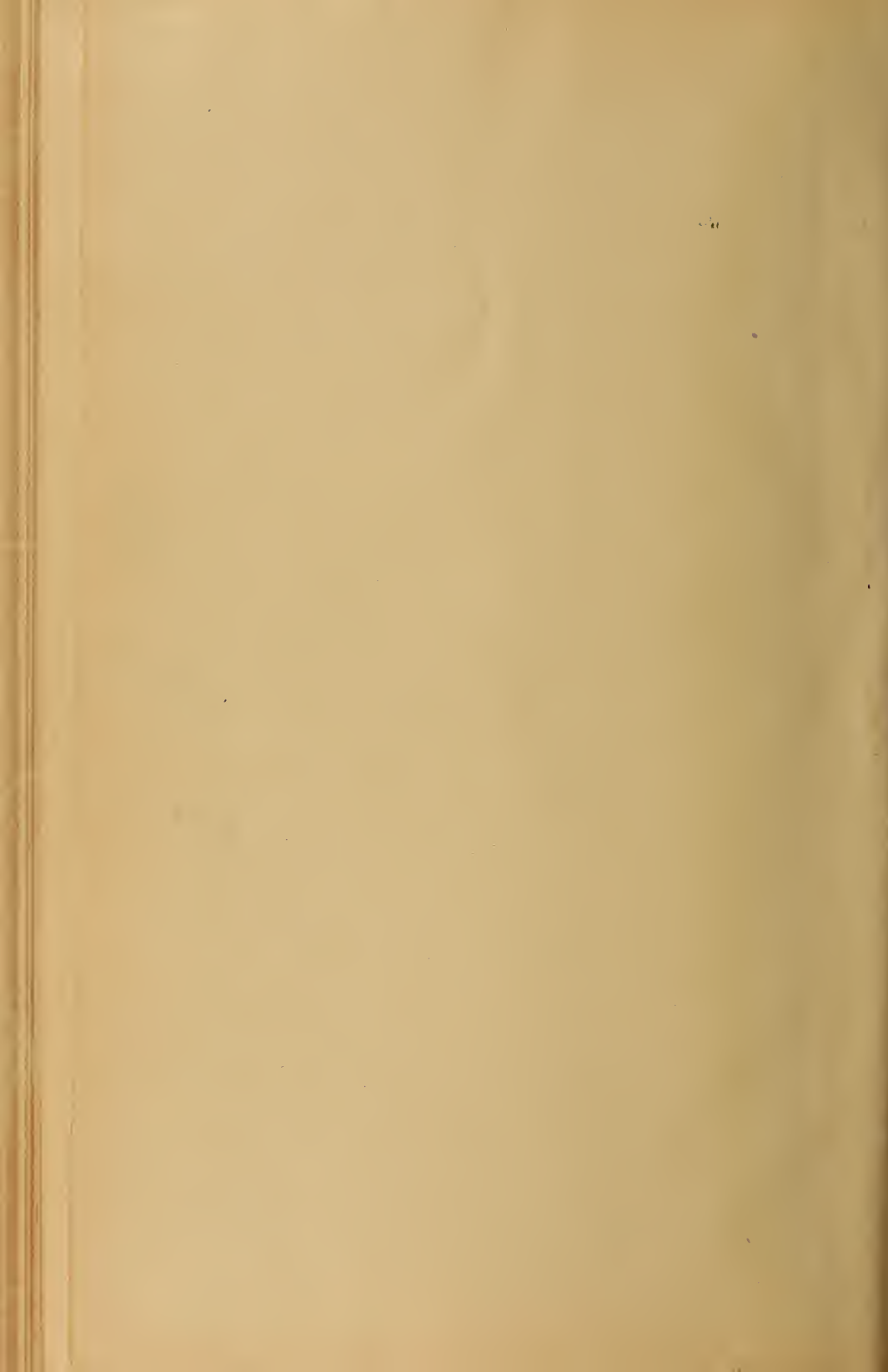
*Woodward County.*—Location, northwest; area, 2,124,000 acres; population, 17,163 (1902 enumeration); taxable valuation, \$2,373,234.60; land taxed, 224,334 acres; county bonded debt, \$15,855; county tax levy, 23½ mills; amount expended for county purposes, \$140,937.13; number of school districts, 182; number of school children, 6,644; school land in county, 102 quarter sections; Government land subject to homestead entry, none; county seat, Woodward; other leading towns, Curtis, Alston, Gage, Tangier, and Shattuck; principal occupation of people, agriculture and stock raising; products, cattle, sheep, wheat, corn, cane; undeveloped resources, salt and cement deposits.





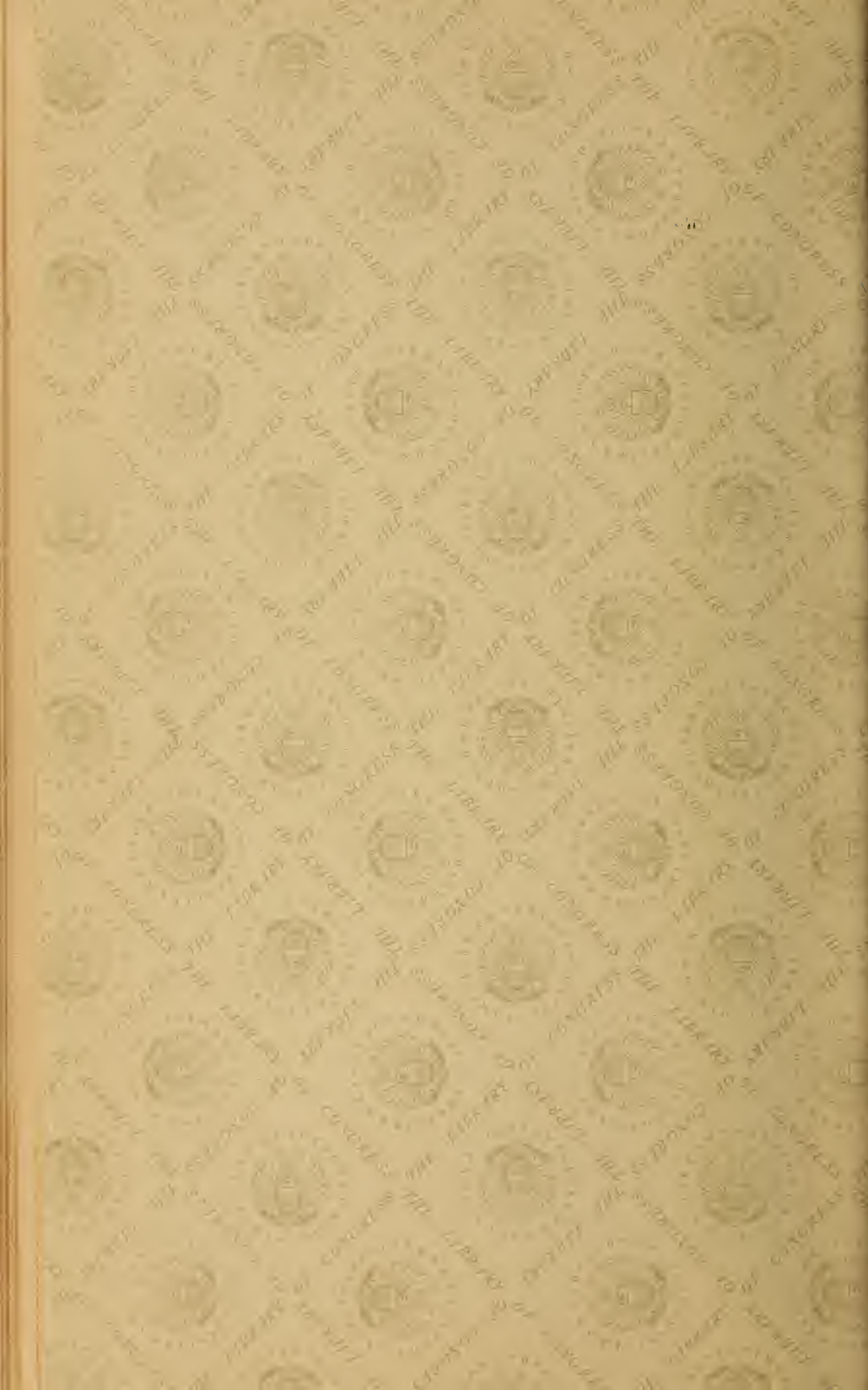














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